

AUTOMOBILIST ON TRIAL FOR KILLING GIRL

Preliminary Examination of
Robert Rice Charged with
Causing Death of Little
Edith Nelson of Boiestown

Newcastle, Aug. 19.—The preliminary examination of Robert Rice, charged on complaint of Mrs. Ida Nelson of Boiestown with unlawfully killing daughter, Edith, by automobile on Aug. 6th at Boiestown, was heard before Police Magistrate Lawlor here yesterday. Chas. D. Richards of Fredericton appeared for the attorney general, while Mr. Rice had no counsel, called no witnesses and made no statement.

The witnesses for the crown were Telephone Linemen Nehemiah Smith of Rustagorriah and Herbert Parks of St. George. Melvin Murphy, Boiestown; Dr. Wier, Doaktown; Daniel F. Saunty, Masters Harold and Fenton Duffy and Misses Margaret and Kathleen Duffy of Derry's Hotel, and Miss Gladys Veno, waitresses at the latter place. Two witnesses said Rice was driving about twenty miles an hour through the village; the others could not judge. Only one, Harold Duffy, had seen the child struck. Several testified that Rice had called out to the children crossing in front of his machine and that he had tried to steer clear of them. Mr. Smith said he saw Edith Nelson and a MacMillan boy playing in street in front of Nelson's Hotel between seven and eight p.m., Aug. 6th. Accused had passed the hotel three times, last time with several in car. As he passed the third time he had seen car turn towards sidewalk, then out again. Several shouted. He ran out and found the little girl lying on roadside near where car had passed. Afterwards saw her dead and laid out in her home. The girl had been thrown on the sidewalk about fifty yards below the house, and the car had stopped about sixty yards below that. He thought car was going about twenty miles an hour, and noticed no slackening of speed. The street was straight, level and about twenty feet wide, with hardly any ditch. He could not say whether there was any number on the car.

Melvin Murphy's evidence was much the same. Just after the car went by he heard the girl's scream and ran out and saw Edith Nelson dying by her head split open. He saw no one strike the girl. No other car but Rice's had passed. He had seen the children playing in the street before the accident. The girl died four or five minutes after he had got to her.

Herbert Parks had seen Edith Nelson and other children playing in the street about 6.50 p.m. Saw accused pass in car three times. Third time, noticed car sheering in front of the car and get struck. Car sheered out again into road and went on 100 or 150 yards before it stopped. He ran out to sidewalk and found child lying on side of the road about seventy-five yards below the house. Car had been going about twenty miles an hour. He heard a cry just before girl was struck. Had not seen child anywhere about 7.30 but in front of the car. Didn't notice car slackening any before the accident. Car was dark red. Didn't notice any number on it.

Miss Gladys Veno swore that she and Margaret, Kathleen, Harold and Fenton Duffy and Ethel Donovan had been in car with accused. They had started from Duffy's hotel where the car was kept. Opposite the Nelson Hotel she had noticed children playing on left side of the road farthest from Nelson's Hotel. They were Edith Nelson and the MacMillan boy. She heard Rice call to the boy, who was running in front of the car quite a distance ahead. Just then the little girl started. Mr. Rice called out to her, "Stay there, Edith." She was then nearly in the middle of the road. She slipped. Car was quite a distance from her then. Car sheered out to right hand side of the road. Rice called out a second time. She started again, then hesitated. Car sheered away out and then child started again. Car went up on the sidewalk and Rice turned the driving wheel to go out on the road again.

SIR GEO. E. FOSTER ADDRESSED GUESTS AT "INCH ARRAN" HOTEL

Minister of Trade and Commerce at Impromptu Gathering.
Delivered Able Discourse on Topics Appertaining to
Empire War.

Dalhousie, Aug. 22.—The Right Honorable Sir George E. Foster, who for some time has been acting as high commissioner for Canada in London, England, returned on Saturday last, landing at Rimouski. He at once proceeded to the Inch Arran House here to meet Lady Foster, who has been a guest of this great summer resort during Sir George's absence.

Taking advantage of Sir George's presence in their midst a number of the guests waited upon him and asked if he would address them upon the topics of the war and his experience while he visited the fighting line in France. Although tired and weary after the long journey and arduous duties Sir George most cheerfully acquiesced to the wish of the guests and in the evening to the large number who were present to hear him gave a most interesting talk on what might well be termed "Sideights of the War."

He dwelt upon the fact that a great deal had been said about our Canadian soldiers and that no doubt their names would ever be enrolled on the scroll of fame as heroes, but he said from what he had seen and heard, the soldiers of France, Italy, Russia and Britain with her other colonies had also heroes and these, too, deserved all credit. When the daring deeds of the Canadian soldiers were spoken of the names of these, of other nations, should be remembered with them.

Sir George paid a high tribute to the soldiers of Russia, giving a vivid description of their fighting with bare hands when guns were unobtainable and as the advance ranks fell who were provided with guns those coming up from behind picked them up and used them until again and again the weapons passed into other hands to be used against the German hordes.

Sir George gave great praise and spoke highly of the women workers of England, who were largely employed in munitions work. Upwards of 660,000, he said, were so employed, and at that time witness could not see the child. Witness and others screamed when they saw the child's danger. She didn't know if there were any tags on the car.

Harold Duffy gave much the same evidence as Miss Veno, except that he saw car strike the girl. The car had been at his father's hotel. Wm. Gunter had had it there some time before.

Dr. Wier testified to the fact of death. He had conducted coroner's inquest.

The testimony of the other two witnesses was of no importance.

Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

MILITARY HOSPITALS WANT DULY QUALIFIED NURSES

An Apology Made by London
Paper for Rejection of Of-
fers by Patriotic Women.

The Daily Express, published in London, has the following to say with regard to women and their work in this time of warfare. The article is an appeal for nurses, and will be read with much interest by many women here who had been told that their services were not required because of there being too many in this field of effort. The article says:

In the very early days of the war a great number of nurses with considerable experience and years of good work behind them immediately offered their services to the War Office and other nursing organizations to assist in military hospitals. Unfortunately, owing to red tape many of these women were told that their services could not be utilized. It can well be understood that such a rejection of their offers caused disappointment.

Now that, after two years of war, the hospitals are very full and the strain on the recognized Army nurses is greater than ever, the authorities have come to realize that they badly

the consensus of opinion was that they performed the work of preparing, turning and handling of all shells, many being 60 lbs. in weight, much better and more satisfactorily than men.

A most interesting portion of his address was that concerning the supply of food to the men at the front, and he instanced the fact that at Calais, in France, one huge oven alone turned out no less than 125,000 loaves of bread daily, and that 20,000 soldiers were employed in making the distribution of the same. He also spoke of the noble manner in which the wounded and sick were cared for in the different hospitals, of the kindness and great experience of the nurses from all parts of the civilized world, and said he had been informed by the medical superintendent in charge of one of the largest hospitals of all, that among the thousands of those who had been taken in for treatment only 2 per cent. of deaths had occurred.

Such a thing had never been known before in the history of the world, clearly showing the wonderful care that had been used with the wounded. Sir George said: "No doubt you are wondering and would like to know when the war will end. No one knows, but in my opinion the end is not in sight. Should it continue, as it is likely to do, into the winter, it will go far into 1917, and perhaps longer."

Sir George's address throughout was warmly received and at the close a vote of thanks was moved and seconded to him in which was expressed the gratitude of the whole of the guests for the most interesting manner in which they had had placed before them matters pertaining to the war of which they were not aware before.

The motion of thanks was carried unanimously and was conveyed to Sir George by John E. Dean, the proprietor of the Inch Arran House, who acted as chairman.

The event was brought to a close by all present joining in singing the National Anthem.

need the help of the very women whom they at one time rejected. An urgent appeal is now being made to all nurses in possession of a three years' certificate from a recognized fever, women's, or children's hospital, also for nurses with not less than two years' general training, to offer themselves at once as assistant nurses for the military wards.

In a crisis such as this, when the help of every capable woman is so urgently required, one feels sure that those who have reason to feel hurt at the previous rejection will put aside all wounded pride and thought of self, and will, for the sake of our wounded soldiers, offer themselves at once for the work required.

STUDEBAKER NOTES.

From far off Australia comes the information about a remarkable speed performance by a Studebaker Six, which broke the record from Albany to Perth. The distance of 238 miles was covered in 5 hours, 41 minutes, at an average speed of 41.5 miles per hour.

DOLLAR DAY

For Genuine DOLLAR DAY Bargains

See Our Windows.

Sheet Pictures, Framed Pictures,
Novelties, etc.

We offer a special discount on Dollar Day on Frames
for Battalion Strip Pictures and
all Military Pictures.

HOYT BROS. ART STORE

47-49 Germain Street. In Royal Hotel Building

Save Dollars on Boys' and Men's
Suits Today—Dollar Day



We will sell Boys' Suits that are cheap at \$5.00 and \$6.00 for \$4.00 today; also Men's \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$14.00 Suits... Now \$10.00

Call early and get the benefit of this offer—today only.

The place where good clothing is sold cheap.

TURNER

Out of the High Rent District
440 MAIN STREET

Take Our Advice

And Call at

MULHOLLAND'S

For Special Bargains on
Dollar Day

Remember Last Dollar Day

MULHOLLAND'S

Hatters and Men's Furnishers
No. 7 WATERLOO ST.

The First Store Around the Corner
of Union Street.

JUST FOR DOLLAR DAY

On Dollar Day

Regular 60c. Reprint Books

By Porter, Lincoln, Wright, Rex Beach, John Fox, Burnett, etc.

Special, 2 for \$1.00

All New Fiction Regular \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 Special, \$1.00

Writing Paper in Box

Special, 18c. and 28c. per Box.

Leather Goods—Hand Bags from 25c. to \$5.00, all special prices.

Window Shades, Insertion, Regular \$1.35, Special \$1.00.

Our entire stock at Special Prices on Dollar Day.

D. McARTHUR, — 84 King St.

PLUMMER

The Engraver

Is participating in the Dollar Day Campaign and will offer a Special Ten Per Cent. Discount on all orders such as

Wedding Stationery

Visiting Cards

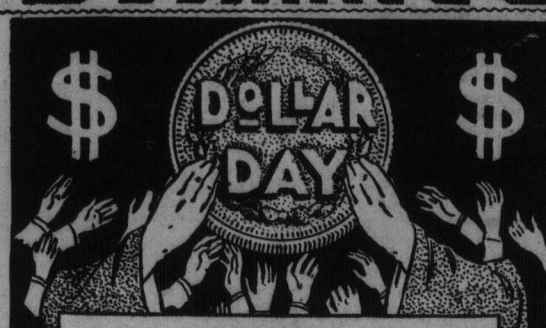
Door Plates

Goods may be held for delivery any time in September if desired.

Out of town orders dated 23rd accepted at special rate up to and including Monday, Aug. 28th.

Absolutely Highest QUALITY is our first consideration always. A deposit is requested on all orders as a matter of good faith.

A. G. PLUMMER, 87 Germain St.



What Your Dollars Will Do Here Tomorrow

O'Cedar Mops \$1.25, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Galv. Wash Tubs, \$1.25, \$1.35, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Wash Boilers \$1.25, \$1.35, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Food Choppers \$1.25, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Brass Ash Trays, \$1.25, \$1.50, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Congoleum Rug \$1.25, \$1.40, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Fancy Bread Boxes, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.40, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Enamel T. Kettles \$1.25, \$1.40, on Dollar Day \$1.00
Model T. Kettles \$3.00, on Dollar Day \$2.50
Climax T. Kettles \$3.00, on Dollar Day \$2.50
Aluminum Tea and Coffee Pots \$2.10, \$2.35, \$2.50 on Dollar Day \$2.00
Aluminum Double Boilers, \$2.35, \$2.50, \$2.60, on Dollar Day \$2.00
Silver Cased Casseroles, \$2.25, \$2.75, on Dollar Day \$2.00
Bread Mixers \$2.25, on Dollar Day \$2.00
Asbestos Irons, \$2.25, on Dollar Day \$2.00
Aluminum Preserving Kettles, \$2.35, \$2.50, \$2.65, on Dollar Day \$2.00

Glenwood Ranges
Heaters
Furnaces

D. J. BARRETT,

155 Union Street. Phone 1545

Store Open Wednesday Night Until 10

JUST FOR DOLLAR DAY

Dollar Day Bargains

\$1.25 Self-Filling Fountain Pens . \$1.00

60c. Books, 2 for \$1.00

\$1.25 Boxes Stationery \$1.00

Bargain Prices in All Departments.

E. G. NELSON & CO.

56 King Street.

\$ Day Specials

Ladies' Shoes, Men's Shoes, Children's Shoes

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

Values \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00

Special on Dollar Day: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.85

WIEZEL'S

CASH STORE

243-247 UNION STREET

REAL MEANING GREAT NE

By T. Miller Maguire, LL.D.

The intense interest with which all Britons regarded the mighty Muscovite efforts against the Austrian army all along the Western Russian frontier is now transferred to a narrower sphere, from hundreds of miles in the east to twenty miles of blood-stained and shell-battered ground in the west.

Our own army is advancing as part of the grandest and most crushing convergence of allied Powers ever known against the most able and formidable and scientific combination and deployment of military forces ever organized.

What does it really mean—this change from our long defensive trench warfare, or war of sieges, between Dunkirk and Arras, to an offensive between Arras and Peronne? Does it mean swooping turning movements and wholesale surrender of our foes, such as followed on the recent Russian invasions of Volhynia and Dobruza, or the German invasion of France in 1870? Are wide turning manoeuvres and threats against hostile lines of supply, involving immediate German retreats, necessary consequences of our fine advance more to our own right and closer to the French left than our previous operations?

Limited Tactics.

Not at all. These things are, impossible in such a zone of warfare. There is no resemblance whatever between the strategy possible to Generals Brusiloff and Letchitsky and their swarms of Cossack horsemen, and the tactics of the German army of the night ago, and what is practicable to our forces under Sir D. Haig now; and it so happens that the Russians today are checked by a Germano-Austrian holding action near Kovel and by Hindenburg's offensive near Prink.

If all the general staffs in Europe, and all the Cossacks of the Don were transferred to the Somme in aid of our army, they could not improve on our operations under the circumstances. Yet our offensive means much; to the allies it means that we are really by our western operations, now that common and reciprocal manoeuvres are in motion, helping our French friends, who are terribly pressed in the battle north of Verdun; it means that we detain from their front several corps of Germans to cope with our able push against sixteen miles of a front which they have taken eighteen months to secure. We face the several army corps which at this very date might be completing an encircling operation from Hill 304 to Thiaumont against the French, and threatening their connection with the south and east of France. This fact alone would well repay our efforts.

To our more distant allies in the Italian Alps and in Galicia, last Saturday's battle is of material assistance by hampering the German advance, and by keeping so many more men fighting a outrance against the desperate valor of Sir Douglas Haig's men, we are helping the tactics of General Brusiloff just as much as it was helping him by side by side with him near Luck, eight hundred miles away.

The "Raids."

As to our own British forces, the purely defensive system suits them tenaciously fairly well, and they have stood to their lines and employed their artillery at Ypres and on to Arras hitherto as well as any force in similar circumstances in former wars. Yet, as Wellington said, "a purely defensive warfare never won any campaign," nor did mere attrition; and hence the change to a defensive-offensive and a change to active warfare, come too soon. Consider that the British side has advanced its lines, trenches or dug-outs or posts five miles since the battle of Loos. It is a fine example of spirit on the part of the French to help our enemy by the aid of their artillery to keep the enemy busy by a series of patrol encounters and pushes into their very entrenchments, by so-called "raids," and by a display of shrapnel and bombardments of their lines and of their positions. Our artillery has proved itself centuries past, whenever it appeared on the Continent, among the first in the world. So have our engineers, both in the use of new and old instruments and missiles of destruction in defence. We have both munitions and reserves in abundance now, and our infantry, by personal encounter with the bayonet and hand-grips, has maintained their prestige as being what the ablest Prussian critics call them, "the soldiers of battle."

Officers of all types and departments have been just as able as any officers in the world.

Can we continue this good advance, step by step and village by village; but while we cannot in this row territory make any flank attack a decisive nature just yet, neither the enemy, without risking whole capture and exposing his line of retreat, make any bold counterstroke just now. We are certainly succeeding all round at present, and the maps are distinctly folded, but far from by the aid of our own resources.

It is a long way from the Somme, Liege, let alone to the Rhine, and must do very much more before we can dictate our terms of peace. Germans will probably retire to fortified positions and renew the struggle, and it must also be remembered that all the German fighting since last summer has been on their own boundaries, though Australian allies have been invaded as he careful, be encouraged to up our loins, and prepare to our generals with such resources.

GENUINE DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS WE
HAY TO OFFER ON
DOLLAR DAY.

Brass Candlesticks—Regular \$1.25
\$1.50, \$1.75 pair.

Brass Fern Dishes—Regular \$1.25
\$1.35 \$1.00 Dollar Day

Electric Hand Lamps—Regular \$2.00
and \$2.25 \$1.35 Dollar Day

Casseroles Dishes—Regular \$2.50,
\$1.65 Dollar Day

Oak and Mahogany Serving Trays—
Regular \$2.50 . . . \$1.75 Dollar Day

See Lower Window for Dollar Values
—Every Item a Bargain.

EMERSON & FISHER LTD.