

CANADIANS KILLED SINCE WAR BEGAN, 2,617

NEW BRUNSWICK THE LAND OF GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

Agent General F. W. Sumner, in Interview, Admirably Points Out Advantages This Province Affords—Imperialist in London Financier Pays Graceful Tribute to New Brunswick's New Representative to London.

(By "Imperialist," in the Financier of London.)
When the war is over, and those of our gallant sons who have come victoriously out of battle return to pursue those arts of peace which alone make for a nation's prosperity, there will undoubtedly be keen inquiries in regard to the opportunities for starting life afresh in Canada and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and now is the time for the various Overseas governments to make known the resources and capabilities of their respective dominions. Today, owing to the war, every able-bodied man in the kingdom finds that his services can be utilized in some way or other and, for the first time in its history, the central unemployed body finds itself unemployed. Today, owing to the war, every able-bodied man in the kingdom finds that his services can be utilized in some way or other and, for the first time in its history, the central unemployed body finds itself unemployed.

I had with Mr. Sumner last week he spoke of the loyalty and attachment of the people of New Brunswick, and the Canadians generally, to Throne and Empire. If possible, he said, they were even more loyal than the people of this country. Certainly they seemed to be taking the war far more seriously than some of the people he had come across since his arrival in England. "They feel," he went on to say, "that it is a critical time in the history of the Empire, that every eligible man should enlist, and that every dollar should go, if necessary. Far better do this than to run even the slightest chance of being overrun by the Germans, though no one for a moment thinks that is possible. All the women in New Brunswick are working continuously at knitting, sewing and making comforts for the soldiers at the front. The different societies, notably the Red Cross and the W.M.C.'s Patriotic League—are doing their part, and I am quite safe in saying that the women devote 50 per cent of their time to this work. This is not only in Canada and Australia, but in all the cities and towns, and even in the country. The Provincial Government have just made a further donation of 25,000 dollars towards the Patriotic Fund, and, of course, you are aware that they contributed 100,000 barrels of potatoes last spring. There is a steady flow of subscriptions to the several funds every week.

New Brunswick Commercially and Financially.
"Business in New Brunswick," continued Mr. Sumner, "is being carried on much the same as usual, despite the war. There is no great boom, but things are generally steady. The financial condition is sound. The Government is not looking for money just at present in England. When the last issue of bonds was made they were taken up mainly by the New Brunswickers themselves; in fact, there were more applications than could be entertained. But it is not a good thing for the people to invest in Government securities, as it takes the money away from commercial enterprise and tends to retard development. The local Government have a very big undertaking on hand in the building of the Valley Railway. A portion of it has been financed, and, of course, more money will be needed for its completion. New Brunswick has great resources in its Crown lands, covering an area of about 7,000,000 acres, which at a low valuation would be worth at least five hundred million dollars per acre. Here we have an asset in round figures of close upon 70,000,000 dollars. The Government are taking steps at the present time to survey and lay out this land with a view to conserving it and estimating the quantity of lumber in the various districts. It is also intended to lay down strict rules with regard to cutting. If not cut down, say below 16 in., the timber will renew itself every 14 years."

Agriculture in New Brunswick.
Although in referring to the primary industries Mr. Sumner mentioned lumber first, he was careful to point out that this ranked second. Agriculture stood first and with regard to farming he said: "There are large areas of fertile land that will give a good living to the farmer who is industrious and has ordinary experience in that line. The root crops of New Brunswick, notably potatoes, turnips, etc., are famous for their quality and abundance. Hay, oats and grain of all kinds grow very readily in the province, while the cultivation of fruit is proceeding extensively along the St. John River, which is dotted on each side with beautifully cultivated farms; in fact, the scenery along that river bears favorable comparison with that of any other part of the world. It is an ideal spot for fruit-growing, which is capable of considerable development. The Provincial Government have established over a score of illustration apple orchards in different parts of the province to test the varieties and demonstrate what can be done under the best methods of cultivation and care, and fruit-development companies are now taking up the planting of orchards and sale of fruit lands, as well as commercial orcharding. The display of apples in the window of the London office during the season—which commences in October—is a practical demonstration of what New Brunswick can produce in this direction. The dairy industry is progressing, cheese and butter factories having been established in various parts of the province, and stock-raising and poultry-farming have also received more attention of late years."

The Fisheries and Manufactures
After an allusion to the famous fisheries of New Brunswick, which before the war broke out gave employment to over 20,000 men, 13,000 boats and 641 larger vessels, Mr. Sumner spoke of the rapid growth of the manufac-

BOMBS FALL ON VENICE, FAMOUS CHURCH STRUCK

Teutonic Aviators Pay Two Visits Dropping Incendiary Bombs.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL HIT, BUT UNDAUNTED

Bomber rushes through ceiling of church; Dogliee Scizzi destroying Sculptures.

Rome, Oct. 25.—Teutonic aeroplanes last night made two separate attacks with incendiary bombs on the city of Venice, according to an official announcement given out here today. The text of the statement follows: "Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks, separated by a short interval upon Venice last night, throwing many bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was about 10 p. m. "One bomb fell on the roof of the church Dogliee Scizzi. It crashed the ceiling which was ornamented with beautiful sculptures of Tiepolo. An incendiary bomb fell upon the Piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the Ducal Palace, without doing any damage. Five other bombs fell either in canal or open places in the city where only slight damage was produced.

"The aeroplanes returned at about 11 p. m. One bomb fell in the court of an alms house and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt."

turing industries. There were factories engaged in the manufacture of cotton and knitted goods, worsted yarn, furniture, wire nails, boots and shoes, farm implements and various other things, also sugar refineries, tanneries and cement works. Four factories at the present time were engaged in the manufacture of munitions— one in St. John, one at Moncton, one at Fredericton and one in Sackville. These were turning out 47 lyddite shells and there were other factories engaged in the production of war equipment, such as leather, harness, boots and socks. All these were pretty busy at the present time. The manufacture of wood pulp was also becoming an important industry.

Finally, Mr. Sumner referred to the "dominating and masterful position" which New Brunswick occupies on the seaboard of Canada, and to the opportunities which were afforded by the port of St. John for carrying on a large export trade. The province was only 175 miles from the United States, and there were unbounded opportunities for both capital and labor of the right sort. The Government of New Brunswick, he said, were prepared to give a grant of 160 acres of land on certain conditions, but only men above the fighting age and domestic servants were encouraged to leave these shores at the present time. The Hon. James Murray, Minister of Agriculture, who is an energetic, progressive man and understands the needs of the province, proposes to visit England shortly and get familiar with affairs here with a view to arranging for a large emigration to New Brunswick at the close of the war.

Queensland Wool on View in London
When harvest operations were in full swing in this country attention was drawn to the vast agricultural wealth of Queensland by a display of sheaves of corn and various samples of cereals in the fine window of the Queensland Government Agency in the Strand. Contemporaneously with the holding of the sixth series of Colonial wool sales at the London Wool Exchange there has been exhibited a splendid collection of Queensland wools, which, by the way, have been fetching top prices at the auctions which closed last week, the principal demand for the fine merinos coming from Russia. As in the other States of Australia, so in Queensland, the great pastoral industry is the backbone of the country and wool and meat the chief articles of export. Although the existence of Queensland as a separate Colony only dates from 1859, it was in 1840 that the foundations of the wool industry were laid by Leslie Brothers, who stocked a portion of the famous Darling Downs with sheep. Here the acorn was planted that grew into such a prodigious tree as to overshadow the land in the course of a few years. The value of the wool exported from the whole of Queensland for 1913 was £6,296,000. The number of owners of sheep in the central, west and northern parts of the State in 1913 was about 1,400, averaging 10,700 sheep per owner. Several small farmers own 1,000 and more, while there are dozens of sheep stations carrying over 100,000 sheep. The wool clip

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIANS TO OCT. 16 TOTAL OVER 15,000

Number of Dead From all Causes 127 Officers and 2,490 Men; Wounded and Ill 457 Officers, 9,660 Men.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—An official computation of the Canadian losses in the war up to October 16, was issued from the casualty office today. The total number of casualties is 15,187, made up of 677 officers and 14,510 men. Of these the deaths from all causes are 127 officers and 2,490 men, to which it is feared much of the heavy list of missing must be added. The official figures are:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action	94	1,825
Died of wounds	25	654
Died of illness	6	172
Accidentally killed	2	38
Prisoners of war	56	1,251
Missing	37	1,110
Wounded and ill	457	9,660
Totals	677	14,510

GET LIST OF MEN GIVES POSTAL CLERKS CHANGE TO JOIN COLORS

IN CANADA FIT FOR SERVICE

Municipalities to be asked to supply census in respective districts to learn number of men available.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Mayor Church, of this city, president of the Canadian Union of Municipalities, has written to the secretary at Montreal asking him to confer with all the municipalities regarding the question of each municipality taking a census of population, with a view to finding out how many men are actually available for military forces of the country should they be needed.

The mayor says there are 1,800,000 men eligible and he wants to know where they are located. It is likely Premier Borden will be consulted by the executive committee of the union.

STEAMSHIP SUNK

Quebec, Oct. 25.—At an early hour today the steamship Lady of Gaspe of the Gaspe Steamship Company, sank in the Louise Basin, some time after one of the air compressors which were keeping her afloat went out of gear. The vessel, a few weeks ago, went ashore in a dense fog near the Quebec bridge site and was only refloated Saturday afternoon. She is valued at \$50,000 by the owners. No insurance is carried.

alone of 100,000 sheep—allowing a minimum rate of 16 6d per wool per sheep clear profit after paying shears and other charges—would bring in an income up to £30,000 for the year. The lambs also from such a flock should easily be worth over this amount again. These figures will give the reader a fair idea of what a very prosperous industry this is, even if undertaken in a small way. The suburban and arable farms which have been put down all over the country to supply water in cases of drought have undoubtedly largely aided the development of this industry, which is still capable of considerable expansion. There are millions of acres, we are told, available for selection under the most liberal land laws.



TWELVE KNOWN TO HAVE DIED IN FACTORY FIRE

ONLY FEW OF CREW OF GERMAN CRUISER SAVED

Prinz Adelbert, sunk by British submarine in Baltic, part of squadron sent out on special mission.

Pittsburg, Oct. 25.—Eleven girls and one man employed in the factory of the Union Paper Box Company on the north side are known to be dead, eight girls are badly injured and a number of others are missing as the result of a fire which this afternoon started in the feed store of James Brown and Company and spread to the factory. Firemen searching the ruins of the three storey factory recovered the bodies. They searched in the dense smoke.

Twenty-six girls and six men were at work when the fire broke out. The bodies recovered were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. Soon after three o'clock firemen penetrated to the girls' dressing room in the factory, where they found three bodies on the floor. The girls had been suffocated. One of them was identified by her brother as Cecelia Jose, as the body was taken into the street.

A few minutes later three more bodies were found, two of them badly burned, but the other was said by persons living in the neighborhood to be Florence Becker, who obtained work in the factory only a day or two ago. Minnie Bittner, one of the girls who jumped from the burning building, died while on the way to the hospital. As the flames rushed upward through the flimsy building frightened girls ran to the windows and without hesitation began jumping to the street. In an incredibly short time the structure was wrapped in flames and gathered crowds in the streets heard the screams of those unable to reach the windows.

Seven women were quickly gathered from the sidewalk and hurried to a nearby hospital where one died soon after being admitted. Twenty-two girls are unaccounted for. The factory was operated by the Union Paper Box Company, and officers said 32 girls were at work when the fire broke out.

SIX THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED VACANT HOUSES IN TORONTO

Toronto, Oct. 25.—The Consumers' Gas Company of this city in its annual report states that there are 6,500 vacant houses in the city, that in the year ended Sept. 30, the company sold \$29,496 less gas. The actual deficit on the year's business was \$218.

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