

WESTERN ARTILLERYMEN LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP



The photograph shows the 76th Depot Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, leaving Winnipeg for Petewawa Camp for further training.

Canadians In Birthday Honors

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Massie and Major Cecil Potter Awarded D. S. O.—Civil and Military List.

The latest despatches indicate that two John officers have been highly honored for their gallant work in France. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Massie was mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig and given the D. S. O. This popular St. John officer was in command of the Army Service Corps draft



LIEUT.-COL. A. E. MASSIE.

from this city, and his many friends will be pleased to learn that his merits have been recognized.

Major Cecil George Porter, a member of the old Fighting 20th, and who was reported yesterday, was invested by the king with the D. S. O. at the same time as Colonel Massie. Temp. Brigadier-General Edward Hilliam, formerly commander of the Nova Scotia 20th, was made a C. M. G.

Three Knights in Canadian Army. In addition to the civil honors announced on the king's birthday, at least three high officers of the Canadian army were knighted. These are Sir Eugene Fiset, Sir Richard Turner and Sir Arthur Currie.

The full list of Canadian honors, civil and military, follows:

PREMIER'S LIST.

- Baronetcy: Joseph Wesley Flavell, of Toronto, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada. Knights: George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. John Aird, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Augustus Meredith Nanton, Canadian Pacific Railway director, Winnipeg. C. A. S. C.

COLONIAL LIST.

- Knights Commander: Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Robert Alexander Falconer, president of the University of Toronto. Knights Bachelor: Surgeon-General Fiset, of the Canadian forces, Ottawa. Forestier, secretary of the Dominion Commission; William Henry Walker, under-secretary for Canadian external affairs; Evelyn Wrench, organizer of the Overseas Club.

MILITARY LIST.

- Knights Commander: Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George: Temp. Major-Generals Arthur William Currie, Vancouver; Richard Ernest William Turner, Quebec. Companions: Companions of the Bath: Temp. Brigadier George Stuart Turf. Temp. Brigadier Archibald Cameron Macdonnell. Temp. Brigadier Percival Edward Thacker. Temp. Brigadier Alexander Duncan Macrae. Companions of St. Michael and St. George: Major-General Henry Edward Barstall. Temporary Brigadier James Harold Elmsley. Temporary Brigadier Frederic Oscar Warren Loomis, Montreal. Colonel Manly Sims. Temp. Brigadier Edward Hilliam. Temp. Brigadier Victor Westworth Odlum. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hamilton Mitchell and Gilbert Edward Sanders. Temp. Major-General David Watson, Quebec. Brigadier Joseph Philippe Ladget, Quebec. Colonels Charles Alfred Hodgetts, Ottawa.

Waiting for a Lloyd George

The old uncertainties in temperament have reassured themselves. Sir Robert announced selective conscription as he announced the five hundred thousand men for the army—without consultation or sizing up minutely the task he was attempting. The days go by with confusion. A fashion becoming worse confounded. It was bound so to be. Reuben cannot be a Jew. As a man is made, so is a Jew. If a coalition government is born under existing auspices, it cannot long survive. Dozens of cases are reported of wealthy Jews who were found dead in the sandhills around Tel Aviv. In order to drive off the bonds of robbers the young men of the Jewish villages organized a body of guards to watch in turn the roads. These guards have been arrested and maltreated by the authorities.

Belgian Appeal Closed

No further appeals would be made to the public for Belgian relief as the United States government had guaranteed to undertake the work of providing for all the destitute population in Belgium for the present, at least, was the word received yesterday by Mayor Hayes from the secretary of the headquarters of the relief commission in London, England. The announcement stated that the first of the month would be applied to unforeseen demands from the Belgian population. All the funds necessary for ordinary relief work will be provided by the U. S. government and it will be administered by appointees of the administration at Washington. This offer from the United States has been accepted and will continue in vogue until further notice.

Drug and Alcoholic Addictions Treated Exclusively

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CANADIANS AGAIN CAPTURE POWER STATION

London, June 5.—A British official communication issued tonight reads: "We gained ground slightly during the night south of the Souchez river. The electric power station in that neighborhood, for the possession of which fierce fighting took place Sunday, is now in our hands. (This is the Canadian area). "A successful raid was carried out by our troops today south of Ypres, in which we captured 75 prisoners, including an officer. "There was great activity in the air again today, and bombing continued day and night with good results. Twelve German airplanes were brought down in the fighting, one of which fell within our lines. Six other hostile machines were driven down out of control. Five of our airplanes are missing."

Marriage Bill Before House

Proposed Revision Provokes Long Discussion—Points Raised Will Be Considered by Government.

Fredericton, June 5.—The house met at 8 o'clock. Mr. LeBlanc presented the report on municipalities. Notices of inquiry were given as follows:

By Mr. Smith (Carleton): As to the new road at Oulettes Settlement, Madawaska; as to the bridge at Rowana Mills in the county of Victoria, and as to tenders for the work on the bridge at Scoudouc River.

By Mr. Jones (Kings): As to the various occupations of E. S. Carter and the remuneration paid therefore. The house then went into committee with Mr. Hebert in the chair and agreed to the bill, an act in addition to the city of St. John police act, to vary the provisions of the trust deed of the Congregational chapel, St. John, and relating to the site of the free meeting house in the city of Moncton.

The house again went into committee with Mr. Magee in the chair and took up consideration of the bill to repeal the act of 1913 making a grant of land for military purposes. The land referred to is located on the Transcontinental railway near McGivney Junction and consists of 220 acres. It was to have been used by the federal government for training purposes but owing to changed conditions brought about by the war the project was abandoned. The bill was agreed to.

An act relating to the crown timber lands of the province was next taken up for reconsideration. Hon. Mr. Smith explained that the purpose of the bill was to extend the time for surveying and reclassifying the crown lands. The original act stipulated that work was to be finished by 1917, but it was not really started until 1916. It was necessary to grant an extension. The bill had nothing to do with the renewal of timber leases. The bill was agreed to, with amendments.

The committee went into consideration of the bill to consolidate the act relating to marriage. Hon. Mr. Robinson submitted an amendment to section 8, which provides for the publication of banns, in cases where one of the parties is not a resident of the province. Another amendment requires that when either of the parties are under eighteen the consent of the parents or guardians must be obtained and proven by affidavit. The number of cases where a vendor issues a marriage license to an insane or intoxicated person; and still another requires that one of the parties to a marriage contract must have had his or her abode in the province for at least fifteen days before a marriage license can be issued, and in such cases a notice must be published in a newspaper in the county for three consecutive days. Mr. Robinson said the proposed amendments were borrowed from the Ontario act, and were undoubtedly quite radical. He had thought it wise to bring them to the notice of the committee which could adopt them, or reject them, as it saw fit. Mr. Baxter thought there might be hardship imposed on immigrants arriving in St. John, who might wish to get married. Hon. Mr. Robinson replied that a section of the bill authorized the issuance of a license to non-residents. He had had made when the bill was last before the committee had been heeded. He thought young people were capable of thinking right before reaching the age of eighteen, and he did not think this limitation was necessary. Many men of his acquaintance had earned their own livelihood before reaching the age of fourteen, and some of them had afterwards been honored with seats in the legislature. He thought if the women would desire to enter the matrimonial state, therefore a law to prevent them doing so was not necessary. In his opinion, the marriage laws of the province were all wrong, and the legislature was only making them worse. Hon. Mr. Byrne felt sure that all were interested in preserving the sanctity of the marriage bond. The proposed changes were radical, but their object was to provide ample safeguards. He favored the clause providing for fifteen days' notice, as he felt that marriage should have the greatest publicity, as it had a tendency to keep sacred matrimonial ties. There was no reason why a child, born out of wedlock, when the parents subsequently marry, should be deprived of his or her rights. He hoped the house would approve of a section covering this matter being added to the bill. Ultimately, progress was reported in order that some of these points might be discussed by the legal members. Mr. Baxter presented the petition of the municipality of the city and county of St. John, in favor of a bill to amend the rates and taxes act. The house took recess at 6 o'clock.

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BORDEN NOT MASTER OF HIS OFFICE

Coalition Lagged Because of His Uncertainty

Facilitates with the Hours

Unable to Keep His Mind Made Up—Is Being Compared With Asquith—Some Stories of His Efforts at Government Making

(Special to The Toronto Star.)

Ottawa, June 5.—When Mr. Chamberlain had toured South Africa in the Boer War, he was asked in Capetown what he found in Johannesburg. He answered: "Mostly mining engineers, mostly Americans, mostly Hennes Jennings." You can sum up the troubles which beset Ottawa, and through Ottawa the whole country after the Chamberlain manner. Mostly the war, mostly the government, mostly Sir Robert Borden. Wherever you turn you come across Robert the Unready, an honest, patriotic, pathetic figure of a man, who is the victim, and not the master of his job. Until that cardinal factor in the situation is realized, the situation in which this democracy is floundering remains confused, and the future is overcast.

Holding the Asquith Attitude

Nobody in Canada ever had more of the public good than Sir Robert Borden. Nobody has striven more consistently to decrease that good will. What ever happens, the kindness of his countrymen will be given to him, without grudge and without envy. He may feel high as Mr. Asquith did when he said that he intended to remain at his post till the war was won. There was a time when he had a very modest opinion of his own capacity as a statesman. But that time has passed. His innate stubbornness—which is not always strength—has become an ascendant quality. Some time ago, in the bitterness of his soul, Sir Robert said to a friend: "It doesn't seem to matter what I do, I never get credit for anything. Others call me a department, he asks for it in a manner of bated breath and whispering humbleness. It is well known that in his cabinet he has been an observant more than a dominant force. In social company he has been a much appreciated member, as long as the subjects of discussion were of no particular importance. But as soon as the ladies have retired, and matters came into talk on which there was room for illumination, and the freedom which is understood to belong to conversations which are naturally regarded as confidential, the prime minister of Canada has displayed that sense of reticence which is so conspicuously lacking by sundry members of his cabinet.

Getting the Last Word

Certain of his colleagues have long used their knowledge that the man who has the last word with his chief, has the greatest chances of seeing his counsel translated into action—or more often into inaction. A score of stories could be told of deputations that have gone to Sir Robert upon him, and have come away confident that something worth while would be done, speedily and effectively. They have learned that chagrin is one of the rewards of patriotic purpose. Take an example. Several gentlemen from Montreal went to Ottawa, by special arrangement, to urge a plan of action which would have quickly and efficiently mobilized Canada's resources for war service. Sir Robert received for war service a majority of forty-two against nothing against the army of seeking. It is no secret that an old counselor of the dis-tracted chief was called in, and asked to suggest a name which Mr. Borden might commend to the governor-general when he went to Rideau Hall to announce that he could not form a ministry. The old warrior was aghast, and delivered his mind with much kindness and more firmness. For the second time in his life, Mr. Borden changed his intention, and in the end the surrender to the Nationalists was made, after Armand Lavergne appeared at Ottawa on a special train, the cabinet was completed, and the unsuccessful appli-

CRUELITIES TO THE JEWS IN JAFFA

They Were Robbed, Assaulted, and Some Were Slain

POPULATION WAS STARVED

Tale That Same Fate Awaits All Jews in Palestine—Djemal Blamed—Report of American Consul in Alexandria

The story of how the Jews of Jaffa were deported by the Turkish government ostensibly as a measure of military precaution, was received in New York last week from the state department by the American Jewish Relief Committee. Consul Correll at Alexandria, Egypt, forwarded to the department an account of the happenings early in April. Mr. Correll said: "The orders of evacuation were aimed chiefly at the Jewish population. Even German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian Jews were ordered to leave the town. Mohammedans and Christians were allowed to remain provided they were holders of individual permits. The Jews who sought the permits were given anything but gold, the Turkish paper note being taken as the equivalent of 17.50 piastres for a note of 100 piastres.

"Already about a week earlier 300 Jews had been deported in a most cruel manner from Jerusalem. Djemal Pasha openly declared that the joy of the Jews in Jaffa was their only crime. The Jews in Jaffa were ordered to leave the town within forty-eight hours. Those who rode from Jaffa to Tel-Aviv had to pay from 100 to 200 francs instead of the normal fare of fifteen to twenty-five francs. The Turkish drivers practically refused to receive anything but gold, the Turkish paper note being taken as the equivalent of 17.50 piastres for a note of 100 piastres.

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