

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

Weekly (Now Evening Daily) 1887
Morning Daily Founded 1881

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918

\$250 Per Year (Mailed) in Advance in Canada and \$3.00 for U.S.A.
\$3.50 Per Year (Delivered.)

CANADIAN HOSPITAL BOMBED BY HUNS

Deliberately Planned Bombardment Results in Many Casualties. Heroic Rescue of Patients by Firemen and Others.

(Special to the Guardian.)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 1.—Early on Thursday morning German airmen bombed another hospital, this time a Canadian institution, and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion and flames was an American medical officer who was administering an anaesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid occurred at 2.30

o'clock in the morning. Nothing more awful has occurred in the annals of the hospital service since the war began. Every available person in the neighborhood was called out to assist in the rescue work and two fire brigades were called in. With the assistance of ladders and other fire apparatus the hospital proper was rapidly emptied of patients and personnel. It was a desperate situation. A roaring furnace represented what was left of the big wing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ISLANDER IN OTTAWA

Mr. B. King Farrow, Who Was Here Buying Army Horses in 1916, Dies While Shaving.

Many relatives and friends in P. E. Island will be very sorry to learn of the sudden death of his home in Ottawa last Wednesday Mr. B. King Farrow, a native of Bedouque in this Province. He dropped dead in the bath room of his residence, while in the act of shaving. Mr. Farrow was 58 years of age, had been ailing with heart trouble for a considerable time and of late had suffered acutely. He was in good spirits when he arose that morning and stated that he had a fine night's rest. Being a member of the military exemption board Mr. Farrow was preparing to leave to attend to his duties when death came.

The late Mr. Farrow will be remembered by many here. He was one of a party of gentlemen who visited P. E. Island in November, 1916, to purchase remnants of the French army, and while on the island visited his native place at Bedouque, which he left 37 years before, or when he was only 18 years of age. He made a previous visit to the island 20 years ago. He has several cousins residing in Bedouque, and Mr. Frank Farrow, formerly of Charlottetown, now residing in the West End, and Messrs. B. C. Webster, of Cornwall and Frank Webster of Cleveland are nephews. The Ottawa Journal says:

Few residents of Ottawa, perhaps, were more widely known than Mr. Farrow, who was of a genial and kindly disposition, and who figured prominently in business circles for many years. He always wore a sunny smile and had a word for everybody. He was an enthusiastic supporter and active worker in the recent election for Union Government and was for many years a worker in the Conservative Association. For the past few years he had been in the considerable business and handled considerable property in Western Canada, as well as in Ottawa and district. He was a director of the Britannia Highlands Realty Company. Previous to this, Mr. Farrow was the eastern representative of the Massey-Harris Company for many years.

Mr. Farrow represented Wellington Ward in the City Council for a number of years, and was always active in civic affairs. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Odd Fellows, and also took an active interest in sports, being a member of lawn bowling and curling clubs of the Capital. As a member of the trustees board of St. Paul's Methodist Church he took an active interest in the work of that body. He was an enthusiastic motorist and a member of the Ottawa Motor Club.

Mrs. Farrow, one son and one daughter survive. The son, Captain Earl Farrow, is at present on a visit to his uncle, J. S. Farrow, in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Farrow was in the Royal Air Force, was overseas for some time and was later recalled as an instructor in aviation at the Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis.

WAR BRINGS MORE TRADE TO CANADA

(Special to the Guardian.)
OTTAWA, June 1.—Another example of the business the war has diverted to Canada is shown in the order the Dominion Envelope Company received from the New Zealand Government for six million envelopes. Previously all stationery for the antipodes was bought in England, but the Mother Country at present is not in a position to handle the orders. Last year over 25 million envelopes were shipped by this firm to South Africa and India.

THE WEATHER, TIDE, MOON, ETC

TORONTO, June 3.—Generally fair. The tide will be high this afternoon at 6.19 and tomorrow at 7.40; it will be high tomorrow morning at 6.52 and Wednesday at 7.44.
The sun sets this evening at 8.53 and tomorrow at 8.54; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.38 and Wednesday at 5.38.
The moon rises tomorrow morning at 2.27.
The last quarter of the moon was on Sunday, June 1st at 12.20 p.m.
There will be a new moon on Saturday, June 8th at 6.03 p.m.
The length of today will be fifteen hours and five minutes.

POINT OF GERMAN WEDGE TOUCHES THE MARNE

British and French Furiously Assail Flanks of German Salient and Enemy is Repulsed with Heavy Losses at Many Points. No Germans Have Crossed the Marne at Any Point. A Turning Movement Towards Paris is Now Being Attempted by Germans. Situation Serious but Increasingly Reassuring.

(Latest night despatch)
LONDON, June 2.—9 p.m. The foe continues heavy attacks on the front from the Oise to the Marne. The French were driven out of Fort Pompelle but counter attacked and regained the fort, taking prisoners.
Gen. Foch intimates he will stop the enemy and mend the situation in a few days.

LATEST DETAILS

(Latest night despatch)
PARIS, June 2. 9p.m.—Heavy attacks of the Germans are reported in the war office announcement tonight. The French troops offered strong resistance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and giving ground only where they were forced by overwhelming numbers. The text of the statement reads:—"The day was marked by a series of powerful attacks by the Germans along the whole front, comprised between the Oise and the Marne. Our troops, after alternate advances and withdrawals, have given no ground except before forces superior in numbers, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

ENEMY CAPTURE TWO POSITIONS

Very violent fighting is in progress on both banks of the Ourcq, and the enemy have taken Chouy and Neuilly St. Font.

GERMANS FAIL TO CROSS MARNE

(Latest night despatch)
The Germans early this morning made a detour attack around Chateau Thierry but have not been able to cross the river or capture the place. The enemy have crossed the Rheims-Dormans road.

ACTIVITY IN HELIGOLAND

German warcraft are assembling in Heligoland and are also manœuvring well up the Jutland coast.

LONDON, June 2.—Two enemy submarines were sunk by an American destroyer off the coast of France.

PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED

Paris was bombarded from the air but only a few were injured. British artillery on the Italian front has caused large conflagrations in the enemy lines at two points.

ALLIED TROOPS CAPTURE 1,712 BULGARAINS IN MACEDONIA

Allied troops in Macedonia have captured 1,712 Bulgarians in a new attack.

ANOTHER RAID ON KARLSHUE AND BRIDGES

Another raid has been made on Karlsruhe. A ton of bombs was dropped on the stations and workshops. Bombs were dropped on Metz, Sabl'bazons with good effects. Twenty machines were destroyed and six town out of control. Six tons of bombs were dropped on Bruges Dock.

BATTLING FOR CHATEAU THIERY

LONDON, June 1.—A big battle rages for the possession of Chateau Thierry. The French have repulsed attacks along the Oise and Ailette rivers. Forty-five German divisions already have been thrown into the

battle and large masses of the enemy reserves still remain in the north.

The French reported yesterday that the Allied line had retired to the south of the canal, near Rheims, but this morning there was news that the British were resisting north of the city. It is supposed that the German attempt was to extend the attacking last night, but no further details have yet been received.
The intention of the enemy is to make a drive between the Marne and the great wooded district surrounding Villers Catters, which affords a strong defensive position to the French holding the line southwest of Soissons.

ANXIETY IN PARIS

LONDON, June 1.—Despatches from Paris state that the Germans have not crossed the Marne at any point, that on the southern bank the French reserves in large numbers are holding commanding positions, while all the bridges have been blown up for many miles to the west of Chateau Thierry. To the northwest of Chateau Thierry the Germans, following the line of the Ourcq, are reported as having reached Neuilly with the evident intention of striking for the French capital.

GERMANS HAVE NOT CROSSED THE MARNE

LONDON, June 1.—Last reports from the front state that the Germans have not crossed the Marne at any point, that on the southern bank the French reserves in large numbers are holding commanding positions, while all the bridges have been blown up for many miles to the west of Chateau Thierry. To the northwest of Chateau Thierry the Germans, following the line of the Ourcq, are reported as having reached Neuilly with the evident intention of striking for the French capital.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS

LONDON, June 1.—Bombing is carried out vigorously by British airmen at the front. In four attacks against Langtry, Americans repulsed the enemy after sharp fighting. Two successful raids were made. Prisoners were captured in both the Toul and Woëvre sectors.

SAYS BY DECEMBER U.S. ARMY WILL BE AS BIG AS BRITAIN'S

CHICAGO, May 31.—Senator Jas. Hamilton Lewis said in a speech here today that the United States now has 1,000,000 soldiers in foreign lands and that by December 1 it will be numerically equal to that of England. He said that 700,000,000 pounds of explosives are in process of manufacture. The Ordnance department he said, has spent \$775,000,000 for projectiles, and 75,000,000 projectiles are on their way to Pershing. One thousand rifles are being manufactured daily, and 3,500,000 rounds of small arm ammunition has been contracted for. Last month, he said, we produced 275 million rounds. He placed the Ordnance department's budget for 1918-19 at \$500,000,000, and added that 100,000 have been delivered. By July 1, he added, we shall be producing 18,000 a month.

CANUCKS BLOW UP BRIDGE AND PLANE IN SAME EXPLOSION

OTTAWA, May 31.—The following article has been received here from Roland Hill: To blow up a bridge and bring down a Boche airplane was the unique experience of Engineers of a Canadian overseas railway construction unit during the recent fighting at Aveluy on the Aisne river. The incident is vouched for by an imperial infantry colonel, whose men were holding the line in that section. It was decided to destroy the steel structure at the last moment after our men had crossed, and a young Winnipeg lieutenant was given the job with a lorry of gun cotton. He had just completed the mining and the fixing of the fuse when a Hun plane swooped down and dropped bombs on both sides of the bridge. The lorry was hurled out of range but the officer stayed behind to see if any more of our infantry needed to cross. The airplane swerved round in a circle and came at the bridge firing machine guns as the last man darted for cover. The Canadians set his fuse after it had gone by and then dashed up the road. Just as the machine came swerving over the bridge for the second time the structure went up in the blinding flash. The airplane rocked with a force of the explosion, suddenly flamed up and crashed. Not a single soul crawled out from the ruins although the British infantry watched closely.

COL. LEIGH'S PROMOTION

Instruction has been received that Major Leigh has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel and appointed officer commanding the troops in Prince Edward Island.

SIR ROBERT'S STATUS AT IMP. CONFERENCE

Will Have Unique Distinction of Having Been Given Strongest Endorsation of Policy of Any of the Dominions.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, June 1.—Sir Robert Borden will occupy a much stronger position at the war and imperial conferences than at the last gathering. Last year the Prime Minister was reluctant and careful not to be committed to various policies until its endorsement at home. This deprived him of much of the popular acclaim accorded the others. He returns with the unique distinction of having been

given by his country endorsement of his policy, the greatest encouragement received by the Allies since the entrance of the United States into the conflict. His reception will be most enthusiastic and his opinions will carry weight in the councils. He and the Hon. N. W. Rowell will conduct the war council matters, while Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. J. A. Calder will devote their attention to immigration, demobilization and transportation.

BRITISH NAMES IN VICE BOOK?

Unpleasant Story Comes from London of 47,000 Persons Being Held in Bondage to Germany Through Fear of Exposure—Witness in Libel Suit Tells of Financial Plot to Make German Peace.

LONDON, May 31.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of parliament for East Hertfordshire and publisher of the newspaper Vigilante, opening his defense in his trial in the Bow street police court today on the charge of libelling Maude Allen, dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, called Mrs. Villiers Stewart to prove the existence of a book which Pemberton-Billing alleged had been prepared by German secret agents, containing the names of 47,000 British persons said to be addicted to vice through fear of exposure.

Mrs. Stewart, under examination by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, said the book which she had seen but which was not produced, contained the names of ex-Premier, Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, former secretary for war and Justice Darling, who is trying the case against the member of parliament.

Another witness, Captain Harold Spencer, said he was shown the book by Prince William of Wied in Albania. He said he did not remember seeing Mr. Asquith's name in it, but he declared the names of Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane were there. Captain Spencer and Mrs. Stewart both said they had been threatened, the former after he had communicated the fact to the authorities, and Mr. Pemberton-Billing asked the judge for protection for himself and his witnesses. The judge referred him to the chief commissioner of police.

Among Those Succumbed

Captain Spencer, before giving the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane, said he would only give the names of those who had been approached and had succumbed to German temptation. He had placed the information before the foreign office and the admiralty. "There was great political pressure brought to bear," said the witness, "and I was told that if it were published it would undermine the whole fabric of the government. I then took it to the political machine."

Captain Spencer declared that pressure had been brought to bear to suppress the matter in September last, when "a political crisis was on and they were trying to bring Asquith back to power."

A Financial Plot?

Continuing his testimony, Captain Spencer, who was a member of the international Gendarmier in Albania before the war, and aide-de-camp to Prince William of Wied and is now a member of the royal air forces, said he wrote the article which contained the alleged libel and which was based on a letter from Marie Corelli, the novelist, last September. He had heard of a Camarilla in financial circles, whose object was to get Asquith back in power and make a German peace. As a precaution he informed American naval headquarters so that the plot might be frustrated.

"Admiral Mayo and his secretary came to me and got the whole statement," he said.

Asked whether he knew of operations of the Camarilla between England and Germany, the witness replied:

"They have had messages sent between England and Germany with this intelligence. One of the principal messengers, he learned from persons who had reported to the intelligence department, was a well-known English society woman Mrs. George Keppel. He had seen Mrs. Keppel come back from Holland. Captain Spencer ultimately passed out of the flying corps, as physically unfit. Under cross-examination, he said he had never been in the secret service. He was born in America and had never been naturalized in England.

In the German book to which he had referred there was a note after each name indicating the particular way in which the persons could best be approached.

The charge against Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of parliament, of libelling Maude Allen, an American dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of

the Independent Theatre, which is now being tried in the Bow street police court, arose out of the publication in Mr. Pemberton-Billing's paper, the Vigilante, of an article in which Mr. Allen, such as it was unworthy of any man to make upon a woman, according to the prosecution.

The meaning of the passage complained of was that there was some connection between nameless vice and the performances at the Independent Theatre. This was made clearer by a cryptic reference, suggesting that if Scotland Yard were to seize a list of the members subscribing to the Independent Theatre, there was "no doubt they would secure the names of several thousands of the 47,000."

The explanation of this reference was discovered in an article in the previous issue of the paper, in which the alleged libels were directed against whole classes of people, not excepting the very highest in the land. The writer said that there had been many persons who had been prevented from putting their full strength into the war by corruption and blackmail and the fear of exposure, and that there were reasons for supposing that the Germans were making use of the most productive and the cheapest methods.

The writer went on to state that there existed in the cabinet "noir" of 100 in the German prince a book compiled by the secret service from reports of German agents who had infested England, spreading vice and lechery. More than a thousand pages of the book were filled with the names mentioned in the German agents in their reports, including the names of 47,000 English men and women.

"Clean Spirits to Mortal Combat"

Then there was the suggestion that he most sacred secrets of state were threatened. It also declared that German agents, by certain liaisons, could obtain information as to the disposition of the fleet and that "the thought that 47,000 Englishmen and women were held in enemy bondage through fear, calls 'all clean spirits to mortal combat.'"

Maud Allan figured in the affair for the reason that she had been engaged to play the part of Salome in a play called Salome, originally written by the late Oscar Wilde. The play, which included a dance, was to be put on at the Independent Theatre, under J. T. Grein's management. The dance did not pretend to be that danced by Salome in the Bible story, but was supposed to represent a vision seen by Salome after she had given the dance for which the head of John the Baptist was the reward.

In the early stages of the trial, Mr. Grein, who was born in Amsterdam, but is a British subject by naturalization, said he had founded "The German fair" in London, and that he held the fourth classes of the Order of the German Eagle and the Order of the Russian Crown. Miss Allan had no German associations, to his knowledge.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

BOY WANTED FOR PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply Guardian Office.

FOR SALE—A FARADAY MACH. in (almost new.) Apply 224 Easton Street. 6088-5-23M181.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at Guardian Office. 4707-4-2414.

WANTED, GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. No washing. Apply at Guardian Office. 60735-7M181.

TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED a bright, front bedroom in private family. Apply at Guardian Office. 6054-5-27M181.

LOST LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing fishing tackle. Finder please leave with J. S. Wedlock. 7060-5-31M181.

JAPANESE GOOD FRIENDS OF BRITISH

Baron Goto Discusses Japan's Good Faith Towards the Allies, Japanese Have Made the Allie's Cause Their Own.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Mail, today publishes from its Tokyo correspondent an interview with the Japanese foreign minister, Baron Goto, which is remarkable for its discussion by question and answer of Japan's good faith toward the Allies and of the pro-Germanism attributed to Baron Goto in some quarters. The interview is mainly concerned with the prospects of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

Baron Goto said the Allies had made no formal proposal to Japan for such intervention, but that any suggestions by the Allies would receive sympathetic consideration. Asked what compensation Japan would demand for intervention, Baron Goto replied that this would depend on varying circumstances—size of the army, the extent of the theatres of operations and the like. "But at the present moment," the foreign minister said, "we are not thinking of compensation, but only of everything for the Allied cause, which we have faithfully made our own."

Questioned concerning the Japanese politicians, who, the correspondent said, appeared to regret that Japan was not allied with Germany, Baron Goto said: "I do not say there are not such men among us, but temporary political partisanship should not be mistaken for solid convictions. The British people may rest assured that so long as the Japanese empire exists the Japanese people are their good friends."

Baron Goto spoke as follows: "I stayed in Germany for many years and studied there, and people may think me pro-German. I am not pro-German at all. I am not anti-English. I am Japanese, sharing the national views regarding our international relationships."
Emphasizing this point Baron Goto insisted that it was impossible that he could be pro-German, because, "Germany is an enemy." But he declined to discuss what he described as the meaningless question whether he believed in the permanency of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

In reply to a question concerning allegations that Japan was in the fight only for materialistic ends, the foreign minister said:

"Japan had no particular reason to go to war with Germany. She came in obedience to obligations of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to keep the faith. The facts are there to justify us."

\$3,000,000 FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

(Special to the Guardian.)
The United States arsenal at St. Louis is on fire. Fifteen million yards of khaki cloth were burned. The loss is estimated at \$3,000,000.