

**\$15,000**  
**TOWN OF BLACK LAKE**  
 5 p.c. Bonds, Due 1938  
**To Yield 5 3-4 p.c.**  
**J. M. ROBINSON & SONS**  
 Bankers, St. John, N. B.

**MISS ROSS HAS THE BEST DOG**

Pointer "Betty" Carries off Sweepstakes—LeB. Wilson's "Brier" and L. A. Lehl's "Sir Bonnie Kelo" Are Made Champions

The judges at the dog show at the exhibition awarded Miss Winnifred Ross the silver cup for the best dog in the show. Her pointer Betty defeated J. C. Hunter's setter Champion Shamus O'Brien. L. W. Lehl's Sir Bonnie and Le Baron Wilson's fox terrier, Brier, were made champions.

The judging yesterday resulted as follows:

**Fox Terriers (Smooth)**

Novice dogs—C. W. Bell, Gip, 2nd; Mrs. Turner, Don, 3rd.  
 Limit dogs—G. S. Jackson, Elmore Ruler, 1st; P. S. Clark, Oxford Nemo, 2nd; Miss Lorna Kaye, Bluenose Billy, 3rd.

**Winners' bitches—G. S. Jackson, Elmore Ruler, 1st.**

Local dogs—P. S. Clark, Oxford Nemo, 1st; Miss Lorna Kaye, Bluenose Billy, 2nd.

**Puppy bitches—P. S. Clark, Oxford Nemo, 1st.**

Novice dogs and bitches—H. J. Short, Winkles, 1st.

Limit dogs and bitches—H. J. Short, Winkles, 1st; H. J. Short, Winkles, 2nd.

Open dogs and bitches—H. J. Short, Winkles, 1st; H. J. Short, Winkles, 2nd.

**Miscellaneous**

Novice dogs and bitches, limit dogs and bitches, open dogs and bitches—J. McCarthy, Puffy Ruffles (Persian Barbetto).

**AROSTOOK EXPERIMENTS**

Prof. Peacock of Philadelphia Seeks to Make Mill Waste and Sawdust Profitable

Prof. Peacock of Philadelphia, who has been working in Aroostook county, Me., for some months in the effort to devise ways and means to work up sawmill and mill waste into merchantable products, has returned home and will start in a few days for Cleveland, O., where he has entered into an engagement with "certain capitalists" in the effort to formulate some processes of manufacture whereby dyes that are now wasted out of this country by the foreign war can be manufactured of products of America and in this country.

Professor Peacock says he has done well in his efforts during the summer with mill waste and feels that with proper financial support the stuff can be made into a profitable account. He does not undertake to tell in so many words just what he has discovered, but says that if his plans are fully carried out the considerable of the war trouble will disappear right here and now. Inasmuch as potash is one of the things the war has shut off and inasmuch as potash is one of the products of the mill, people can draw their own conclusions. It may be stated that Prof. Peacock went after creosote, carbolic acid, potash, ethyl alcohol and whatever else he might run across.

It is understood that his present job is to be in the nature of pure experimental work, with no definite idea as to how he is coming out. The great superiority of German dye stuffs over those of the United States is well known and it is therefore made in this country that the products of the mill are as well as ordinary liquids. If an American chemist can find some way to fix the colors permanently, then it will be, as the boys say "good night" to the foreign dye business, for no man will ever again rely on anything coming from over seas if he can get the same thing or something perhaps not quite so good in every particular, right here at home.

**WOUNDED SOLDIER WELL KNOWN HERE**

Boy Scouts throughout Canada will hear with special regret of special regiment of Captain Francis Grenfell, Ninth Lancers, both of whose legs were shot off in Belgium. With his brother, Captain Arthur and Mr. Vivian, he extended the greatest hospitality at his disposal to the Canadian Boy Scouts contingent which attended the present king's coronation. His reputation as a polo player is known throughout the empire. The hospitality always extended at Rockhampton House to Canadians will be long remembered.

**WAR WILL INCREASE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE**

New York, Sept. 11.—British merchants are anxious to build up trade connections in America to replace those which they have had with Germany, according to Percy G. McDonald, representing a London syndicate of builders' hardware imported to England has come from Germany and Belgium, which are now closed by the war.

**THE MAD WAR LORD.**

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—(Delayed)—German press reports the speech delivered by Emperor William to the troops on their departure for the front was of a character which the press is forbidden to reproduce. The text appears to have been as follows:

"Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me as Emperor, Emperor of the spirit of God has descended. I am his weapon, his sword and his vice-regent. Woe to the disobedient—death to cowards and unbelievers."

Russian newspapers remark that this speech goes far to prove that the German Emperor is suffering from a familiar form of insanity known as "mania graviora."

**Black and Tan Terriers (Manchester)**

Limit dogs and open dogs, winners' dogs—W. Smith, Don.

**Toy Black and Tan Terriers.**

Limit dogs and bitches, open dogs and bitches, winners' dogs and bitches—Mrs. Breton, Fiddie.

**Pomeranians.**

Novice dogs and bitches—Mrs. Harlow, Lady.

Limit dogs, under eight pounds—Mrs. Gruenwald, Sir Bruce.

Winners' dogs—Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Sir Bruce.

Open dogs, under eight pounds—Mrs. Gruenwald, Sir Bruce.

Limit bitches, under eight pounds—Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 1st; Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 2nd; Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 3rd.

Winners' bitches—Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 1st; Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 2nd; Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 3rd.

Open dogs and bitches—Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 1st; Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 2nd; Mrs. F. Gruenwald, Cheeky Little Nipper, 3rd.

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**NATIONAL CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE**

Why Newspapers Have Been Asked to Withhold Publication of Some War News—Some Cases in Point

Perhaps one of the most striking things about the war so far has been the veil of secrecy thrown over the operations of the campaign thanks to official censorship and the co-operation of the press, says the Canadian war press bureau. In no country has the silence been more significant or more useful than in Great Britain.

The supreme usefulness of this national silence was so apparent in connection with the dispatch of the expeditionary force to France that the recent efforts in some quarters to secure a relaxation of the regulations respecting the publication of war news would cause surprise and even irritation were it not the circumstances of the case taken into consideration.

The British public is, more than most communities in the world, jealous of the least infringement upon the liberties of the press and has grown up to rely absolutely upon the press for its daily news. At such a time of stress and excitement as that now existing this reliance and the hunger for news are intensified many fold. The fact must be in mind that the British Empire has not been engaged in a great European war for such a great number of years that the public is unaccustomed to restrictions on the news supplied to it by the press. And the public has been accustomed to have its news hot and fresh, the event, the wonderful progress in means of communication, railways, telegraphs, telephones and wireless, having enabled newspapers to serve their public with such promptitude as having never been dreamt of a century ago.

It has to be remembered that the facilities in the way of communication which, under normal conditions, serve the press so well are open to the spies of the enemy who wish to communicate with their superiors, and consequently the precautions to be taken to prevent news of advantage to the enemy will have to be much greater and more careful and more rapid in their execution.

Undoubtedly the numerous small wars in which Great Britain has been engaged since the Crimean campaign are in some respect responsible for the impatience manifested in certain quarters over the strict censorship now being enforced in the mother country. While Great Britain was engaged in campaigns against Afghans, Abyssinians, Afrikaners, Ashantis, Moslems or Soudanese there was no object in closely censoring news, even that transmitted from the front by newspaper correspondents. The enemy had no facilities for getting any useful intelligence which might be published back from the points of publication in time of use, and if they had obtained it, its value from military point of view would have been more or less limited.

**Different Now**

The situation in the present war is different from that which existed during any of the previous wars in the last century. The enemy is not especially alive to the value of military intelligence, one that has inspired inestimable benefits from its possession in past campaigns; and that by the establishment and careful maintenance, regardless of the cost, of a system of espionage and spy systems in every corner of the world, has equipped itself promptly to gather in every scrap of news calculated to be of use to the enemy.

It is a well-known and universally admitted military axiom that the success of a nation which appeals to arms depends to a great extent upon the exactness of its plans and their operations. On the other hand, ample and accurate information about the enemy is the best guarantee for success and an absolute essential to security. Napoleon said that a general who was ignorant of the enemy's doings and intentions was ignorant of his profession.

Information is essential to the success of both strategy and tactics. The need of accurate information is one of the most difficult tasks of the headquarters staff as well as of the commander in the field. The need of accurate information is one of the most difficult tasks of the headquarters staff as well as of the commander in the field. The need of accurate information is one of the most difficult tasks of the headquarters staff as well as of the commander in the field.

There are many instances of news which had been published in newspapers having led to disaster in the field. Sir Henry Hozier in "Lloyd's" General Report mentioned a case in point. He wrote "In the War of 1866 (Germany versus Austria) I was with Prince Frederick Charles of Russia, who had to advance on Vienna, and his great defeat was due to the fact that the Austrians, in order to allow the development of the attack of the crown prince, had sent a telegram to the Austrian Emperor stating that the whole Austrian force was concentrated under Field Marshal Benedek on the Bistritz. The telegram had been sent from Vienna to the German Emperor, who immediately despatched from London to Prince Frederick Charles in Bohemia, and within half an hour his army attacked the Austrians in the rear. The result of that attack was the loss to Austria of the leadership of Germany and the ultimate establishment of the present German Empire under a Prussian Emperor."

During the Franco-German war of 1870, after the decisive defeat of MacMahon at Sedan, the news of the capture of the French army was telegraphed to the British government, and the British government, in turn, telegraphed the news to the German government, which then sent a telegram to the French government, stating that the British government had received the news of the capture of the French army.

Gradually the confidence of ship-owners and shippers was re-established. Private firms showed no hesitation in undertaking war risks at a lower rate than the government office. Within a few days the premium fell from five to four guineas, and eventually it was brought down to three guineas. Even at this figure underwriters were prepared to underwrite the government office. British shipping, which was at first disorganized by the dramatic circumstances under which war occurred, has since been re-suming its normal course. As a nation we may congratulate ourselves on the as-

ly did not know where he was. Thus, developed in the "fog of war" they continued their westward march under the assumption that he was retiring on Chalons and Paris, till one day headquarters received a telegram from Berlin, which had been forwarded from London transmitting an item from the Daily News indicating that MacMahon had changed his line of route, and instead of retiring on Paris, was doubling back on the Meuse with intent to relieve Bazaine at Metz. This intelligence, which originally was published in the Temps at Paris. On receipt of this momentous news the Germans right half-wheeled their forty miles of front and in this way succeeded in overtaking and surrounding the French at Sedan, and in bringing about the fall of the French Empire.

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the time being newspaper enterprise and reducing our journals to a dead level of dull official information, but the great English papers now being received in Canada absolutely disprove this prediction.

As to the value of the co-operation of the press in the war it is impossible to form an estimate, for it is simply inestimable.

In recent Australian elections the Labor party were victorious. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, was married in Paris yesterday to Baroness George de Reuter. Mr. Bennett was baptised the day before he was married. He is seventy-three years of age.

**THE NAVY AND THE ARMY**

Public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to realize the enormous value of the services rendered already in the war by the British navy. The Naval and Military Record remarks on the fearful anticipations which, in the few days the headway has been made in the United Kingdom that British shipping would be ruined and supplies of food and raw materials cut off.

"The most careful enquiry," said the Naval and Military Record, tended to confirm this anticipation. It was felt that we were not so great were the risks to hold the national safety in the immediate preceding outbreak of hostilities a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence considered in every detail the problem of how the people of the United Kingdom were to be fed during war time. With the most expert evidence at their command they came to the conclusion that the peril was a real one, and that the government ought to take precautionary measures in order to minimize it.

One of the first acts of Mr. Asquith's administration, when war was inevitable, was to announce that the government itself would take 80 per cent of the risk which shipping would run under the war conditions which were then developing. A year risk office was immediately opened and a rate of five per cent quoted. Day by day followed, and though it was known that several German cruisers were still at large, no news of any loss was received.

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—AND—

**Underwear**

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We are now ready to show you the finest assortment of Sweaters made up in the very latest styles, and we have a beautiful assortment, about fifty different kinds to choose from, and we strongly invite you to come and look them over, and our low cash prices means money saved to you.

Prices run from 85c. to \$6.00  
 Boys' Sweaters run from 50c. to \$3.00

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Stanfield's Green Label, \$1.00 Garment  
 Stanfield's Red Label, \$1.25 Garment  
 Stanfield's Blue Label, \$1.40 Garment  
 Stanfield's Black Label, \$1.75 Garment

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 Tiger Brand, 75c. to \$1.25 Garments

Be sure and ask to see our All-Wool, guaranteed Unshrinkable Underwear. Special price 75c. a garment. The biggest value in town.

Fifty dozen Hand-Knitted Country Sox, 30c. a pair.

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