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Regular, 90c.
Now 70c.



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An honest and decisive underpricing of our entire stock of Quality Suits for Boys and Men. The suits are for Summer wear, we have only two months now, therefore we start immediately to sell them at

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Boys' Tweed Suits !

Bulgarian Norfolk style, fancy tweed mixtures, cut latest American style; fit boys 8 to 17 years. Reg. \$5.50 to \$6.75. Now all one price **\$4.95**

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An excellent lot of these Suits are shown in colors Brown, and Dark Grey; fit boys 8 to 13 years. Reg. \$3.25 to \$3.75. Now **\$2.95**



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Of Heavy Scotch Tweed, well made; proper style for boys age 10 to 16 years. Regular \$6.75. Now **\$5.95**

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This is the line we are giving extra values in. Our selection of this line of goods cannot be excelled; splendid washing materials; fit boys 2 to 11 years. Reg. prices \$1.50 to \$1.95 \$2.00 to \$2.50. Now **\$1.50 to \$1.95**



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BLACK - WHITE - TAN 10¢
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"Combine both liquid and paste, thus requiring but half the effort to get a brilliant, lasting shine. They contain an acid which not only cleans the leather." THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y.

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.
LONDON, July 10. The Governor, Newfoundland: News of the Somme battle continues entirely favourable. The Allies have captured German positions on a front of about ten miles, from Montauban to Ealing. The heaviest British fighting is round Thiepval, La Boisselle, Ovillers, Contalmaison, and Trones Wood. The French are within a mile of Peronne. The guns, prisoners and material captured are increasing daily, but rapid progress is unlikely.

North of Givenchy the enemy penetrated a portion of the New Zealanders' trenches, but were ejected, leaving many dead.

At Verdun the violence of the enemy offensive has apparently diminished.

The Russian offensive has pledged enemy positions between the Styr and Stokod and threatened Kovel. Important successes have also been achieved in Galicia, where Delatyn is occupied. Many thousand additional prisoners have been captured.

The Turks have been defeated near Ezerum, where eight hundred prisoners were taken.

The Italians continue their successful offensive, capturing prisoners and guns.

BONAR LAW.
BRITISH TROOPS MAKE NEW ADVANCE.
LONDON, July 10. British troops have made a new

advance northwest of Contalmaison in the field of their offensive, north of the Somme. It was officially announced this afternoon. Three additional guns and several hundred prisoners were captured.

HILL 97 CARRIED BY THE FRENCH.
PARIS, July 10. In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, the height which dominates the Somme, southeast of Biaches, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office to-night.

GERMANS ENTER TRONES WOOD.
LONDON, July 10. After a sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, according to a British official statement issued to-night. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties. The statement adds that fighting in the wood continues.

BIACHES TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.
PARIS, July 10. The taking by the French of Biaches Village, on the bank of the Somme, opposite Ste. Radgonde, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French lieutenant, who took part in the assault, described the action as follows: "About noon word came for divisions to keep ready. At once our soldiers advanced to attack all along the front from Sormont Farm to Belleau on Santeuse. The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective had the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Biaches at ten minutes after two, we found every house organized as a fort and supplied with machine guns. Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power, destroyed these defences, though it still left cellars and caves full of enemies. As we entered the village, the commandant, who was at the head of the battalion with a rifle in hand, ordered

the trumpeters to sound the charge. All the Germans in the village were captured or killed. The commandant was wounded by a shot from a lieutenant's revolver, but he knocked down the lieutenant with a blow from his rifle. At 2.35 the village was completely in our possession, although a recent German order had declared it to be impregnable. We are now less than two kilometres from Peronne. The recent fighting on the French front on the Somme sector is only the opening phase of a plan elaborated by General Joffre, according to a review of the military situation published in to-day's Temps. The paper says all results expected have been accomplished, and further successes are assured.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.
LONDON, July 10. Premier Asquith, explaining the Irish agreement in the Commons this afternoon, said that it was proposed that the bill should remain in force during the war and twelve months thereafter. If Parliament had not made further provision by that time for the Government of Ireland, the period could be extended. Representatives of the Imperial Executive, the Prime Minister said, would have the control of the Defence of the Realm. The new bill would contain general provisions reserving for the exclusive authority of the Imperial Parliament and the Government, not only the Navy and Army, but all matters arising out of the war. He emphasized that there was no intention on the part of those who might be associated with the Government of Ireland to encroach in any way in regard to the successful prosecution of the war.

We have here, the Premier said, an arrangement such as never was possible before, and he appealed to members of the House to take advantage of an opportunity, which might never recur. There were features in the settlement plan, Asquith said, which none would have chosen voluntarily and as a result, there had been some

misunderstanding in the Cabinet. In view of the agreement reached in Ireland, and the importance of unity, Ministers were willing to share the responsibility of submitting the proposals to Parliament, and recommending their acceptance. The dominating factor, Asquith said, which made us all willing to become parties or sponsors of this measure, is the war. In a few sentences the Premier referred to the part which the Ulster and other Irish regiments had taken in the fighting, and added, there is no patriotic Irishman but has felt that these common sacrifices have created a new bond between them and us. While not going into details, the Premier indicated the main lines of the agreement, including the exclusion of six Ulster counties. The Irish Parliament would be composed of members at present returned to the Imperial Parliament, while an Appeal Court in Dublin would be appointed by the Imperial Parliament. The Executive Government, Asquith said, had not received any specific proposals from Unionists in South West Ireland, but such proposals would receive careful and sympathetic consideration. The Premier explained that the bill was a provisional one, but saw all sorts of possibilities. With regard to that expression, and to relieve all possible doubt on that point, he continued, let me say, speaking for those who, like myself, look forward and are anxious for a united Ireland, that we recognize and agree that such union can only be brought about with the free-will and assent of the excluded area. Asquith recalled his visit to Ireland, which, he said, was made to ascertain whether the Irish parties might not be disposed to come to an agreement. As the result of what he had learned, Mr. Lloyd George was deputed to open negotiations. Lloyd George quickly discovered that agreement was possible on a basis of the immediate enactment of a Home Rule measure, with the exclusion of six Ulster counties and the boroughs of Belfast, Newry and Londonderry.

There was no section representing any substantial body of opinion, Asquith said, whose views were not invited by Lloyd George. All parties concerned took responsibility for submitting their agreed recommendations to Parliament. As soon as the Premier concluded his statement, he was pelted with questions, but referred all inquirers to the bill, which will be introduced next week.

BRITAIN TAKES NO ACTION.
LONDON, July 10. The Foreign Office denied to-day a report cabled from the States that the British Government had protested to Washington regarding the presence of a submarine in an American port. It was also stated that Britain had taken no action.

MUCH INTEREST CREATED IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, July 10. Much interest has been created in England over the arrival of a German submarine at an American port. The news, which was not received until noon to-day, was given much space in the evening newspapers, which, however, do not comment upon the happening. In official circles the greatest interest centres in the question whether the submarine was armed or carried torpedoes. As to the voyage and the proposal to establish a line of submarines between Germany and America, no apprehension whatever finds expression. It is pointed out that, in view of repeated voyages both of British and German submarines to the Eastern Mediterranean, crossing the Atlantic by craft of this type was not to be considered an unusual feat. The only surprising thing is that it was not done before, said one official, who added that there was no reason why submarines should not get through the North Sea, unless they meet with mishap.

SUBMARINE'S CAPTAIN SPEAKS.
BALTIMORE, July 10. Submarine Capt. Koenig's own story

of the Deutschland's voyage across is told by newspaper correspondents to-day. "I have seen," said the captain, "statements that we were forced to go a hundred miles out of our course in the Atlantic, because of British warships. That is not so. Why should we go out of our course, except to submerge? That is the simplest and most effective way to get out of our course. Besides, it is much easier to submerge. We came to Hampton Roads by a straight course from the English Channel. We did not come by the way of Azores. Altogether, from Heligoland to Baltimore we covered 3,800 miles. Of that distance, 90 miles were driven under surface water. Throughout the entire trip the officers and crew were in excellent health and spirits. Of course when we were under water for long spells the air was very stuffy. Sometimes there was some inconvenience, but it never was serious. The Deutschland was built to stay under water for four consecutive days. So you see we never reached anywhere near our submergence limit on this voyage."

Private Voisey Wires.
A message was received last night by Mr. Thomas (captain) and Mrs. Voisey, York Street, from their son Private Richard, who was with our Regiment which played such a prominent part in the big drive on the Western Front. The message came from France via Edinburgh from Dick who intimated that he was O.K. and told his parents not to worry. He added that his chum, Will Hall, had also come through unscathed. This is indeed pleasing intelligence to the parents and many friends of the young soldiers and heroes. Both of them left here with the First Contingent in October, 1914, and went through the Gallipoli campaign and never once were put out of commission by illness or otherwise.

Your Boys and Girls.
Great care should be taken with baby's teeth. Just as soon as they come, wipe them morning and night with a soft cloth wet in water, a little salty.

The lower teeth usually come in two or three months before the upper teeth. Front teeth, eight to nine months. Side teeth and first chewing teeth, twelve to eighteen months. First chewing teeth or molars, five to six years.

Two middle front teeth come in, six to eight years. Two side front teeth, six to eight years. First bicuspids, nine to ten years. Eye teeth, eleven to twelve years. Second molars, twelve to thirteen years. Third molars or wisdom teeth, seven to twenty-one years.

Save the teeth, never pull a tooth out if you can help it. Go to a dentist. Brush the teeth carefully. Wash the tooth brush after using it and hang it up to dry. After brushing the teeth rinse the mouth well with plenty of water. Take the child to a dentist once a year. A nutritious diet for the mother before the baby comes lays the foundation for healthy teeth in baby.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS
—Don't delay in ordering your new suit as the price of goods is continually on the jump in the home markets, and the longer you'll wait the more you'll pay. If you want a suit, GET IT NOW and get it at SPURRELL'S, where good goods, low prices combined with style and fit predominate. SPURRELL BROS., 365 Water St.—may4,tu,th,s,tf

BRITISH COLOURS

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REGIMEN

Casualty List.

RECEIVED 3 P.M., JULY 10.
2nd Lieut. H. J. R. Rowsell, Vista. Died of wounds, July 10. Stationary Hospital, Abbeyville.
195—Private Edward Louis Gilbert Street. Killed in action June 28.
547—Private John Linkins, Street. Killed in action June 28.
944—Private Arthur White, Brook, Bonne Bay. Killed in action June 28.
945—Private Peter Barrow, Duckworth Street. Missing June 28.
966—Private John Joseph, 248 Water Street West. Missing June 28.
747—Private Thomas Spaniard's Bay. Missing June 28.
1588—Private Edward West, Cove, Fogo. Missing June 28.

RECEIVED 5 P.M., JULY 10.
Lieut. Owen W. Steele, 100, Street. Died July 8. No particulars.

RECEIVED 5.45 P.M., JULY 10.
1900—Private William Studd, Pileys Island. At 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff. Gunshot little finger, slight.
1353—Private Ronald J. Mead, Clifford Street. At 5th Southern General Hospital, Portsmouth. Gunshot thigh, slight.
570—Private Gordon B. Yates, Balsam Street. At Mill Road Army Military Hospital, Liverpool. Shot wound chest, slight.
1659—Private Levi Pond, S.W. St. James Within, T.B. At Mill

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