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We have used infinite pains in the selection of pigments best suited to combine with our specially treated COAL TAR CREOSOTE, and our success has been proportionate with our care.

Anchor Shingle Stains are being very largely used on the roofs, and in many instances also on the bodies, of the most attractive houses in our midst; they are also employed with excellent results from an economic standpoint on sheds and other outbuildings.

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Union of Newfoundland with Canada Advocated By Harry J. Crowe

(The Daily News, St. John's, Nfld., May 2nd.)

The President of the Newfoundland Pine and Pulp Co., Mr. Harry J. Crowe, having arrived today to settle up the business of this season's logging operations, was requested by the leaders of the Orange Lodge and Fishermen's Union to address them on the burning questions of the day, including the order of Orangemen. Mr. Crowe consented and selected the above subjects.

The meeting was held in the new Orange Hall and keen interest was manifested by a very large and enthusiastic audience. The Chair, was occupied by the Rev. J. L. Williams, who, being a stenographer as well as a clergyman, took down the speeches in short hand.

Mr. Crowe, on rising to speak, received a warm reception. He complimented the Orangemen on their attractive Hall, and paid worthy tribute to the local men who performed such excellent workmanship in the construction of the building. He said "I am not an Orangeman, and I do not know anything about the mysteries of the Order, but I understand and believe it is a fraternal Society, united for promoting the temporal, social, mental and moral welfare of its members. In this I am sure it must accomplish a great good, especially in these outports, where you are deprived of so many advantages, and need to come together in these Societies for mutual benefit. I am sure that those who wear the green are doing the same good work in their sphere. We are all called into this world to do a particular work, and these different societies are necessary in order to meet the different needs, and to reach and help different classes, but we all can work in harmony for the good of each and for a common goal, and still cling to that good old British policy of 'What we have we hold.'"

"As to uniting our schools, that is a different problem, the denominational school system being so deeply rooted in this country, and I am wondering if this be not largely the cause of education being so backward on the island, and your progress and the development of your resources being so retarded."

"Roman Catholics should have their own schools in Newfoundland, for it is required that the atmosphere of their religion should permeate their school life, but I think the Protestants should unite. There are many places on this island that can hardly support one good school, that have two or three denominational Protestant schools. They cannot offer proper inducements for good teachers the Primary, Intermediate and more advanced are huddled together for one teacher, resulting in the sacrifice of all. If the force in the community and the Government grants were united in one graded school, with a local inter-denominational Board of Trustees made responsible, subject to the supervision of the united Superintendents of each denomination, which would mean more frequent inspection, I venture to say we would be making a step in the right direction in the interests of education."

After referring to the narrowing effect it has on the young mind, by separating them from their fellows, in erecting these Protestant denominational walls in their schools, causing lack of charity and good feeling with his neighbors in after years, Mr. Crowe appealed to the audience in the name of Christianity, as well as education, saying: "try and be united on this important matter, so that the young brains in these outports, which are by no means limited, will be developed, and your children fill the position in life they are entitled to occupy."

Regarding the Fishermen's Union, Mr. Crowe said he hardly knew where he was on this subject. It came as a bolt out of a clear sky, and did not know whether it was going to strike him or the other fellow. Continuing he said—

"Mr. Croaker, the President and moving spirit of the Union, I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting but from what I can observe, he is a leader and a man of ability. He certainly has a large following, and is organizing and uniting the backbone of this island, namely, the fishermen, which, if directed in the right channels, and guided by wisdom, will be a power for good, in advancing the interests of labor, as well as all the fishermen of this island. I do not know the constitution of the Fishermen's Union, or their methods of carrying out their objects, but if it be to correct any real existing evils, and improvement along legitimate lines, which I believe is their intention, I offer them my whole-hearted support."

After touching on the question of Socialism, and saying there was fifty-seven different kinds of Socialists, of which he was one, Mr. Crowe said he had no sympathy with the class that demanded equal position for all. The agitators for an equal division of property etc., were generally—"never do wells," those who ask for work and pray they won't get it, or try to impose on the employer, as well as their more efficient workmen by demanding equal wages to those who do double the work. This class belongs to the "Never Sweat Club," who don't believe in working between meals.

"I believe every man should have a square deal, without regard to class, and he should be given encouragement in proper wages, and in improving his surroundings and conditions so as to bring out the best that is within him and give him a chance to make good."

"I understand this Union talks of making heavy demands upon the lumbering and pulp industries of this island. I would suggest going slowly, for fear you might 'kill the goose that lays the golden egg.' Lumbering has not always been profitable in this country. The tariff and size of wood is much against us. The properties I have handled and operated, namely, about four thousand square miles, were operated at a great loss by my predecessors. These are Gambo, Gander Bay, Glenwood, Indian Arm, Notre Dame Junction, Norris' Arm, Millertown, Badger and Ft. Leamington properties. I say the previous owners of all these properties lost heavily, although in most cases they secured the limits free from the Crown, while we were obliged to pay high prices to the original owners and speculators. In all these properties we have greatly enlarged the operations and have expended over two million dollars in labour. Not one acre have we ever received from the Government. Great difficulties have been experienced in continuing these operations, which we have succeeded in doing, until the pulp and paper industry has been established on this island, which I think will bring in a new era of prosperity. But you must not make too heavy demands while these industries are struggling to their feet. We have advanced wages in the woods fifty per cent during the last ten years, and improved the food and other conditions of the men. I admit there is still room for improvement, which must be gradual, and I am desirous of co-operating with your Union, and shall be glad to receive your suggestions as to the best method of bringing about a more happy condition of affairs among our laborers."

"Now we have talked about the Union of our different Societies, union of schools and the Fishermen's Union, but there is another Union, one in which I am interested, and one I believe to be vital for the best interests of the Colony. Since I observe you have no guns, I will venture to mention it—the Union of Newfoundland with Canada. Unfortunately, Canada has been very much misrepresented, very much abused and very much misunderstood in this Colony. Perhaps some of the Canadians and Newfoundland politicians have both been to blame, but—'let us forget those things which are behind,' and look forward to the possibilities that are before. I think the day has now passed when politicians will dare to insult your intelligence by telling you as they have, that Confederation means higher taxation, that the Canadian collector will call at your door for the tax on your pans of glass, old china, teapots, and tin kettles, and that your children will be used for wads in the Canadian cannon. As to taxes, which seem to be the one great bugbear against Union with Canada, I will challenge anyone to show that under Confederation they will be as high as they are in Newfoundland today."

"I have read in the debates in your House of Assembly during the last session, and it has never been disputed, that one-third of the money received by the wage earners of this island goes to the Government in taxes. This is not the case in Canada; it is far from it. That is why the thousands of Newfoundlanders who are now living in Canada today, are in most cases, in favour of Confederation. Every suit of clothes you buy you pay about forty per cent duty, or about four dollars on a ten-dollar suit. In Canada it would not be half this amount. So it is with all your hardware, glassware, and everything you import from the Mother Country. Canada allows British goods to enter one-third less than from other nations, of which, if united with the Dominion you would have the full benefit. Newfoundland has the same high tariff against the Mother Country as she has for foreign nations. If united with Canada, the duty of three dollars per ton on hay, and five cents per bushel on oats would be removed, as well as on all agricultural products. You would not be compelled to eat oleomargarine, for it would then be illegal to manufacture it in this country—you would have good fresh Canadian butter free of duty. Yes, and your woodsmen would have it three times a day as they all have it in

Canada, and not as your 'Fishermen's Advocate' complains, that some of you are only getting your oleo once a day.

"Your debt is how over twenty-seven million, and I don't know where it is going to end. It is certainly increasing much more rapidly than your population, and it is now over one hundred dollars for every man, woman and child on the island. This would be taken over and borne by the whole Dominion. I cannot see what you can lose by being united with that great and prosperous nation. All that I can see you would part with would be your oleomargarine factories, your heavy taxes in duties and the burden of your debt. Perhaps there would not be so many titles and knightships distributed among your merchants and statesmen, but you fishermen won't mind that. You would have in place of that, the Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada spending their millions in dotting your coast with lighthouses, breakwaters, and the other advantages that fishermen of Nova Scotia have over you."

"They are now paying a cash bounty to every fisherman in Nova Scotia, according to their number and size of boats. I do not see how they can treat one part of Canada differently from another, and if you became a part of the Dominion, some arrangement, I believe, would be made for extending this bounty to you. The merchants of St. John's now complain that Nova Scotia fish merchants enter into competition with them and put up the price of fish. Have you anything against Canada for that? If you can be thus helped while outside of the Dominion how much more would be your gain if you were within? I think if the merchants are against Confederation because they fear Canadian competition in selling you goods and buying your fish, you should be in favor of it."

"What would be the greatest gain to you in being united with Canada, is the opportunity of securing the free entry of your fish into the markets of the United States, which you have been trying in vain to secure for the last hundred years. At the present time the United States is offering to allow Canadian fish to enter her markets free of duty. If you were a part of Canada, this offer would, of course, be extended to you, without giving up anything. Canada is to allow the United States free entry on fruit and other farm products, and many other articles of which you are large consumers, and you would be getting the benefit of the low prices on these articles. No interests here would suffer, because you are not producing them."



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No holes, nor lumps to vex you.
And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and savory, and you spread the under side with "jell"—
It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.
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Not a crack—not a break.
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yours.
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Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.
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tooth some rolls.
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.
Be flourwise.

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