

## Canada's Roll of Honor; Heroes of Our Empire

Ottawa, March 26.—The following casualties among members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been announced by the Militia Department:

### FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action. Private Ivor C. Plaskett, March 11. Next of kin, Annie Plaskett, Rural Route No. 5, Stratford, Ont.  
Private William Harry Edwards, March 13. Next of kin, Alice M. Edwards, No. 60 Wellington street, Stratford, Ont.

### THIRD BATTALION.

Wounded. Private E. Gifford, No. 1 Canadian Field Ambulance, March 13, wounded in knee. Next of kin, Miss E. S. Gifford, No. 115 Grange Ave., Toronto, Ont.

### SEVENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action. Private Stanley Robert McCombe, March 8. Next of kin, Thomas McCombe (brother), General Delivery, Fort William, Ont.

### TENTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Private G. W. Bull, March 13, gunshot wound in abdomen. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Bull, 123 Gladstone street, Winnipeg, Man.  
Private R. McMahon, March 13. Next of kin, Mrs. A. M. Pocock, Nathar House, Accomb, York, Eng.

Private George Edward Simmons, March 9, gunshot wound in left leg. Next of kin, Edward Simmons, Indian Head, Sask.  
Slightly Wounded. Private A. Hadman, March 15, No. 13 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, wounded in arm. Next of kin, Mrs. Alfred Hadman, Low, Que.

Seriously Ill. Private Creswell John Allen, March 15. Admitted to No. 12 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, with pneumonia, (formerly of 12th Battalion.) Next of kin, Dorothy Allen, Cumberland, Ont.

### SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action. Private Duncan James MacDonnell, March 7. Next of kin, C. R. MacDonnell, Rochester, Alberta.

### P. C. L. I.

Severely Wounded. Corporal Harry Geo. Hetherington, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in neck. Next of kin, Mr. R. Hetherington, Eaton, Buckinghamshire, Eng.

Wounded. Private Edward Trindell, admitted to Rawal Pindi British General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in thigh and hand. Next of kin, Margaret Trindell, Goring-On-Thames, Eng.

Wounded Slightly. Lance Corporal Joseph P. Mahoney, admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in leg, slight. Next of kin, Mrs. R. James, 1130 Saratoga street, East Boston, Mass.

Wounded. Private Wm. Bowie, admitted to Australian Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in arm. Next of kin, Wilhelmina Bowie, No. 3 Strathcona Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Wounded Seriously. Private William Fletcher, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in chest. Next of kin, Mrs. Combs, No. 28 McCaul street, Toronto, Ont.

### THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Private Herbert Henry Harpell, admitted to Rawal Pindi General Hospital, Boulogne, March 10, gunshot wound. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Jones, No. 116 Argyle street, Yorkton, Sask.

### FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Seriously Wounded. March 23, Captain Robert Gifford Darling. Next of kin, Mrs. P. A. Darling, No. 1106 C. P. R. building, Toronto.

### SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Dead. March 17, Private Fred Smith, cause not yet communicated. Next of kin, Mrs. Annie Smith, 343 Clarence street, London, Ont.

### THIRD BATTALION.

Killed in Action. March 6, Private J. Cromier (formerly 9th Battalion). Next of kin, J. Cromier, Box 213, Minnedosa, Man.

### EIGHTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action. March 9, Private Herbert Vaughan Naylor. Next of kin, Benjamin Vaughan Naylor, Noyan, Que.

## CHRONICLE TRYING

### TO CRAWL DOWN NOW?

The Nova Scotia Battalion episode aired in House of Commons for brief time yesterday.

Ottawa, March 26.—There was another little breeze in the Commons this afternoon over the 17th Battalion episode.

When the House was in supply on militia estimates, Mr. Sinclair rose to draw attention to the affidavits read by Mr. Rhodes last night from men who said they signed the memorandum endorsing the Chronicle's articles, and that their signatures had been secured under false pretences. Mr. Sinclair noted that several of the affidavits read by Mr. Rhodes were signed by men who had not signed the memorandum to which he, Mr. Sinclair, had referred, consequently such affidavits could have no bearing on the case at all. He suggested that possibly these men might have been offered inducements in the way of cigars, etc.

Mr. Rhodes, in replying, twitted Mr. Sinclair with again seeking to make political capital for himself and his friends.

Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said that the whole matter concerned the interests of the people of Nova Scotia, and

not the particular interests of Col. Robertson, or any other group of persons. He had reason to believe that the men whose affidavits he had read had signed, either the memorandum read by Mr. Sinclair, or some other similar memorandum, purporting to corroborate the Chronicle's articles. Mr. Rhodes noted also that Mr. Sinclair had carefully avoided stating that some of the men, whose affidavits were read last night, were the same men whose names appeared as signers of the memorandum read by Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Rhodes did not think that the people of Nova Scotia would be influenced by such small politics. He thought that the Chronicle had made a mistake, and now realized it, and was trying to crawl down as gracefully as possible.

### CALOMEL SALIVATES

Calomel makes you sick and you lose a day's work. Calomel is a nasty, dangerous chemical. To live your sluggish liver and bowels when constipated, headachy, bilious, just get a 10-cent box of harmless Cascarets. They work while you sleep, don't gripe, sicken or salivate.

### NEWCASTLE NEWS.

Newcastle, March 26.—The remains of Mary (nee Black), wife of Andrew Cobb, were interred in St. Mary's R. C. cemetery this morning, Rev. P. W. Dixon conducting services. Mrs. Cobb died on the 24th, after a lingering illness, and leaves beside her husband, two brothers and three sisters.

Lieut. Col. Maltby had good success recruiting for the third contingent in Restigouche and Gloucester counties. He secured 34 recruits for the artillery and Mounted Rifles, and 69 for the infantry.

## Remember

whenever you are troubled with minor ailments of the digestive organs, that these may soon develop into more serious sickness. Your future safety, as well as your present comfort may depend on the quickness with which you seek a corrective remedy.

By common consent of the legion who have tried them, Beecham's Pills are the most reliable of all family medicines. This standard family remedy tones the stomach, stimulates the sluggish liver, regulates inactive bowels.

Improved digestion, sounder sleep, better looks, brighter spirits and greater vitality come after the system has been cleared and the blood purified by

**Beecham's Pills**

Worth a Guinea a Box  
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



# Lantic Sugar

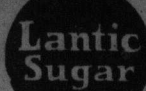
## The Perfect Cooking and Preserving Sugar

To avoid gritty sugar grains in your cakes and jellies, you must have sugar of fine, even granulation which dissolves quickly. Lantic Granulated is made to insure perfect cooking and preserving results.

Packed in 2 lb. and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons. Also 10 lb., 20 lb. and 100 lb. Bags

Look for the Lantic Red Ball on each package—and buy in Original Packages.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.



## STIFF OPPOSITION TO THE BOOM COMPANY'S APPLICATION

Southwest Boom Company applied for a charter extension and higher rates—Lumber operators on smaller scale, make objections—Corporations Committee has application under consideration.

### Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 26.—The corporations committee will not render a decision regarding the Southwest Boom Company's bill to continue and amend the acts relating to the company until next Tuesday morning. The House adjourned this evening until Monday evening, and the corporations committee, after concluding a hearing on the bill, met in private session for a short time and decided next Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock as the time for voting on the bill.

Notice was given in the House this afternoon by Hon. Dr. Landry that the budget will be brought down next Tuesday.

### (OFFICIAL REPORT)

Fredericton, N. B., Mar. 26.—The corporations committee met this morning. Mr. Slipp nominated Mr. Tilley as chairman of the committee and Mr. Tilley then assumed the position of chairman and the bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to the Southwest Boom Company was taken up. Large delegations appeared both for and against the bill. Hon. Allan Ritchie, president; William A. Park, secretary; James Robinson, manager, and a Hubert Sinclair of New castle, appeared on behalf of the bill, while D. J. Buckley of Rogersville, and John McIntosh of Glassville, headed a delegation of smaller operators in opposition to the bill. R. B. Hanson of Fredericton was counsel for the promoters, while J. C. Hartley, K. C. of Woodstock, and J. A. Barry of St. John were counsel for the opponents of the bill.

R. B. Hanson for the promoters of the bill reviewed the history of the company since 1881, declaring that the amounts allowed the company for carrying on its work had been increased from time to time as the cost of operations increased. The original charges for rafting saw logs was 47½ cents per thousand feet, this was increased to 55 cents in 1883, thirty-two years ago, but with the advent of the pulp business and the cutting of smaller logs the purposes of that business there was a special rate of 75 cents per thousand legalized for this class of lumber. In 1902, in all this time there had been no increase in rates.

The lessee of the company who operated the booms and rafting plant was James Robinson and the amount paid him was 37½ cents per thousand, the remaining 17½ cents being for the company to pay its charges, keep up its property and pay whatever dividends were paid. As to the dividends said he claimed they were not abnormal in view of the fact that the company did not have any sinking fund or put any amount away for depreciation or keeping the plant up to date which they had to do. Upwards of 75 per cent. of the double liability had been called upon from the stockholders.

The bill asked for an extension of the company's charter which expired on May 1st, 1920, for twenty-one years, and a straight increase of ten cents in tolls charged per thousand for rafting, bringing the charge for saw logs up to 65 cents and for pulp logs up to 85 cents.

A petition had been presented to the house signed by more than eighty per cent. of the parties using the boom and owning over eighty per cent. of the logs going through the boom in favor of an increase in the rates and expressing a willingness to pay the proposed rates. Over fifty per cent. of the signers of this petition were not stockholders of the boom company.

The Miramichi Lumber Company's advent on the river had brought about a great deal more small or undersized logs to be handled by the boom company. Last year a total of sixty-eight million feet of lumber was handled and of that amount twenty-eight millions were undersized logs, largely Miramichi Lumber Company's cut. This year's estimated cut was placed at sixty-seven million feet.

The Miramichi Lumber Company would pay the greater proportion of this increase, and they were willing to do so, because they knew it was due to the boom company. The Miramichi Lumber Company, he said in answer to an inquiry, held less than 100 of the 1,204 shares of the company.

Mr. Park said the dividends paid by the company had ranged from 3 to 17½ per cent. The dividends the past few years had been: 1914, nine per cent.; 1913, twelve and one-half per cent.; 1912, eleven per cent.; 1911, twelve and one-half per cent.; 1910, twelve and one-half per cent. He pointed out that in paying these dividends the company made no allowances for depreciation and kept no sinking fund to pay for improvements or necessary upkeep of the plant.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie, president of the company, said he had been connected with the company for fifty years and had been in all phases of trouble. He reviewed the history of the company and declared there had been no end of trouble until Mr. Robinson became the lessee and manager thirty-six years ago. Since then the business was well looked after. The lumbermen felt their interests were well guarded and their lumber safe with Mr. Robinson managing it.

Attorney-General Baxter asked if it would be agreeable to place a clause in the bill to limit the dividends of the company.

The promoters of the bill said there was no objection to such a clause.

### The Opposition

Mr. Buckley was first heard in opposition to the bill. He said that he

had been a promoter of the bill for many years and that he had seen the company grow from a small concern to a large one. He said that the company had been successful in its operations and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

He said that the company had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years and that it had been able to pay dividends to its stockholders for many years.

paid last year on about one-seventh of the total amount of the lumber coming into the Southwest Miramichi booms. He said the river was allowed to jam, so that the logs were tied up and the logs were thus forced to go through booms. He said he was under a great disadvantage because of being unable to lease any crown lands, as they were all taken up. He has to pay twice the amount of stumpage to the New Brunswick Railway Company as the big lumbermen do upon crown lands. In addition to paying three dollars per thousand stumpage, he is also compelled to take out all tree tops down to six inches, and in consequence the value of his saved lumber is also less because of the percentage of small stuff.

Hon. Mr. Clarke asked if there was not a provision in the crown land regulations for lumbermen to take off the small tops.

Mr. Buckley said that if there was such a regulation it was violated and that one-fourth of the lumber cut on the crown lands was left in the woods and wasted.

To Hon. Mr. Baxter Mr. Buckley said a dividend of eight per cent. would be fair and that about 2½ cents per thousand would be a proper amount for the company for its part of work.

Mr. Buckley continuing said that the bill proposed what would be an increase of 19½ per cent. in the dividend and the amount of the dividend this year was 17½ per cent. He offered to form a new company, put up a good bond and take up the work of booming and rafting logs at the rate of 37½ cents.

The committee adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Corporations Committee this afternoon resumed the consideration of the bill to continue and amend the acts relating to the Southwest Boom Company. After Mr. Buckley had concluded his remarks, Mr. McIntosh was also heard in opposition to the bill. He conducted a large operation on the New Brunswick Railway Company's lands and urged the same reasons as set forth by Mr. Buckley against the bill.

Mr. Barry, for those opposed to the bill, said that the fact that the company had paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. for the past year was ample evidence that the present rates were sufficient to give them all the profits to which they were entitled. The Fredericton Boom Company's case had been mentioned by those promoting the bill as that of a company which had to go into liquidation because of being unable to get the rates increased, but the case of the Fredericton Boom Company was very different from this case. The Fredericton Boom Co. had gone into liquidation when paying dividends of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Hartley said that the promoters of the bill should have come before the committee with their books and documents to prove their case, instead of submitting what an official of the company remembered about its affairs. The reason they had not kept books of accounts, as a well regulated company would keep, and that they had not had the services of an auditor as one would imagine a company carrying on such business would have, was that they were well satisfied with the way their business was going and the profits they were making. This bill, he said, was wrongly advertised, as it should have been called "a benefit for Mr. Robinson, boom manager," and the person who would get the profits if the new rates would be allowed.

Says Lumbermen Should Control.

The principle which should be adopted with all such companies as these should be that the lumbermen themselves should control the booming and drifting business. They would then be able to do the work at cost. There should be no extension of this charter.

Mr. Barry, for those opposed to the bill, said that the fact that the company had paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. for the past year was ample evidence that the present rates were sufficient to give them all the profits to which they were entitled. The Fredericton Boom Company's case had been mentioned by those promoting the bill as that of a company which had to go into liquidation because of being unable to get the rates increased, but the case of the Fredericton Boom Company was very different from this case. The Fredericton Boom Co. had gone into liquidation when paying dividends of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Hartley said that the promoters of the bill should have come before the committee with their books and documents to prove their case, instead of submitting what an official of the company remembered about its affairs. The reason they had not kept books of accounts, as a well regulated company would keep, and that they had not had the services of an auditor as one would imagine a company carrying on such business would have, was that they were well satisfied with the way their business was going and the profits they were making. This bill, he said, was wrongly advertised, as it should have been called "a benefit for Mr. Robinson, boom manager," and the person who would get the profits if the new rates would be allowed.

Says Lumbermen Should Control.

The principle which should be adopted with all such companies as these should be that the lumbermen themselves should control the booming and drifting business. They would then be able to do the work at cost. There should be no extension of this charter.

Mr. Barry, for those opposed to the bill, said that the fact that the company had paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. for the past year was ample evidence that the present rates were sufficient to give them all the profits to which they were entitled. The Fredericton Boom Company's case had been mentioned by those promoting the bill as that of a company which had to go into liquidation because of being unable to get the rates increased, but the case of the Fredericton Boom Company was very different from this case. The Fredericton Boom Co. had gone into liquidation when paying dividends of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Hartley said that the promoters of the bill should have come before the committee with their books and documents to prove their case, instead of submitting what an official of the company remembered about its affairs. The reason they had not kept books of accounts, as a well regulated company would keep, and that they had not had the services of an auditor as one would imagine a company carrying on such business would have, was that they were well satisfied with the way their business was going and the profits they were making. This bill, he said, was wrongly advertised, as it should have been called "a benefit for Mr. Robinson, boom manager," and the person who would get the profits if the new rates would be allowed.

Says Lumbermen Should Control.

The principle which should be adopted with all such companies as these should be that the lumbermen themselves should control the booming and drifting business. They would then be able to do the work at cost. There should be no extension of this charter.

Mr. Barry, for those opposed to the bill, said that the fact that the company had paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. for the past year was ample evidence that the present rates were sufficient to give them all the profits to which they were entitled. The Fredericton Boom Company's case had been mentioned by those promoting the bill as that of a company which had to go into liquidation because of being unable to get the rates increased, but the case of the Fredericton Boom Company was very different from this case. The Fredericton Boom Co. had gone into liquidation when paying dividends of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Hartley said that the promoters of the bill should have come before the committee with their books and documents to prove their case, instead of submitting what an official of the company remembered about its affairs. The reason they had not kept books of accounts, as a well regulated company would keep, and that they had not had the services of an auditor as one would imagine a company carrying on such business would have, was that they were well satisfied with the way their business was going and the profits they were making. This bill, he said, was wrongly advertised, as it should have been called "a benefit for Mr. Robinson, boom manager," and the person who would get the profits if the new rates would be allowed.

Says Lumbermen Should Control.

The principle which should be adopted with all such companies as these should be that the lumbermen themselves should control the booming and drifting business. They would then be able to do the work at cost. There should be no extension of this charter.

Mr. Barry, for those opposed to the bill, said that the fact that the company had paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. for the past year was ample evidence that the present rates were sufficient to give them all the profits to which they were entitled. The Fredericton Boom Company's case had been mentioned by those promoting the bill as that of a company which had to go into liquidation because of being unable to get the rates increased, but the case of the Fredericton Boom Company was very different from this case. The Fredericton Boom Co. had gone into liquidation when paying dividends of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Hartley said that the promoters of the bill should have come before the committee with their books and documents to prove their case, instead of submitting what an official of the company remembered about its affairs. The reason they had not kept books of accounts, as a well regulated company would keep, and that they had not had the services of an auditor as one would imagine a company carrying on such business would have, was that they were well satisfied with the way their business was going and the profits they were making. This bill, he said, was wrongly advertised, as it should have been called "a benefit for Mr. Robinson, boom manager," and the person who would get the profits if the new rates would be allowed.

Says Lumbermen Should Control.

The principle which should be adopted with all such companies as these should be that the lumbermen themselves should control the booming and drifting business. They would then be able to do the work at cost. There should be no extension of this charter.

Mr. Barry, for those opposed to the bill, said that the fact that the company had paid a dividend of 17½ per cent. for the past year was ample evidence that the present rates were sufficient to give them all the profits to which they were entitled. The Fredericton Boom Company's case had been mentioned by those promoting the bill as that of a company which had to go into liquidation because of being unable to get the rates increased, but the case of the Fredericton Boom Company was very different from this case. The Fredericton Boom Co. had gone into liquidation when paying dividends of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Hartley said that the promoters of the bill should have come before the committee with their books and documents to prove their case, instead of submitting what an official of the company remembered about its affairs. The reason they had not kept books of accounts, as a well regulated company would keep, and that they had not had the services of an auditor as one would imagine a company carrying on such business would have, was that they were well satisfied with the way their business was going and the profits they were making. This bill, he said, was wrongly advertised, as it should have been called "a benefit for Mr. Robinson, boom manager," and the person who would get the profits if the new rates would be allowed.

Says Lumbermen Should Control.

The principle which should be adopted with all such companies as these should be that the lumbermen themselves should control the booming and drifting business. They would then be able to do the work at cost. There should be no extension of this charter.

er. Companies were not incorporated today as they were sixty years ago, and no body of men, not actually lumbermen themselves, should be allowed to make a