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Insulate your home on the OUTSIDE

NOW is the time to make sure of comfortable winter living. B.P. Insul-Bric Siding gives

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to old or new wood-sided walls. All three supplied in *one* product at *one* application cost.

With it you stop wind, weather and cold; get year-round comfort (keeping winter heat IN and summer heat OUT); add a lasting finish of modern beauty to your home.

SAVINGS

effected by this prefabricated product soon repay its costs. For example:

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Railways After 30% Boost In Freight Rates

MONTREAL, Oct. 10 — The Railway Association of Canada, on behalf of its twenty-three member companies, has applied to the Board of Transport Commissioners for authority to make a general advance of 30 per cent in rates at present charged by them in respect of all freight traffic (where such rates come within the jurisdiction of the Board) carried on their lines in Canada. Application has also been made to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for concurrence in the increases when they are approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

The application, copies of which were filed simultaneously with the two boards in Ottawa today, was signed by J.A Brass, general secretary of the Railway Association of Canada. It submits the following plan for increased freight rates within Canada:

Increase all freight rates, except on coal and coke—30 per cent.

Increase freight rates on coal and coke in the following manner:

Rates to and including $1.00 per ton—increase 20 cents per ton.

Rates $1.01 to and including $1.50 per ton—increase 30 cents per ton.

Rates over $1.50 per ton — increase 40 cents per ton.

The proposed increases include rates from and to United States-Canadian border points; also rates on import and export traffic through Canadian ports moving at rates not related to rates in effect from and to United States ports; and apply also to the following:—All class and commodity rates; agreed charges; milk and cream in passenger and freight service; protective service; collection-on-delivery service; local switching charges, including inter-plant, intra-plant, and re-consigned switching charges; special freight trains; crane service; railway equipment on own wheels; other accessorial and terminal charges.

The minimum charge for a single L C L shipment between any two stations to be 100 lbs. at first class rate but not less than 75 cents.

Differentials

Recognized differentials via all rail and rail-water and rail routes to be preserved so far as may be practicable, even though certain rates may result which are lower or higher than they would otherwise be.

The increases set forth to be subject to the following rules governing the disposition of fractions:—rates and charges in cents per 100 pounds or other unit:

Fractions less than ½ cent — drop;

Fractions ½ cent or over — convert to the next higher full cent.

Rates and charges in dollars and cents per car or other unit;

Fractions less than 50 cents — drop;

Fractions 50 cents and over — increase to the next higher dollar.

Rates which under this rule would receive no increase to be increased 50 cents per car or other unit.

Arguments Used

In support of its application the railway association of Canada submits:

"Canadian railway companies are in the unique and perilous position that they have been operating under rigidly controlled freight rates in the face of steadily mounting costs, not merely since the adoption of price control in 1941, but since the outbreak of war. In the first two years of war, industry generally took full advantage of its freedom to increase prices, and when price control became effective in December 1941, industrial prices were frozen at such higher levels. Subsequently, however, increases in the prices of many products have been authorized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

"The decline in railway gross earnings which commenced to be substantial in the latter part of 1945 has progressively continued into 1946 and such decline has not nearly been matched by a corresponding decline in working expenses. The result has been an exceedingly serious decline in railway net earnings."

The application also states that the Central Vermont Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, New York central system, Pere Marquette railway, and Wabash Railroad Company, all of which operate lines in Canada and are members of the Railway Association of Canada, have, with the approval of the National War Labor Board, granted to their Canadian employees, starting January 1, 1946, wage increases that were awarded to their United States employees.

With like approval two Canadian railways have granted a general wage increase to all occupational classifications of their employees, except trainmen, amounting to ten cents per hour retroactive to June 1, 1946, and this increase is currently being paid. Seven other member companies of the Association are now faced with an application for similar increases in the wages of their Canadian employees. An application has been filed with, and is now pending before the National War Labor Board on behalf of the trainmen's organization for an increase in wages of 25 per cent.

This application affects nine of the Association's member companies, including the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and the Ontario Northland Railway.

Tea is a true stimulant giving heightened action to all bodily functions and its outstanding medical value is that it has no "let-down" or unpleasant after-effects.

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ASPIRIN
RELIEVES
NEURITIC—NEURALGIC
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GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

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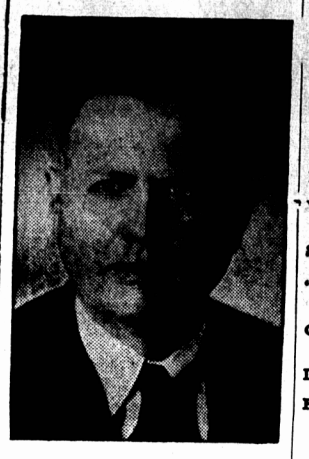

WALTER H. CHASE

At a recent Directors' meeting held in Montreal, Mr. Walter H. Chase was elected Vice-President in charge of Manufacture of Standard Brands Limited and the Ingersoll Cream Cheese Company Limited.

Mr. Chase originally joined the Fleischmann Company in 1915 and was appointed Superintendent of the Ville LaSalle plant in 1934.

In 1945, he was appointed Production Manager of Standard Brands Limited and now takes over executive responsibility for all manufacturing operations in Canada.

PRIDHAM-HAMMOND WEDDING

(St. John Telegraph Journal, Oct. 10)

At the Reformed Baptist Church, Rev. E. Stanley Hammond assisted by Rev. G. A. DeLong, united in marriage Mr. [illegible] daughter, Miss Eleanor Hammond of Canastota, N. Y., and Lorne C. Pridham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Perley Pridham of Saint John. Late summer flowers and autumn leaves were placed in the altar vases. The guest pews were marked with white satin bows and pink sweetpeas. The wedding music was played by Mrs. John Jones with De Verne Mullen as soloist. Mrs. Allan Young was matron-of-honor and Miss Joan Hammond, sister of the bride was bridesmaid.

The best man was Douglas Rix of Alberton, P. E. I., a cousin of the groom. Master Kenneth Hammond, brother of the bride was ring-bearer and Linda Young of Saint John was flower-girl. Ernest Austin of Springhill, uncle of the bride, and Sydney Hardy of Alberton, P. E. I., were ushers.

The bride, given in marriage by her grandfather, Edward Austin of Amherst, wore a floor-length gown of ivory shadow sheer over taffeta; her full-length veil was of white net, arrayed from a halo of Sweetheart roses. She carried a bouquet of white and pink roses.

The matron-of-honor wore a pale blue gown of angelskin and headdress of yellow roses. She carried a matching bouquet. The bridesmaid wore a floor-length gown of yellow net over taffeta trimmed with black velvet bows. Her headdress was a wreath of tiny rosebuds and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. The flower-girl wore a floor length gown of pale pink angelskin and carried a nosegay.

The bride's mother wore a two-piece suit of fuchsia, trimmed with black velvet. Her corsage was of white roses. The groom's mother wore a street-length dress of lime green crepe. Her corsage was of white roses.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Royal Hotel where 30 relatives and friends were present. The bride's mother and Mrs. Appleby presided. Later, the couple left for a honeymoon to Saint Andrews. For traveling the bride wore a light green suit with brown accessories. Her corsage was of yellow roses. Upon return they will reside in Saint John.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Howard Hayman and Miss Forrestine Hammond of Calais, Me.

FARRELL—MUTTART NUPTIALS

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Peter's Church, Seven Mile Bay at eight o'clock Wednesday morning, September 25th, when Hilda Veronica Muttart, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Muttart, Albany and Wilfred George Farrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Farrell, Central Lot 16, were united in the hold bonds of matrimony. The parish priest, Rev. Father W V. MacDonald a cousin of the bride, officiated at the nuptial mass.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Harry Muttart to the strains of the Bridal Chorus played by Mr. John Noonan, accompanied by Mrs. Reginald MacAleer as soloist. The bride looked very charming in a street length dress of baby blue wool crepe with matching hat, a corsage of red roses and carried a white rosary. Her only ornament was a three-strand pearl necklace, a gift of the groom.

The bridesmaid Miss Helen Muttart, sister of the bride wore a dress of pink wool with brown accessories, a corsage of yellow roses and carried a pearl rosary.

The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Ralph Farrell. Mr. David Lecky, brother-in-law of the groom and Mr. Everett Muttart, cousin of the bride were ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at Birch Hill Tourist Home where thirty-five immediate relatives and friends were served by girl friends of the bride. The bride's table was tastefully decorated with gladiolis, a three-tier wedding cake topped with miniature bride and groom.

Toast to the bride was proposed by Rev. Father W. V. MacDonald which was responded by the groom on behalf of his bride. A number of other guests, including Rev. Father Martin Monoghan and Rev. Father M. J. Kelly, also expressed their good wishes.

The happy young couple after attending Mount Carmel Exhibition left by plane for Moncton and other parts of the Maritimes.

For travelling the bride chose a brown gabardine tailored suit with brown accessories and a pastel rose topper coat.

After their honeymoon, the bride and groom will reside in Truro, N. S., where the groom is employed.

We all join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Farrell many years of happy wedded life.

(Patriot please copy.)

W. C. T. U. NOTES

A MONUMENT TO WATER

"In Mitcham, eighteen twenty-two,
Records an old reporter,
Inhabitants could buy their beer,
But badly wanted water;
When lo! one day a spring gushed forth
All crystal clear and bubbles,
So Mitcham raised a monument,
Forgetting droughtly troubles.
"And still it stands, and you may read
If you are in that quarter,
Old Mitcham's praise to Heaven above,
For priceless gift of water.
Let's emulate those Mitcham folk,
Give thanks in gay bravura,
For Christmas cheer and coming year,
And toast in aqua pura."

These lines appear on a monument at Mitcham, Surrey, erected to commemorate the finding of water there in 1822, in a time of drought.

"CRIME OF PROHIBITION"

Recently a well-known Canadian business man sent us a copy of an article from Advertising Age, a magazine published in the United States and circulating largely among business firms. The article was an interview which the magazine had with the legal editor of Beverage Alcohol Weekly, Mr. Manuel A. Harris. Mr. Harris explained that the liquor interests had become alarmed at the number of counties in the United States which had voted dry. Consequently the paper he represented had circulated a petition among the patrons of the beverage rooms asking Congress to oppose the temperance movement; 75,000 signatures were secured. The article says:

"The signers urged Congress to 'fight and combat' the dry drive. They blamed prohibition for 'crime, lawlessness and immorality,' urged continuance of the legal sale of alcoholic beverages under state control systems, and emphasized that 'We don't want to have to break the law in order to obtain a drink of liquor.'

"Although funds have not yet been requested, some petitioners sent money, Mr. Harris said. A fund drive probably will start soon in full-page ads, placed direct in New York City dailies. From here the programme will extend to other cities. The league plans to start public relations and contact work, aimed primarily at local option elections, in the fall with an initial annual budget of $250,000.

"Mr. Harris emphasized that the league will be independent. It is not connected with the recently formed Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., but is a 'people's movement' intended to function 'as long as the drys operate.'

"'We shall take no position as to whether liquor is good or bad,' he told 'Advertising Age,' 'but we are concerned with the "crime of prohibition."' which has been extended to 954 of the nation's 3,070 counties. 'Our members will fight this trend as members of their communities.'"

The sender of this article from Advertising Age makes a timely observation on it. He says:

"The campaign that the liquor people are putting up in the United States shows what the Temperance people in Canada will likely have to combat if local contests take place here in an effort to extend the operations of the Canada Temperance Act. It is a sight for the gods to see the liquor people taking an interest in law-breaking. Their anxiety to stop prohibition because of the crime it is likely to bring about is quite humorous. Let them first take steps to stop the crime caused by liquor and then they would see clearly that no crime is caused by prohibition—it is caused by the efforts of the liquor people to break the prohibitory laws and even then it is only a small fraction of the crime we have under the present liquor sales."

The intoxicationists both in Canada and the United States have heaped up fabulous profits during the war years and can be counted on to spend freely and recklessly to defeat the rising tide of temperance sentiment in both countries. But to be forewarned is to be twice armed. The temperance forces and the Churches will not fail to note the nervousness of the intoxicationists as reflected in their own organ and can be counted on to take advantage of it by pushing their opposition to the liquor traffic with increasing vigour.

WASHINGTON'S WORDS APPLICABLE TODAY

In the fall of the year 1792 President George Washington had to face the issue of a rebellion against Federal law. This Whisky Rebellion is known in American history as the First Rebellion of any kind following the Revolutionary War. Whisky distillers and their friends in the territory about Pittsburgh, to the number of about 16,000 had armed themselves to resist the collection of Federal tax on liquor.

Under Major General Henry Knox and General Daniel Morgan, Washington's troops, numbering 15,000, were mobilized and ready to advance against the rebels. From the camp at Carlyle, Pennsylvania, Washington dispatched a message to Morgan in which he said some things that are peculiarly adapted to the present whisky rebellion. He said:

"If the minority, and a small one, too, is suffered to dictate to a majority, after measures have undergone the most solemn discussions by the representatives of the people, and their will through this medium is enacted into a law, there can be no security for life, liberty, or property; nor, if the laws are not to govern, can any man know how to conduct himself with safety. There was never a law yet made, I conceive, that hit the taste exactly of every man, or every part of the community; of course, if this be a reason for opposition, no law can be executed at all without force, and every man or set of men will in that case cut and carve for themselves, the consequences of which must be deprecated by all classes of men who are friends to order, and to the peace and happiness of this country."

The liquor forces, ever since 1792, have been contemptible law breakers. They have never respected the will of the people and have sought to break down every restrictive law. They are today brazenly defying all state and federal laws of this country which in any way limit their business for the best interest of the community and its citizens.

PREVENTION OR CURE

We note in the "Guardian" that "Alcoholics Anonymous" groups are being organized in four Island centres. This movement is concerned with those "for whom alcoholism has become a disease."

It is worthy of note that alcoholism is now being recognized as a disease. But why not treat it as other diseases are treated? Doctors do not concentrate so much on ways of curing smallpox, but they insist on vaccination as a means of prevention. Other injections are given to prevent other diseases. Why not follow the same principle with alcohol, and have all drinkers treated with some injection that would take away all desire for the poison? However, in this case prevention is very simple—just total abstinence.

The article referred to speaks about: "Individuals who have discovered their inability to use alcohol in any form sensibly." That applies to everybody; nobody can use beverage alcohol sensibly. The only sensible thing is to have nothing to do with it. We submit that statements such as the above, and expressions such as: "Good liquor", "legitimate use of alcohol" etc., are misnomers. There is no such thing as good liquor, it is all bad; just as there is no legitimate use of alcohol, the only sensible course is total abstinence.

The recognition of alcoholism as a disease brings with it another implication— that the Government are fostering a disease in order to secure revenue. As a matter of fact, they are fostering several diseases: alcoholism, V.D. (which is to a great extent incurred when the victim is under the influence of alcohol), and many diseases of the liver, heart and other organs which follow in the wake of liquor-drinking.

Unfortunately, here the government of the people is not by the people, but by a few pro-alcohol members; it is not for the people, but for the greed of gain. Any government with the best interests of the people at heart would endeavour to stamp out this evil, and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" an ounce of prohibition is worth a pound of penalties and fines. —Edith Sterns.

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Sale of the Above Merchandise

THIS MORNING

SATURDAY

9.30 A. M.

These goods were supplied as extra to be sold to the people unfortunate enough to lose this class of merchandise in the recent disastrous fire of

STERNS LAUNDRY

Come Early and Get Your Supply

THIS MORNING AT 9.30 A.M.

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