

## ALL EUROPE BUYING LEAD FROM STATES

Thirteen Million Pounds  
Shipped to England in  
Four Months Preceding  
June—Comes from Mexico

Washington, Oct. 23.—A new development in the export trade of the United States is the large amount of domestic lead shipped to foreign countries in the closing months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. For many years domestic lead had been a negligible quantity in the export trade, but in the last few months of the year there have been shipments of lead having been reshipments of Mexican lead in bullion and ore, with smaller amounts from Germany, England, Canada, South America, and German Africa. Exports of domestic lead first became noticeable in March of the current year, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in view of the possible importance of this new trade, obtained special reports from the collectors covering the movements of lead from the United States to foreign countries.

The total exports of domestic lead in ore during the six months from March to August, 1914, inclusive, aggregated 72,344 million pounds, valued at \$2,810,000, this being the first record of such exports.

Usually the imports of lead in ore and base bullion from Mexico have been considerable, having reached the high record total of 213,500,000 pounds in 1909, and being steadily maintained at a level above 130 million pounds annually until June 30, 1913. The fiscal year which ended with June last, however, showed a drop to 44,152 million pounds, and the corresponding decrease, with a total of 47,152 million pounds, compared with 114 million in 1913 and 196 million in 1911, while during August no foreign-produced lead left the country.

Of the 40 million pounds of domestic lead exported in the four months which ended with June last, 13 million pounds were shipped to England, 10 million to Germany, 9,12 million to the Netherlands, 4,12 million to Belgium, 1 million to Scotland, and smaller amounts to Russia and other countries.

The greatly diminished supply of Mexican lead in the domestic markets is illustrated by the fact that the total imports of lead in ore and base bullion received from Mexico dropped from 120 million pounds in the eight months which ended with August, 1912, to 83 million in the corresponding period of last year, and only 21 million in the corresponding period of last year, and only 21 million in the corresponding period of the current year.

A Poser.

(Canadian Courier.)  
Little Mary was much interested in the conversation of her elders on the subject of nationality. Finally she chimed in.  
"What nationality would a baby be if it were born on the ocean?"  
"Well, that, dear, would depend on the country from which its mother and father came."  
"Oh," said little Mary, "but s'posin' it wasn't travelling with its mother and father; s'posin' it was just travelling with its auntie?"

The latest submarines constructed for the British Navy are by far the most formidable of their kind. Their displacement is about 1,100 tons, and they can carry enough fuel to enable them to move at least 1,000 miles before replenishing. At an average speed of ten knots this would enable them to keep the sea for more than four days. They carry a crew of thirty, and an armament of ten or more torpedoes. They can keep under water for many hours at a stretch.

## TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. — "I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.  
"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I can do anything I want to do. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMBLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.  
Beatrice, Neb. — "Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILDS, Beatrice, Neb.

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## HOW TOMMY ATKINS SLEEPS AT FRONT

British Official Tells How He Found All the Comforts of Home in the Aisne Trenches—Hand Grenades Create Havoc—Fourteen Lorries Blown Up.

London, Oct. 23.—There has been given out in London a descriptive account of some recent developments in France, sent in by an eye-witness, attached to the British general headquarters. The account is dated October 13th in France, and is, in part, as follows:

"On the firing line the men sleep and obtain shelter in dug-outs the sides of some recent developments in France, sent in by an eye-witness, attached to the British general headquarters. The account is dated October 13th in France, and is, in part, as follows:  
"The trenches are now so good that it is possible to cross in safety a fire-swept zone to the advance trenches from billets in villages, bivouacs in headquarters, or other places where the men of our army are stationed.  
"It already has been mentioned that, according to information obtained from the enemy, 15 Germans were killed by a bomb dropped upon the ammunition wagon of a cavalry column. It was thought at the time that this might have been the work of one of our airmen, but it now appears that this was the case; that the grenade was thrown by him probably was the cause of the destruction of a small ammunition wagon which now has been found a total wreck. Along the road lie motor lorries, their iron skeletons twisted and broken. Everything inflammable has been burned, as have the stripped trees—some with split trunks—on either side of the road. The drivers' bodies remain except tattered boots and charred scraps of clothing, while the ground within a radius of 50 yards of the wagons is littered with pieces of iron, split brass cartridges, which have exploded, and some fixed gun ammunition, with live shells.  
"Blew Up Leading Wagon.  
"If it were possible to reconstruct this incident, if it was in fact brought about as supposed, the grenade from the aeroplane must have detonated on the road, and caused the cartridges carried by it to explode. Three vehicles have been set on fire and a similar result. Behind these are groups of four and two vehicles so jammed together as to suggest that they must have collided in desperate attempts to stop.  
"On the other side of the road, almost level with the leading wagon, are four more vehicles, which prob-

## HOW GERMAN BRANCH BANKS ARE AFFECTED BY THE WAR

Amending Licenses to Branches in England Limit Liabilities and Class of Business to be Transacted.

London, Oct. 23.—Amending licenses have been issued to each of the British establishments of German and Austrian banks, the effect of which is that no liabilities will be recognized by the London branches except such as in the opinion of the Controller, Sir William Pender, arise out of transactions which have been entered into by or on behalf of these branches. This excludes all liabilities which originated with or arise out of transactions with the head office or other branches which are not liabilities of the London branches.  
The Controller has absolute discretion to refuse to admit any payment which may appear to him to be contrary to the interests of the nation; to permit any such new transactions as are, in his opinion, necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of transactions referred to in paragraph 1 of the licenses; and to permit or to refuse to permit the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever.  
The resumption of business, though limited to the completion of transactions entered into before the declaration of war, presents many difficulties. In some of the banks, the assets if collected would appear to be approximately sufficient to meet the liabilities to be discharged under the terms of the amended licenses. But immediate payment in full of liabilities which have actually matured might operate harshly against other creditors. Uniformity in treatment is essential. In the case of certain

the banks there is a shortage between the assets which are available here for collection, and the liabilities, by reason of the fact that the head office is a debtor to London. This does not imply that creditors may not receive payment in full at a future time, as the head office would, after the declaration of peace, remain answerable for liabilities which were not capable of being discharged out of the assets under the immediate control of the London establishments.  
The question of making a distribution or account (other than to alien enemies) is receiving very serious consideration, and all efforts are being concentrated to secure its accomplishment. The proportion of assets to liabilities differs in the case of each bank, and distribution when made cannot be on the same scale.  
The difficulties in securing collections are mainly due to the fact that debts due to the banks from persons and institutions in neutral countries on the Continent and in the North and South America are not capable of speedy realization because of the moratorium which exists in many of these countries, and also on account of the interruptions (now being remedied) in the foreign exchanges; securities are not readily marketable, and loans have not been repaid, and the borrowers in many cases plead the moratorium.  
Holders of checks issued by the customers of the banks and holders of domiciled bills accepted by customers cannot be regarded as creditors.



He Knew the Answer.  
His name was Tommy and he came home from school looking so down in the mouth that mother asked him severely what was the matter.  
Out of his little trousers pocket he fished a note from the teacher, which said: "Tommy has been a very naughty boy. Please have a serious talk with him."  
"What did you do?" asked mother.  
"Nothing," sobbed Tommy. "She asked a question and I was the only one who could answer it."  
"H'm," murmured mother. "What was the question?"  
"Who put the dead mouse in her desk drawer," answered Tommy.

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**LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.**  
Toronto, Ont.  
WESTMINSTER ABBEY INSURED.  
London, Oct. 23, 1914 a. m.—Westminster Abbey has been insured for \$750,000 against damage from aircraft attacks.