

WEATHER:  
FINE AND WARM.

# The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS  
MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX, No. 117

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

ONE CENT

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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 in general, or to the benefit of some particular victim 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, last 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 manufacture 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 at 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 Alos and Corbachin and the Germans retired. No extensive operations are possible because of the terrific down-pour 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 22.—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 up against 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 Laigny, 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 Argonne forest we have deprived the German centre between Rheims and Souain of its scope of movement. It is against a steel wall."

Late reports say that the German bombardment at Rheims 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 cannon 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 Etaine, Consenvoye, Montfaucon 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 lies 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 Woivre 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 contenting himself Monday evening with long range bombardment.

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

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

6.—In Woivre region the enemy made a violent effort. He attacked the heights of the Meuse on the front of Tréseauvaux-Vignelles-Houdcourt 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 Domestrie to the south of Blamont.

8.—During the days of the 20th and 21st, we took 20 revictualing 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 Koensigsberg, has been beached.

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 Koensigsberg 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 Servians 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 Laaigny.

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 Oolse, 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 23 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 Serbian and Montenegrin armies operating in Bosnia have invested Sarajevo.

London, September 22.—It is officially announced that three cruisers, the Aboukin, 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 755 men and capable of a speed of from 20.7 to 22.8 knots. They were built in 1901, while the other two were launched in 1902.

### RUSSIAN INVESTING PRZEMYSL.

Petrograd, September 22.—While part of the Russian forces are investing Przemysl and Jaroslaw, the main parts of the first and second armies continue their operations west of the river San and south of the Vistula. Austrians defeated at Dobiecko have fallen back in disorder to Jasio on the Wistok River and the Russians have occupied Rzeczow.

Seizure of Rzeczow severs the railway communications between Jaroslaw and Przemysl and Tarnow and Cracow. It is understood that German reinforcements are joining the Austrians at Jasio and the next great battle may be fought between the San and Wistok Rivers in the Foot Hills of the Carpathians.

The combined German and Austrian forces will be in a dangerous position there as it would be possible for the second Russian army to flank them by a sudden movement along the line extending from Ranizow to Baranow.

The flower of German army including the 12th corps of Saxa troops under D'Elsa and 15th corps of Alsatian troops under General Von Beilmung were massed there. They are supported by the guards. The French have gained a good position on the edge of this plateau and if they are able to hold it the situation of General Von Buelow's army will be very grave.

**HAVE SUPPLIES FOR TWO YEARS.**  
Petrograd, September 22.—Five of the twenty-three forts at Jaroslaw have been shattered by the Russian guns but is still holding out, it was stated at War Office. Bombardment of Przemysl continues but no breaches have yet been made in the walls of the forts.

At the request of the Austrian Commander at Przemysl General Von Colrad an armistice of five hours was declared late yesterday to permit departure of non-combatants who wished to leave.

Port at Przemysl are among the strongest in the world. It is understood the garrison has supplies sufficient to last two years.

**TO DEFEND CRACOW.**  
Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, September 22.—Military trains leave Vienna and Budapest daily, carrying troops, supplies and ammunition to Cracow. The city is being equipped for defence in every possible way under the personal direction of the Archduke Frederick.

New guns have been mounted, new trenches have been dug and new batteries are being placed in position. It has been admitted that German troops have joined the garrison commanded by Lieut. Field Marshal Kuk. Picked troops from garrisons of Peterwarde and Bliek have also been sent to Cracow.

### JAPS LOST ANOTHER BOAT

German Cruiser Bank Torpedo Boat Outside Harbor of Kiao Chow.

Peking, September 22.—Mail advices from Tsimso state that the Japanese lost a second torpedo boat outside Kiao Chow. The vessel was sunk by a German cruiser.

Correspondence from Tsing Tau, dated September 16, says: "Japanese destroyers shelled the German barracks on the coast 14 miles north of Tsing Tau. Bombs, dropped from hydroplanes to-day, damaged neither the town nor its defences, because the constant firing of the garrison kept the airship about 2,000 yards above the town."

Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese on the attack on Tsing-Tau, left Tien-Tsin on Saturday. This attachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers.

The British correspondents have not been permitted to communicate this news for the reason that it concerns the movements of the troops.

## HOW GERMAN GOODS ARE BEING REPLACED

Journal of Commerce has Written to a Number of Manufacturers asking What Steps are Being Taken

### NATIONAL DRUG'S REPLY

Germany Was Centre of Production of Chemical Goods, but Several Lines Can be Supplied by Canadian Manufacturers—The Question of Aniline Dyes.

The Journal of Commerce has written to representative manufacturers throughout Canada inquiring of them what steps they have taken or are about to take to replace German and Austrian importations by made-in-Canada goods. These letters were sent to manufacturers making lines of goods somewhat similar to those which Canada imported most largely. The reply from Mr. D. W. Bole, of the National Drug and Chemical Company, follows:—

Montreal, September 18th, 1914.  
The Journal of Commerce Publishing Co.,  
35 St. Alexander street, City.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., asking us what steps we are taking to replace German and Austrian goods in this market and what proportion of imported goods in our particular line we think we can capture.

In reply we beg to say, Germany has been the centre of chemical industry for many years. This is due partly to the fact that German temperament lends itself to patient painstaking enquiry, but more to the fact that the German Government has encouraged technical education to an unusual extent by large grants to universities and by allowing the unrestricted use of non-potable alcohol in chemical research work and in the manufacture of so many chemical products and dye stuffs both of which are used so extensively in the arts and manufacture of the world over.

We might mention an incident which will bring home this fact. Aniline dyes were first developed in England. The prospect of almost unlimited supply 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.

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 of 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.

Yours truly,  
D. W. BOLE, President.

**NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.**

Attachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers.

The British correspondents have not been permitted to communicate this news for the reason that it concerns the movements of the troops.

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## MINISTER OF LABOR HEARS ADMINISTRATION CRITICIZED

Toronto Delegate Delivers Scathing Arrangement of Department in Speech Before Congress in St. John.

(Special Correspondence.)  
St. John, September 22.—At this morning's session of the Trades and Labor Congress, the following resolution was presented but action deferred till this afternoon:

"Whereas the capitalist class in their struggle to protect their present and gain further markets, have precipitated the greatest war in modern times, and whereas war is organized murder of the workers of the various countries who are transformed into savages through the teachings of all the agencies of the capitalist class, viz., the press, the pulpit, the schools and the stage, resolved that we, the members of the Maritime district, system division No. 1, commercial telegraphers union of America, protest against the slaughter of human beings as a means of settling economic quarrels between different sections of the capitalist class, resolved that we call upon all organized workers to use all their power to effect a speedy termination of the war."

Hon. Mr. Crothers heard a scathing denunciation of his administration from Delegate Bruce, of Toronto, and others who said that the heads of his department had no sympathy with the laboring people.

"The Government fair wage schedule is a fizzle and a farce," said the speaker. The Congress applauded the remarks.

The minister sat through the meeting without speaking, the speeches in question were brought forth by a resolution introduced by Delegate Moore, of Niagara, protesting against Mr. Crothers' alleged refusal to insert the fair wage clause in the Welland Canal contracts.

**FULL FORCE GOING.**  
After inspecting the Canadian Contingent at Valcartier the Premier, Sir R. L. Borden, made the announcement that all the troops in camp, numbering about 31,000, would go to the front.

**BRELAU ATTACKED?**  
Berlin, September 22.—All telegraphic and telephone communication with Breslau has suddenly ceased. It is feared the Russian centre may have pushed forward and is attacking the city.

Breslau is 130 miles southeast of Berlin, 90 miles south of Posen, 60 miles due west of the Russian border and 145 miles northeast of Cracow, Austria, which Russian forces are now investing.

If the reports be true that the Russians have now approached so close to Breslau as to cut communications, it is probable their battle line now extends from Przemysl to Breslau, a distance of 200 miles and that their object is a swift drive towards the Kaiser's capital as soon as they have disposed of the remaining Austrian forces.

ped To Set Back Rochester Defeating Them On Saturday

ERS KEEPING STEP

Saturday but Giants Put One Over, 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.

ad a good week-end. They beat Roy, took the first of a double-header yesterday and tied the second of the double had the first easily but would not second but for the splendid work of the rescue of Rechter, who had with nobody down. In addition to am out of the hole, Dowd scored the tally, getting a homer and a up.

of Terreau, and in spite of poor field-won from the Cubs on Saturday, but also won, the margin of three games he 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 Braves jumped on Cooper and scored. Conzelmann 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 afternoon of their visitors and patron. The served in the club house at noon invited guests will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is looking after the purchase of the British army; Mayor Martin, the officers of the local militia de-

list has been suspended so that reach a large proportion. A record asked for at the course as many who among the regular patrons of football turn out to help along the good the receipts are to be given. The e run at 2.30, while a special train arranged for.

### DES GREAT DAMAGE

cent of Forty Thousand Dollars Took St. Catherine Street Store.

dollars' worth of goods were de-fireman was seriously injured at of Wolfe and St. Catherine streets on. The outbreak was noticed at was not under control until after in the rear of H. Cohen's clothing

erine street, East, the flames spread store of the St. Catherine Furniture at the other side, to E. Z. Leblanc's three stores were completely gutted neighborhood was threatened.

at its worst, fireman Joseph 16 station, was struck by an as-passing along St. Catherine street. He suffered a serious frac-ture arm and ugly contusions of the He was taken to the Notre Dame

was in charge of the fire brigade, Chief Mann and District Chiefs and Lussier.

### SH FLEET IS COALING.

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

### NG

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