

ped To Set Back Rochester
Defeating Them On
Saturday

ERS KEEPING STEP

on Saturday but Giants Put One Over,
Dorval Gate Receipts in Aid of
Patriotic Fund To-day.on both Saturday and Sunday games
disposed of Rochester in the final of
Saturday, thus giving the Greys a
position, which they had held jointly
for several days.had a good week-end. They beat Ro-
chester, took the first of a double-header
yesterday and tied the second of the
days had the first easily but would not
second but for the splendid work of
the Greys to the rescue of Rochester, who had
left with nobody down. In addition to
and the tally, getting a homer and a
up.Terror, and in spite of poor field-
won from the Cubs on Saturday, but
also won, the margin of three games
the contenders remains unaltered. The
victims in Boston Saturday and up
looked as though the roles would be
that session, with the tally 3 to 1
the Braves jumped on Cooper and scor-
Conzelman could retire them.of the Dorval Park Jockey Club will
close this afternoon, which has been
benefit to the Canadian Patriotic Fund,
prepared a splendid card for the after-
ment of their visitors and patrons,
be served in the club house at noon
invited guests will be Sir Wilfrid Lau-
ren, who is looking after the purchase
the British army; Mayor Martin, the
officers of the local militia de-list has been suspended so that
reach a large proportion. A record
looked for at the course as many who
among the regular patrons of rac-
not turn out to help along the good
the receipts are to be given. The
run at 2.30, while a special train
arranged for.

DES GREAT DAMAGE

extent of Forty Thousand Dollars Took
St. Catherine Street Store.dollars' worth of goods were de-
fireman was seriously injured at a
of Wolfe and St. Catherine streets
oon. The outbreak was noticed at
was not under control until after
in the rear of H. Cohen's clothing
line street, East, the flames spread
store of the St. Catherine Furniture
the other side, to E. Z. Leblanc's
three stores were completely gutted
neighborhood was threatened.was at its worst. Fireman Joseph
er 16 station, was struck by an
passing along St. Catherine street,
street. He suffered a serious frac-
earm and ugly contusions in the
He was taken to the Notre Damewas in charge of the fire brigade,
Chief Mann and District Chiefs
and Lussier.

SH FLEET IS COALING.

er 21.—The Turkish fleet is coal-
ope, according to a reliable report
will be ready to move within 48
decides to side with Germany.

G

NG

business than

stopped

ice in Canada for
long experience
ou of thorough
Good Quality

RESS, LIMITED

MONTREAL

WEATHER:
FINE AND WARM.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS
MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 117

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
incorporated 1825
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
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52 Branches in Canada
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LONDON, CANADA
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Reserve 200,000.00
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President, NATHANIEL MILLS
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**THE CRADOCK SIMPSON
COMPANY'S
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**MANY GERMAN PATENTS ARE
NOW OPEN TO CANADIANS**

Mr. William S. Babcock Says a Great Field of Opportunity Has Been Opened to Canadian Manufacturers.

Mr. William S. Babcock, who has been a close follower of the effect of the war on German and Austrian patents in Canada, in an interview, Mr. Babcock said:

"Under a recent order-in-council it is possible for intending or existing Canadian manufacturers to get for themselves the monopolies of certain inventions covered by Canadian patents owned by Germans, Austrians and Hungarians. To acquire these monopolies it is necessary for the Canadian manufacturer to apply to the Canadian Patent Office, either himself or by his local patent attorney. Before granting the application the Commissioner of Patents must be satisfied that the present owner of the patent right is a subject of a country at war with the Empire, that the applicant actually intends to manufacture the patented invention, and that the granting of the application will be to the advantage of the public or part of the public, or to the advantage of some trade or industry. The duration of the grant—whether for one year or more—is entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner of Patents."

During the last 18 years, the life of a Canadian patent, about 3,000 patents have been granted to Germans, Austrians and Hungarians, and about half of this number have been granted within the six years, past. They relate to almost every conceivable line of manufacture and industry. They include a great many very important inventions in chemistry, electricity and metallurgy. The field is so broad and the number of important inventions so great that it is very difficult to give in such brief space even a partial idea what may be found.

German and Austrian trade has been temporarily killed and possibly permanently crippled by the present war. It lies entirely with Canadian manufacturers to help themselves to the vast market thus thrown open. Some one must and will get the enormous trade hitherto belonging to Germany and Austria. All over the United States there is a great campaign to get and keep this trade. All over the British Empire there is the same campaign. But, here in Canada, the manufacturer has been given this added chance of acquiring monopolies of certain lines hitherto protected by German and Austrian owned patents. Canadian manufacturers must make the best of every available advantage in this great competition for the world trade of Germany and Austria. To do so, they must and will apply for and obtain the right to manufacture and sell the monopolized articles covered by these patents. For this purpose it is necessary, of course, to know just what patents are available. No official list of such patents has been prepared and none will be issued by the patent office. Their regular records at Ottawa are available for anyone wishing to get the information. But, it would mean a very long and tedious task to get all the information in that way. It will, therefore, be of interest to all concerned to know that a complete list of all Canadian patents granted to Germans, Austrians and Hungarians during the past 18 years has been completed by myself and in a few days will be ready for examination.

These lists of patents will be kept at Mr. Babcock's office on St. James street, and it will be a simple matter for any one so desiring to take a look through them.

BELGIANS HARASS GERMANS.

Antwerp, September 21.—Skirmishes are of daily occurrence between German and Belgian troops, but the report issued at the War Office states that King Albert's troops have suffered no check in their offensive movement.

A sharp fight occurred Sunday between Ales and Coriochim and the Germans retired. No extensive operations are possible because of the terrific downpour that has turned a great section of the country northwest of Brussels into a morass.

GERMAN RIGHT WING HAS GIVEN AWAY

Minister of War Millerand also Announces That Allies Were Making Progress Along Whole Line

BATTLE OF TWO RIVERS

It is Thought That Struggle Along Aisne and Oise Will Continue for Several Days Yet—Official Statement of Progress.

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.)

London, September 2.—Minister of War Millerand announced at Bordeaux that the extreme right wing of the Germans had given way. The French had completed their line, bringing a steel wall upon the German centre, and that the Allies were making constant progress.

He renamed the battle of the Aisne, the "Battle of the Two Rivers," because of the fact that it is now raging along the Oise as well as the Aisne.

"It is probable the great battle of Two Rivers, which is being fought with unparalleled fury, will continue for some days yet," he said, "although the Allies are making constant progress. A new step in the advance in the extreme left wing is marked by its arrival at Lasigny, 10 miles west of Noyon. This movement is of extreme importance. That is why the Craonne region has been the centre of violent conflicts and bayonet charges.

"The Germans are making desperate efforts to diminish the pressure on their extreme right wing, but have nevertheless been forced to give way.

"By completing our lines from Alsace to the Aronne forest we have deprived the German centre between Rheims and Souan of its scope of movement. It is against a steel wall."

Latest reports say that the German bombardment at Reims continues, the shells being directed against the French forces south of the city. Many of the shrapnel, however, fall in the city proper, where every day and every night sees some fresh destruction done.

While the city itself is immaterial from a standpoint of strategic importance, it is the centre of a district that is important. German batteries are stationed north and northeast of the city: French cannons are stationed on hills south of the city.

There are believed to be about 100,000 Germans massed upon the Plateau of Craonne. This is a position of exceptional strength. General Blucher, who was defeated by Napoleon, declared that 25,000 troops could hold it against any odds.

East of Verdun the French lines seem to have been reinforced, as there are eight French army corps near the Lorraine border, where the German left is being attacked with violence.

The battle line, roughly speaking, extends on the east from a point near St. Die, through Lunéville, Pont a Mousson, Etainne, Consenvoye, Montfacon, Souain to the north of Rheims. Craonne, thence along the Aisne Valley to a point between Lessigny and St. Quentin. The line crosses three big rivers, the Oise, the Aisne, and the Meuse, while it also stretches across smaller ones.

Much sickness has resulted from the cold, rainy weather to which the French, British and German troops have been exposed. Big batches of sick soldiers are being taken to hospitals daily.

ALLIES MAKE SOME PROGRESS.

Paris, September 22.—An official announcement says that on Monday the Germans became active along the whole front without appreciable results and that on the left wing of the Allies the enemy has given ground before French attacks. The official statement follows:

1—On the whole front from the Oise to the Woerre region, the Germans manifested on the 21st a certain activity without obtaining appreciable results.

2—On our left wing on the right bank of the Oise the Germans have given ground before the French attack.

3—Between the Oise and the Aisne, the situation is unchanged. The enemy has made no serious attack contending himself Monday evening with long range bombardment.

4—At the centre between Souain and Rheims, he attempted an offensive movement, which has been repelled, while between Souain and the Aronne Forest we have made some progress.

5—Between the Argonne and the Meuse, there is no change.

6—In Woerre region the enemy made a violent effect. He attacked the heights of the Meuse on the front of Treseaux-Vigneulles-Hedoucourt without being able to take foothold on the heights.

7—On our right in Lorraine the enemy has crossed the frontier again with small columns. He has re-occupied Domte to the south of Blamont.

8—During the days of the 20th and 21st, we took 20 revolting motors with all their personnel and number of prisoners belonging notably to the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th and 16th German corps, to the Bavarian Land Wehr and to the reserve corps.

The following statement was issued at the same time: "In Galicia Russians have pursued the rear-guard of the Austrian army. Austrians have suffered serious losses.

"The Russian troops have come into contact with the Austrian garrison of Przemysl. Heavy Russian artillery is bombarding the works of Jaroslaw."

CRUISER PEGASUS.

Gibraltar, via London, September 22.—It is officially announced from Zanzibar that the British cruiser Pegasus, which was recently attacked and disabled by the German cruiser Koenigsberg, has been repaired.

Lieut. Commander Richard C. Turner and Lieut. John H. Drake and 24 men of the British cruiser Pegasus were killed in the action with the German cruiser Koenigsberg in Zanzibar harbor. Three officers and fifty men were wounded and nine are missing.

SERVIANS OCCUPY SARAJEVO.

London, September 22.—A Rome dispatch to the Star says that the Serians and Montenegrins have occupied Sarajevo.

It was in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne and his wife were assassinated. The double assassination brought on the war.

WAR SUMMARY.

The tenth day of the big battle along the Aisne has brought no material change in the general situation.

French official bulletin said the Allies have made appreciable progress in action between Rheims and Argonne, while German official statement says that its right wing has been heavily reinforced and that a French flanking movement has been repulsed.

Unofficial, but apparently reliable reports from correspondents indicate that the French have advanced their lines about seven miles on the right banks of the River Oise, and west of Noyon, and have occupied the heights of Lasigny.

The artillery duel so far appears to have been a draw, while the main lines of both armies are believed to be intact.

The four points where the fighting centres are the Valley of the Oise, Soissons, Rheims, and Verdun.

Germans are making a vigorous attack upon forts at Verdun alternately bombarding them and making efforts to storm them from both sides.

Belief is growing that the war will extend into winter. Preparations are already being made for winter campaign.

Five of the 22 forts at Jaroslaw have been reduced by the Russian guns, but is still holding out.

Bombardment of Przemysl continues.

Official reports from Nish claim complete defeat of Austrian army that invaded Serbia. The combined Servian and Montenegrin armies operating in Bosnia have invested Sarajevo.

Latest reports say that the German bombardment at Reims continues, the shells being directed against the French forces south of the city.

London, September 22.—It is officially announced that three cruisers, the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue were sunk in the North Sea by German submarines to-day. All three were of the armored cruiser class, carrying a complement of 765 men and capable of a speed of 20.79 to 22.6 knots. The Cressy was built in 1901, while the other two were launched in 1902.

We might mention an incident which will bring home this fact. Aniline dyes were first developed in England. The prospect of almost unlimited supply and demand was so promising that great pressure was brought to bear on the British Government to allow manufacturers to use non-potable alcohol free of duty, as it entered very extensively into the process of manufacture.

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The Government finally yielded and made important concessions but the Excise Department enforced such rigid regulations that the field of operation was shifted from England to Germany, where greater official encouragement was given. When the war broke out one single German company engaged in the manufacture of aniline dyes employed no less than 8,000 workmen. This company also kept in the work of research and development.

Other products more strictly termed chemicals for medicinal and technical purposes were also being developed in Germany on a very large scale, to such an extent indeed that Germany dominated the chemical and aniline dye trade of the world.

This war has temporarily, at least, ruined this vast business.

Replying now to your enquiry as to what steps we are taking to replace the German goods referred to, and to what extent they can be replaced, we beg to say we are doing our utmost to take possession of this market, but we can only do so with goods the process of manufacture of which is known to us. The volume will be necessarily limited as it takes time to learn the trade. No one firm or company in Canada can undertake the expense of research work in a new field.

To a more limited extent Germany and Austria supplied this market with perfumes, toilet waters, cologne water and other toilet articles, also brushes, combs and other goods well known in our line of business. Many of these goods can be made in Canada. We are well equipped to take care of perfumes and toilet sundries and are already commencing to feel an increasing trade in these lines. Coarser lines of brushes, in which there is a large trade, can be made in Canada and manufacturers in this line should embrace the present opportunity.

In pharmaceuticals, strictly speaking, we handle very few of German make, American lines being more in evidence in this market. We think the present time is opportune for the medical men of Canada to join in the campaign in favor of "Made in Canada" goods. They could give a tremendous impetus to this branch by prescribing Canadian pharmaceuticals, the quality of which cannot be doubted, as the heads of Canadian pharmaceutical laboratories are in most cases men prominent in their profession, holding important official and trade positions.

With respect to German chemicals and dyes which have hitherto dominated this market, we would strongly recommend that the Government should appoint a small commission to find out just what chemicals or dyes can be made in Canada economically, having regard to the source and quantity of supply of raw material, and then subsidize the laboratories of our great universities where research work could be carried on and the methods of manufacture found out.

This will take some years but it would also take some years for Germany to recover from the effects of the war, to say nothing of the length of time she will be engaged in the conflict or the thousands of German experts who will fall on the field of battle and carry with them secrets which have given Germany such prominence in this branch of industry.

We understand that Germany's exports to the United States alone for aniline dyes amount to over twenty million dollars per annum. Canadian importations would be about the same proportionately, but the population of Canada would hardly justify the expenditure of large sums of money to supply local demands. If, however, it is found that these goods can be produced economically you can trust Canadian enterprise to seek out foreign markets. In any event, the Department of Trade and Commerce should find out where we are with respect to these goods.

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