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Advertise in THE EVENING TELEGRAM

Earl Kitchener Says the Tide Has Turned.

Special to Evening Telegram.

LONDON, Sept. 17. In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Kitchener declared that the tide had turned everywhere in favor of the allies. He stated that while the struggle was bound to be long, England has good grounds for looking forward to its end in quiet confidence. In opening his address he spoke in highest eulogy of Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief, who, he said, had met every difficulty presented by the situation in a manner that has proved his worth as a soldier. "Thanks to his superb leadership," continued Kitchener, "the British army has been able at all times to fight a fight that has thrown terror into the enemy. Nothing has been wanting, his every move has shown he has foreseen that was to come, and has so distributed his forces that

strongest German blows have spent their weight without bringing the disaster the corps had planned." Latest advices from the front do not change published statements. The Government has taken the people of the nation into its confidence, so far as it is able. Every bit of information that properly can be made public is published. Our troops have met the disaster of a hard campaign with a good heart. They are now waiting for the general forward movement with good heart, and when the word comes, England can depend on her soldiers to give an account of themselves; of which all true Englishmen will be proud. Although the struggle is bound to be a long one, England can look forward to the final outcome with quiet confidence. England now has in the field more than six divisions of troops and two cavalry divisions.

Another Great Battle Raging in North of France.

Special to Evening Telegram.

LONDON, this a.m. Another great battle, even more vital for the countries concerned than those which have preceded it, is now in progress on a line extending from the region of Noyon, on the River Oise, northwest of Paris, to the River Meuse north of Verdun. The front is somewhat shorter than was the case of the battle of the Marne, but this will only result in a more fiercely contested battle, with masses of troops throwing themselves at each other, and every available piece of artillery concentrated in a determined effort on the allies to break through the lines. The Germans, who a fortnight ago had abandoned their first swift endeavor to destroy the armies of France and Britain and capture Paris, have now fortified themselves in the mountains north of the River Aisne, through the plains of Champagne and in the Argonne mountains, through which the Meuse flows. They are in a stronger position than they were for the battle of the Marne, and have been strongly reinforced with fresh troops. From the northeast they have attempted some counter attacks against the allied troops, which, flushed with victory, have been trying to prevent them from entrenching themselves. According to English and French reports, these attacks have been repulsed, and the Germans have been compelled to give way at certain points. It would appear that the western wings of the two armies, of the German right and allies' left, are again bearing the heaviest part of the fighting. Upon the armies of General Von Klueck and General Von Buelow depends the safety of the rest of the German army, should retreat be decided upon or forced upon them.

and besides holding the front, they have to be prepared to withstand another attempt on the part of the allies to outflank them. These German forces hold a position from a point near Noyon on the Oise along the district north of the Aisne to a junction of the latter river. With supplies behind them are splendid lines of railway running in all directions which facilitate the movement of troops from St. Quentin, Guise and Metz, so that in this respect, they are well placed. The allies on the other hand, it is believed are bringing new troops through Rouen and Amiens to threaten the Germans' flank. In fact, nearly the whole northwest of France is now open to the allies, the Germans having withdrawn most of their scattered troops eastward toward the Oise.

Field Marshal Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, speaking with full knowledge of the situation at the front, declared, the "tide has now turned," so that he, although telling the public the war will be a long one, appears to be hopeful of the outcome which is pending. The little British army that has fought so long and so hard, is looking forward to support from Indian troops which should soon be at the side of the Englishmen. If not for the present battle then for one which must soon follow it, no matter how it goes with the French troops, who also occupied the valuable centre of Solons, the engineers having closely followed the army, repaired railways, which is being reinforced. On the whole both as to positions and strength, the forces of the opposing armies should be evenly matched, except for the advantage of the allies having an army to threaten Von Klueck's flank. The situation along the rest of the line is much the same.

Patriotic Concert.

Arrangements are now being made for a grand Patriotic Concert which will be given at the Casino Theatre shortly. The affair will be under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, and the object will be to provide funds for the Women's Patriotic Association. The cause alone will ensure the support of the public, and the programme which is to be a varied and interesting one, will be worthy of a liberal patronage.

The entertainment will be divided into three parts. The first will consist of songs and recitations of a patriotic character, rendered by the leading amateur talent of the city. The second part will consist of lantern slides showing the principal characters in the great war drama, and also the camp at Pleasantville, with scenes from the daily life of the First Newfoundland Regiment. The closing part of the performance will be a series of tableaux depicting the great nations engaged in the conflict, Britain's army and navy, her call to the Colonies, and their noble response. The foregoing is a rough outline of the programme but there will be many specialties of a novel character as well, all combining to make the show first class. Generous offers have been received from Mr. Kieley, who has offered the use of the theatre—rehearsals included—free of charge. Mrs. Rossley has consented to train

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some of our young amateurs in dancing. In addition a number of local musicians have promised their services freely and generously. The general public will, no doubt, do the rest, by their kind patronage. Details of the affair will appear in more complete form later.

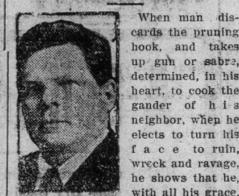
IN TIMES OF WAR you cannot do without clothes any more than you can in times of peace; but at such a time it is necessary that you economize as much as possible; and in order to keep all our help at work we intend to make up Suits and Overcoats, until further notice, at the smallest possible margin of profit, but must be strictly cash orders. Investigate and get our prices; quality of our work needs no advertising. SPURRELL BROS., 365 Water Street, next door to Parker & Monro's. aug17, 1914

Klueck's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

C.C.C. Parade Last Night

The C.C.C. held a Battalion Parade at their Armoury last night, and although the weather was so disagreeable, the turn out of lads was especially large. The Battalion was inspected by the Commanding Officer and Major Kent, the companies being drawn up under their respective captains. No. 2 and 6 companies were represented by Capt. V. P. Burke and Capt. L. C. Murphy. Lt.-Col. Conroy made a lengthy speech to the lads and referred to the large number of cadets who had volunteered their services to the Empire in the present war crisis. Their places, he felt assured, would be regretted, but others should be forthcoming to fill the vacancies. He referred to the volunteer movement in patriotic terms, which were warmly applauded, and at the termination of the drill many new recruits came forward and applied for enrollment. The corps will hold a church parade on Sunday week.

Strenuous Strife.



When man discards the proudest book, and takes up gun or sabre, determined, in his heart, to cook the gander of his neighbor, when he elects to turn his face to ruin, wreck and ravage, he shows that he, with all his grace, is still at heart a savage. He talks about the boon of peace—an ear his country lends him—and then he goes to knock the grease from someone who offends him. He swears by all the saints above that warfare shocks and kills him, and he'll support the White Winged Dove, whatever ill befalls him; then someone steps upon his toes, which makes him yearn for slaughter, and he proceeds to tear his clothes, and grabs his sword and swatter. Is there an army in his path? You see him hack and hew it still crying, in his noble wrath, "My neighbours drove me to it!" While wincing enmity and creases he says he is a martyr; he claims he is a prince of peace, while acting like a Tartar. At last his neighbors tire of tricks beyond excuse or pardon, and so they break his head with bricks and plant him in his garden. The boon of peace! The human herds will praise it loud and louder, and as they praise they'll grind their swords, and manufacture powder.

The Situation in Hamburg Serious.

Rome, Sept. 11.—The Giornale d'Italia declares that Hamburg is in a serious situation on account of lack of food and equipment.

A return traveller brought the information and says that while he was in Hamburg eggs were selling there at ten marks (\$25.00) a dozen, while fresh meat was priceless, all cattle having been requisitioned. The smallest quantity of fresh milk, butter and eggs is reserved for the hospitals, the remainder together with all other available food is taken to the army storehouses, where it is accumulated by the General Staff for the use of the army.

Traffic has practically ceased in Hamburg it is asserted, and 1,500 ships are idle.

Germany Must Place Loan at Home.

New York, Sept. 14.—If Germany succeeds in placing the \$250,000,000 war loan just announced, she will have to place it at home. That is the unanimous opinion of leading New York bankers canvassed yesterday. To a man they asserted that with the money markets of Europe and the United States closed to her, Germany will find that the bankers' boycott, for years a threat against German aggression which was ignored by the Kaiser's advisers, will have to be reckoned with now that the dash on Paris is checked and the advantage, for the moment at least, is with the allies.

People are doing more reading today than ever before, and it is very important to those who wear glasses that they should be properly fitted. If you have any trouble or are in doubt, go to TRANEL, the Eye-Sight Specialist—sept17



Published by Authority.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Proclamation of His Majesty the King, superseding Proclamations of August 5th and August 12th last, relating to Trading with the Enemy, shall come into effect on the date thereof.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary,
Department of the Colonial Secretary,
September 15th, 1914.

BY THE KING

A PROCLAMATION. Relating to Trading with the Enemy.

GEORGE R. I. Whereas a state of War has existed between Us and the German Empire as from eleven p.m. on August 4th, 1914, and a state of War has existed between Us and the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on August 12th, 1914:

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business or being in our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without Our permission: And whereas by Our Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited: And whereas by paragraph 2 of Our Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, the said Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary: And whereas it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations, and for that purpose to revoke the Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, and paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, and to substitute this Proclamation therefor:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident at carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:

1. The Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the enemy, and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from the date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof, this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.
2. The expression "enemy country" in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.
3. The expression "enemy" in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.
4. The expression "outbreak of war" in this Proclamation means eleven p.m. on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its Colonies and Dependencies, and midnight on the twelfth August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its Colonies and Dependencies.
5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect, (save so far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided), and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—
(1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.

- (2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.
 - (3) Not to act on behalf of any enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.
 - (4) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.
 - (5) Not to enter into any new transaction; or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.
 - (6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to, any insurance of any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of any enemy before the outbreak of War.
 - (7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.
 - (8) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in an enemy country.
 - (9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
 - (10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order in Council made and published on the recommendations of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.
- And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.
6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transaction by or with an enemy.
 7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in our Dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of War or otherwise permitted.
 8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our license, or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such license be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.
 9. This Proclamation shall be called The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, Number 2.
- GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.
- GOD SAVE THE KING.
sept17, 14.
- Plata gold ornaments require frequent washing and polishing with a camellia oil if they are to look their best. One way of getting rid of flies is to line the garbage can with garbage bags made of heavy oil paper. By these means the can is kept always clean and the flies have less chance to breed.
- MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.