BONDS

Daily Investment News
St. John, Nov. 5, 1913.

"I am not in a position to invest now"

This is an all too frequent reply which investment houses receive when they send out security offerings.

Outside of the really well-to-do in this country, the number is surprisingly small who ARE in a position to invest.

We devote so much time to the earning of money that we have neither the time nor energy left for the proper consideration of its investment, and so it goes, with little or nothing to show for it.

To invest intelligently means not only to save and protect that which you have already earned, but to make this money assist you in earning more.

If YOU are not in a position to consider an outright security purchase now, why not start on a modest scale with our partial payment plan? We'll gladly show you how.

C. Mackintosh & Co.
ESTD 1873
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
HEAD OFFICES—HALIFAX.
90 Prince Wm. Street, St. John
Other Offices at Montreal, Fredericton, New Glasgow.

of St. Boniface, Man.
5% BONDS
1932 and 1942
Price to Yield 5 3-8%

ANTIC BOND COMPANY, LTD
Bank of Montreal Bldg.
St. John, N. B.
Edward P. Robinson, President.
Tel. M. 2424.

OMINION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
parties in New Brunswick holding policies in this company should, in the event of loss, communicate
J. M. QUEEN, St. John,
Provincial Agent for New Brunswick,
(Succeeding E. M. Sippreil).

FOR SALE
Well-contained House in Lancaster
New, self-contained, detached, hard wood floors, furnace, good locality and view. Lot 40x85. Further particulars on application to
FAIRWEATHER & PORTER,
57 Prince Wm. St. Tel. Main 502

WATCHES
Hamilton Railroad Watches, Waltham Equity and Bracelet Watches in all styles.
WEST LAW, . . 3 Coburg St
Issuer of Marriage Licences.

J. C. Smith & Co.
Are Handling Some
GOOD QUALITY
Manitoba White Oats
CARLETON COUNTY
HAY AND STRAW
at Lowest Wholesale Prices
Telephones: West 7-11 and West 81

Wall Boards
UTILITY—NEPONSET—BEAVER
PRICE LOW.
Lindsay & Allison.
3 and 4 North Wharf.

FAMOUS ENGLISH POET HEARD IN A DELIGHTFUL LECTURE

Alfred Noyes, a Sturdy Advocate of Peace, Scores Militarism and World's Mad Rush for Armament — Lecture in Nickel Theatre under Auspices of High School Alumnae.

Vulcan, the giant of labor, already is reaching for his hammer to smash the soulless machinery of Molock, and when the giant swings his hammer he will probably swing it so hard that the spirit of militarism will give up the ghost, and those who are at present mismanaging civilization will get busy trying to solve the social problems which are troubling humanity or be relegated to oblivion, according to Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who delivered a lecture entitled "The Green Table," in the York Theatre last evening under the auspices of the High School Alumnae before a large audience.

Opposed Militarism.

Mr. Noyes with trnechant eloquence delivered a vigorous onslaught upon what he called the sophistry of militarism, ridiculed the arguments of the militarists, declared that even sober statesmen admitted that the race for armaments was sheer madness or folly, made a plea for a clearer and more up-to-date conception of patriotism, and painted an idealistic view of the possibilities of civilization when it has outgrown the childishness of barbarism, and devoted its mighty resources to the uplifting of humanity.

In opening his address Mr. Noyes recited his poem on the Origin of Life, an answer to the statement of a scientist that life was the result of a fortuitous concourse of chemical elements.

The Race or Armaments.

Taking up the arguments of the militarists, he claimed that they were nothing but sophistries. This being an age of specialism, militarists only saw one aspect of the question, and involved themselves in contradictions. One argument was that man was a fighting animal and unless we had wars peoples would degenerate.

English militarists reduced this argument to absurdity by their cry that our safety depended on having two ships to the enemy's one. Such a cry was a confession of inferiority and degeneracy. Admiral Mahon, the writer on sea power, declared that the statesmen of the world could only maintain peace through mutual fear, and a few sentences later said the inability of European nations to make peace in the Balkans was due to their fear of one another. Yet the admirable seaman with his shortsighted and specialized views was totally incapable of seeing that his two statements were contradictory.

All the nations were moving in vicious circles, and pouring vast sums into armaments while millions of their people had no more assurance of a livelihood than the foxes in their holes. Yet statesmen were powerless or thought they were, and allowed their nations to rush blindly along driving the people to distraction, beneath their burdens.

Should Heed Labor's Voice.

The speaker said that it behoved the statesmen and leaders of all sorts to give heed to the rumblings and mutters of discontent in the underworld of labor.

In the days of barbarism war while always an evil may have performed a useful function in organizing the scattered tribes into nations, and extending the domains of knowledge, but with the rise of civilization the uses of war have been outgrown. It lingers upon the stage as a relic of barbarism, and is as antiquated and foolish as duelling. It is a game for children. Next to an unsuccessful war nothing is more disastrous than a successful war.

The New Patriotism.

The speaker thought that the spirit of patriotism has outgrown the old forms in which it manifested itself, and that the spirit which inspired Drake and Frobisher has no place in the age of battles with great machines, when the issue of war is a matter of mathematical calculation. The idealism which sent the mailed kings to the Holy Land without thought of gain had no place in modern wars, carried on for gain. When an English financier read how a band of English soldiers in South Africa decided to die rather than abandon their wounded comrades he said: "That was d—— nonsense." That was the spirit of the patriots who were always howling for increased armaments and more dividends.

True Patriotism.

Continuing, the lecturer gave his conception of true patriotism adapted to modern conditions, and pointed out that Imperialism in its best sense was akin to the religious aspiration for the recognition of the common humanity of men. It was unthinkable that the final goal of evolution would be bounded by the combination of a few countries for commercial purposes. Militarists in England represented Germany as a united people inspired by a common purpose and that purpose hostility to England, but it was an obvious fact that in all countries there were able men, whole classes of men, thinking their own thoughts, and hoping for greater unity among peoples of all races, to the end that the burden of militarism might be thrown from their backs. Men are being stirred by a feeling of kinship, that when it expresses itself in action may send many thrones tottering into the abyss and overthrow their vast bulwarks of militarism.

How to Prevent War.

As to the way to prevent wars the speaker declared that when the peoples developed habits of right thinking, came to outgrow their childishness and formed really intelligent and scientific conceptions of the world in which they are living, war will appear as absurd to them as duelling does. Even religion needed the aid of science to help it get rid of those superstitions and prejudices which divided men, and prevented the realization of the real purposes of religion.

Dr. H. S. Bridges acted as chairman, and in introducing the speaker said the High School Alumnae was to be congratulated as St. John was the only city in Canada in which Mr. Noyes had agreed to speak. In that they had one advantage over Halifax.

After the lecture the poet recited by request his poem The Highwayman.

Mayor Frink moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, saying that he agreed with the lecturer that when the workers, the people who did the fighting, decided not to fight one another war would cease. What statesmen were powerless to do the workers could accomplish any time they willed not to fight.

W. S. Carter seconded the motion.

Dr. Bridges in tendering the vote of thanks to the lecturer said it required unusual courage for a man to come to St. John and deliver such a message as that of the poet.

MANCHESTER SPINNER ARRIVES.

The Manchester Liner Manchester Spinner, Capt. Musgrave, arrived in port yesterday afternoon after a voyage of eighteen days from Manchester. Despite the fact that the voyage had been a long one and full of hardships the captain was full of smiles and did not grumble. The ship docked at the Long Wharf about two o'clock and it was only a short time before the longshoremen were discharging the freight.

The ship had a large cargo and on deck carried four seventeen-ton boilers which are consigned to parties in Philadelphia where the ship will go after discharging a portion of the cargo here and taking in some cargo for Manchester.

In speaking of the voyage Captain Musgrave said that it was one of the worst in his history in crossing the Atlantic. There was only one fine day during the eighteen since leaving Manchester and that was on Monday last. It was all head winds and tremendous high seas, but the Spinner being a staunch steamer, came through without breaking a rope yarn. With the strong head gales and seas the ship was forced to make a slow passage being at times almost driven back or kept in a position where she could not forge ahead through the elments. Although late the ship which was some days over the time when she should have made the voyage under favorable circumstances arrived safe and sound.

LATE SHIPPING.

Quebec, Nov. 4.—Ard stmrs Scotian, London; Cascapedia, Pictou, N. S.; Hurona, Shields.

Halifax, Nov. 4.—Ard stmr Digby, Liverpool; schr Adonis (Am), Bathurst to New York, returned to port for shelter.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Ard stmr Hurona, Newcastle.

Cld stmr Virginian, Liverpool; Fremona, Leith.

Hooray! For Me, I Can Eat!

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Bring Joy to the Starving Dyspeptics Who Cannot Safely Eat.

To seat one's self at a festive board or a heavily laden table and not be able to eat is positive sorrow to most dyspeptics and stomach sufferers, and likewise pain.

"I Walk to My Meals and Eat All I Want, Then a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet Makes Good for Me."

When your system is robbed of its natural digestive juices, in their correct proportion, a little candy-like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet gives to them the qualities they lack and you thereby rest the digestive apparatus and allay irritation, pain, gas and stomach trouble.

Pepsin such as used in a Stuart's tablet is one of nature's greatest aids; and when this is combined with the other ingredients you simply bring happiness to every worn-out nerve of the stomach, liver, intestines, pancreas and other organs.

Predigested foods will not aid nature if she insists on manufacturing the wrong juices. Besides this the bowels need coarse and heavy foods in order to make bowel pack which is vitally essential to health.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets mix with the food in the stomach, have a tendency to stop gas formation, sour stomach, decay, etc.; then as the food passes into the lower digestive tract (the intestines) it takes the Stuart's digestive agents with it, and there is where the real work is done.

The nutritive value of food and tablet is separated from the waste matter and is assimilated and distributed into the proper parts of the body. The blood is enriched and the liver stored with the qualities the system needs.

Go to your druggist now and buy a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, price 50c., and then eat what you will; but take a tablet afterwards. Then will come to you the beginning of the end of all your stomach troubles and food fears.

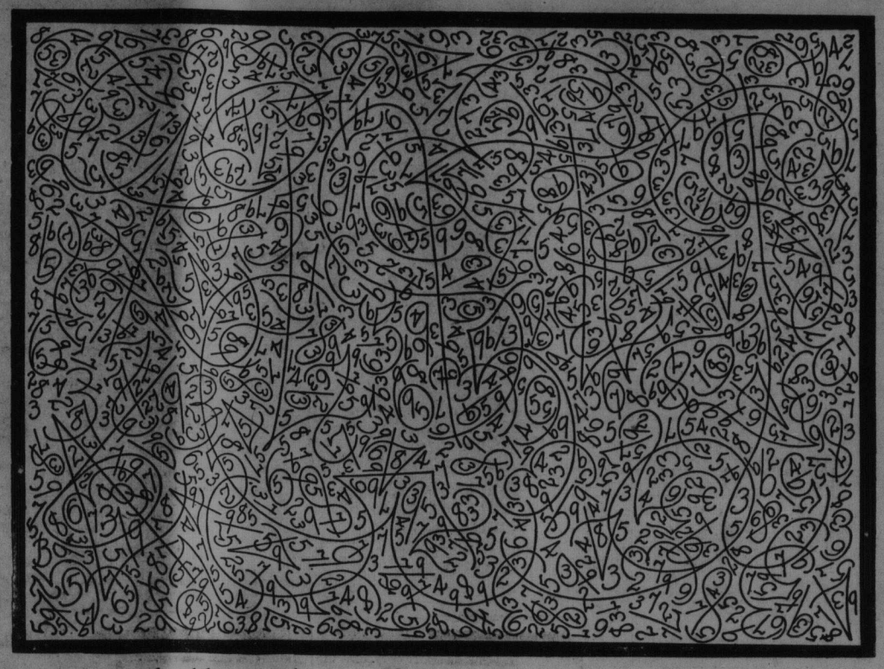
On the Final Week

Plenty of Time Left for All Who Wish to Try

$1310.00 --- IN PRIZES --- $1310.00

ADD UP THE FIGURES AND SEND IN YOUR ANSWER TODAY

This Contest Will Close On Saturday Next. Anyone Who Enters During the Present Week Will Have Just As Good a Chance to Win As Those Who Have Already Submitted Their Solutions.



You May Win Anywhere From $250.00 Down to $3.00 by Correctly Solving the Puzzle Offered in This Contest. Get Busy Now. Only This Week Left, But it is Time Enough for Those Who Really Try.

There are no double numbers. Nine is the highest—the figure nine has a straight tail, while the tail of the figure six is curved

The Standard offers 120 prizes amounting to $1310.00 and ranging from $250.00 to $3.00 for correct solutions to this puzzle. You add up the figures and send your answer to The Standard along with any amount from one dollar to six dollars which will apply on new or renewal subscription to the Daily or Semi-Weekly Standard.

If there are more than 120 correct solutions a second puzzle will be offered for the purpose of deciding ties. This will be open only to those who send in correct solutions to the first puzzle, and it will not be compulsory to send any money on the second solution.

The More Money You Send With Your Solution the Larger Will Be the Prize Which You May Win

Here is the Prize List

120 prizes are offered which together form a total of $1,310.00. The amount of each individual prize will to some extent depend upon the amount of money sent in by the individual winners. The prizes are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—$100.00 in gold to which will be added twenty-five times the amount paid in by the subscriber with the winning solution. This prize may be worth $250.00.

SECOND PRIZE—$50.00 in gold to which will be added twenty times the amount paid by the subscriber with the winning solution. The value of this prize may be $170.00.

THIRD PRIZE—$30.00 in gold to which will be added ten times the amount paid by the subscriber with the winning solution. The value of this prize may be $90.00.

FOURTH PRIZE—$20.00 in gold to which will be added ten times the amount paid in by subscriber with the winning solution. This prize may be $90.00.

FIFTH PRIZE—A fixed amount of $30.00 in gold without any additional dividend.

FIVE PRIZES of $10.00 each to which will be added two times the amount paid in by the subscribers with winning solutions. Each of these prizes may be worth $22.00.

TEN PRIZES of $5.00 in gold to which will be added the amount paid in by subscribers with the winning solutions. Each of these ten prizes may be worth $11.00.

FIFTY PRIZES of $1.00 each to which will be added the amount paid in by the subscribers with the winning solutions. These prizes may be worth $7.00 each.

FIFTY OTHER PRIZES of $3.00 each without any additional dividend.

Contest Closes Saturday, November 8, 1913

Always use the soultion blank and read it carefully before filling out. Write your name and address plainly.

The payment of from $1.00 up to $6.00 on your subscription allows you one solution; but the payment of $6.00 on your subscription gives you one solution and six times as much in dividends.

An additional payment of from $1.00 up to $6.00 entitles you to another solution.

Remember, the larger the amount you pay on your subscription the larger will be your dividends should you win one of the dividend prizes.

Solution Coupon

Cut out this blank smoothly around the border and send it in as soon as possible with your solution and money.

Date sent _____ 1913

ST. JOHN STANDARD.

Amount enclosed $ _____

Subscription to _____ Standard.
(State whether Daily or Semi-Weekly).

Are you at present a subscriber to the Daily Standard _____

Are you at present a subscriber to the Semi-Weekly Standard _____

If you wish the paper sent to someone other than yourself fill in the name and address here.

Name _____

Address _____ P. O.

_____ County

SOLUTIONS AND PAYMENTS.

The following space provides for six solutions with the payments you desire to make with them. You may submit one or as many different solutions as you wish. You can pay from $1.00 to $6.00 with each solution. The total will apply on one continuous subscription.

Solution.	Amount.	Solution.	Amount.
_____	$ _____	_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____	_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____	_____	$ _____

Name of sender _____

Address _____

_____ County

Address All Solutions to Puzzle Editor, Standard, St. John