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HEINTZMAN & CO., Ltd. HEINTZMAN HALL, 193, 195, 197 Yonge St. TORONTO

"NOT A MAN FALTERED IN THE RANKS" SAYS COL. RENNIE IN OFFICIAL REPORT

Vivid Detailed Description of the Part Toronto Men Took in the Battle of Langemarck—Splendid Work of Major Kirkpatrick and His Followers, Who Were Captured.

Not a man faltered where movements under fire had to be made, and the cheerfulness and willingness to share the work of relief to the suffering of other battalions was marked with pride. The men all behaved splendidly. Lt.-Col. R. Rennie, officer commanding the Third Battalion, consisting of Queen's Own Grenadiers and Governor-General's Body Guards, makes the above comment in a vivid detailed report of the work of his regiment in the battle of Langemarck, which he has sent to Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, A.D.C., C.V.O., commanding the Toronto Brigade, the first really detailed story of the gallant part taken by the Toronto men in that terrific battle of a few weeks ago. The narrative tells of the splendid work done by Major Kirkpatrick, who, with his men, were cut off and captured.

What happened in that fight against tremendous odds—poisonous gases and a huge force of Germans—is given in the following narrative. My Dear Sir Henry,—As you will have been informed, we have been in action—very hard and severe action—and I am very glad to be able to tell you that all ranks have given a good account of themselves. As you are the C. O. of the Toronto Brigade, from which the Third Battalion was recruited, it is fitting that you should have an official report of the work of this unit, and I can assure you that this is but a minor reason for my sending you the enclosed narrative. My report to the brigade headquarters is more detailed and more technical than it would be interesting to those who are not conversant with military operations, with which we work I have therefore made a synopsis of the complete document and am forwarding the same for your information.

Not a Man Faltered. The engagement itself was a more trying experience. With death and destruction surrounding us continually, with wounded and mangled men looking for aid, and the dressing stations crowded, and the dressing stations many instances mortally wounded men of my own and other battalions, I assure you for hours my head ached for the suffering, and it required all my self-possession to keep control and give orders. The days were very bad enough, but the nights were the worst. So much work to be done, and so few hours in which to do it. The men all behaved splendidly. Not a man faltered where movements under fire had to be made, and the cheerfulness and willingness to share the work of relief to the suffering of other battalions was marked with pride.

Major Kirkpatrick's Good Work. The enemy made a determined effort to break thru at the village where the Toronto Brigade was holding out, and I am very glad for the honor of the division that he succeeded in holding out so long as he did. The odds were very much against him, but the card from him announcing the fact that he is a prisoner of war in Germany, and that the British soldiers who were with him, Major Anderson, Lieut. Straight, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Morrison, and Lieut. Allen are all alive, and that the British soldiers who were with him, Major Anderson, Lieut. Straight, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Morrison, and Lieut. Allen are all alive, and that the British soldiers who were with him, Major Anderson, Lieut. Straight, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Morrison, and Lieut. Allen are all alive.

The Detailed Report. The report is as follows: For information of Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, A.D.C., C.V.O., commander, Toronto Brigade: The following is a synopsis of my report to the G. O. C., 1st Infantry Brigade, and the remaining companies of the 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment) participated from April 22nd to April 27th: The 3rd Battalion is composed of 3 companies of Queen's Own Rifles—"A," "B," and "C"—and one company, "D," of members of the Royal Grenadiers. A few men recruited from the Governor-General's Body Guard are serving with "C" Company under Capt. Straight.

April 22. At 3 p.m. a heavy bombardment was heard from the direction of Ploeghem. The unusual noise denoted something more than an ordinary artillery engagement. At 5:30 p.m. instructions were issued by the commanding officer to have all men of the 3rd Brigade kept in billets in readiness for a quick move. About this hour streams of transports and vehicles containing fleeing inhabitants were passing thru Vlamertinghe towards Poperinghe. French soldiers, many of them without kit and arms, were hurrying past, and gave us the news that the enemy had bombarded their lines, and used apphizing gases. They admitted having left as quickly as they were able to get away. A French artillery officer stated that he came away and left his guns in the ditch.

At 7 p.m. the retreating crowd was very large, and the news from the line of trenches was not encouraging. The Toronto Division, which joined the left of the Canadian Division, had been driven back. At 8:40 p.m. orders were issued by the G. O. C., 1st Brigade, to move the 2nd and 3rd Battalions to Brielien, and the senior officer to the G. O. C. at divisional headquarters. Guided by Staff Officer. At 9:30 p.m. both battalions moved off, 2nd Battalion leading. The column was guided by a staff officer of the divisional staff and protected by patrols of divisional cavalry along the road from Brielien. Both battalions halted about 11:30 p.m., and "dug in" on the side of the road. Commanding officers proceeded to

the headquarters of the 3rd Brigade and reported to Brigadier-General Turner. Instructions were there issued to Lieut.-Col. Watson to move the 2nd Battalion about 3/4 mile east and entrench. Battalions operated separately under orders from Gen. Turner. The 3rd Battalion was ordered to follow the 2nd Battalion, but to halt and entrench near Cross Roads, northwest of Wietje.

This was done about 1.15 a.m. in two lines—"A" and "B" Companies on the road facing north, and "C" and "D" Companies on the road facing south, the Gun Detachment in rear of them, in a plowed field. The reports at 3rd Brigade headquarters were that the Canadian Division had broken, leaving the Canadian division left flank in the air.

To protect this situation the left of one battalion in the front line, occupying the left section of trench. Preparations made to hold General effort was being made to hold St. Julien, which was between the left of the leading or front Canadian trench and the headquarters of the 3rd Brigade, about 800 yards north-east of Wietje. The news was given to us that all ranks had held their position, but the defending force was considerably weakened, the Canadian Division had not given away a single foot of trench, except the piece on the left which was thrown back for the protection of the remainder of the position.

Shell Killed Four. At about 1 a.m. a hostile shell exploded in our line, resulting in the following casualties: Killed. Lieut. D. M. Macdonald, machine gun officer. No. 10181, Sgt. E. H. Mulloy. No. 8178, Pte. D. Broughall. No. 10205, Lance-Corp. J. R. Blockstaff.

Wounded. No. 9052, Sgt. A. S. Houston. No. 9054, Sgt. C. J. Fox. No. 9281, Corp. W. B. Townsend. Telephone communication was established with brigade headquarters and with 14th brigade detachment, 400 yards north of our position. Orders received by telephone to send two companies in haste to hold a line from left of St. Julien to the wood 1000 yards west.

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Advertisement for Canada Life insurance featuring a large illustration of a ship at sea. Text includes 'Ruling The Seas', 'The men who paid the price in blood and toil in the days of the "wooden walls" assured England the freedom of the seas upon which her life now depends.', and 'CANADA LIFE' logo. H. C. COX, President and General Manager.

TURKS SLAUGHTERED IN NIGHT ASSAULT WAS STATED KILLED IS ALIVE AND WELL

Two Thousand Fell While Allies Lost Only Three Hundred. Memorial Service Was Held for Soldier Who Writes Home.

OFFERED EASY MARK TO REINFORCE PATS

Fee Advanced in Bright Moonlight and Were Mowed Down. Thirty-Eighth Battalion Will Be Used for This Purpose.

LONDON, May 31.—Heavy fighting on Gallipoli peninsula, resulting in the rout of the attacking Turkish forces, is announced in an official statement given out here today. The casualties of the Turks are said to have amounted to at least 2000. The British losses are given as 300. The statement follows: "Regarding the operations at the Dardanelles on May 26-27, nothing of importance occurred. "On May 28, we detected engineers of the enemy working under one of our posts. We exploded a countermine, which was very successful. "On the same evening the Turks effected a lodgment in these vacant trenches. Our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and recaptured the firing line trenches. The Turks in the support trenches surrendered. "Whilst this was going on, heavy columns of the enemy advanced to make good the temporary local successes which in the bright moonlight of our position, they were able to bring a cross-fire at accurate and known ranges, the consequence being that the Turkish advance became demoralized. Their second line bomb throwers flung missiles into their line, completing the rout. The enemy's casualties were at least 2000, whereas ours were 300.

Manufacture Shells. F. Parr of the Hamilton Steel Construction Company came to Kingston with a number of employees to resume the erection of the new blacksmith shop at the Canadian locomotive works. The shop is to be pushed to completion, so that the manufacture of shells may be carried on as usual.

WOMEN'S NOTES. The weekly sewing meeting of the Admiral Hood Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held today at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. H. F. Macdonald, 209 Main street.

MONTREAL'S MAY 31.—MONTREAL, May 31.—Montreal bank clearings for month of May totaled \$26,613,435, as compared with \$24,782,296 for the like month last year. The Ladies' Rosedale Golf Club will hold its field day on Wednesday. There will be driving, putting and medal play contests. The Queen Mary medals will be played for. Miss Edythe Stewart's Cup, and a prize will be presented by Mrs. A. E. Matthews. Jam and jelly are requested by the Ontario Liberal Women's Club, who are collecting for the system that stands in hospitals in England. Contributions will be received between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Members who will do up their contributions for the summer for shipment may obtain jars at the same time.

Doctor Said Sciatica---Rheumatism---Lumbago

But He Could Not Help Me, and Endorsed the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Mr. William Cameron, 105 Cayuga Street, Brantford, Ont., tells in the following letter of his remarkable experience with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: "My doctor treated me for some time for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, but to no purpose. I had to lay off work. The visiting physician advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, stating that he had been cured of the same trouble by their use. I asked the druggist about them and he recommended them highly. Not being satisfied with them, I went back to my doctor and he said they were good I began to take them. The promptness with which they relieved the action of my kidneys and bowels was wonderful. It was as if I had never had them. I was so glad that I could only walk by hanging on to a chair or the wall. My wife had to lace my shoes. Only those who have had this ailment can realize the way I suffered. I am

persistently. Information received to the effect that General Currie had to fall back owing to reduction in his fighting strength, the result of losses. Preparations made to hold General Headquarters line at all costs. All between and headquarters people ordered to trenches. Captain D. H. C. Mason took over command of all 3rd Battalion employed men and occupied trench south of Brigade Headquarters. Strengthening of trench with sandbags, etc., rushed forward. Telephone line cut by shells.

Reinforcements Sent. 3:45 a.m.—Orders from Brigade to send 10 men and two officers to reinforce Colonel Lomis on Fortuin road, southeast of St. Julien. Party marched off in small bodies under Captain Morrison and Lieut. Curry. Reached a position east of St. Julien at 4:30 a.m.

9:15 a.m.—Report received from Major Kirkpatrick, dated 9:10 a.m., that he had already arrived. He had effect the Lieut. Jarvis and several men had been killed. 9:45 a.m.—Message received from Major Kirkpatrick, dated 9:10 a.m., that he had already arrived. He had effect the Lieut. Jarvis and several men had been killed. 9:45 a.m.—Message received from Major Kirkpatrick, dated 9:10 a.m., that he had already arrived. He had effect the Lieut. Jarvis and several men had been killed.

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ant Curry retired with a 14th Battalion detachment. As to the remainder of the party, no report has been received. 3:30 p.m.—Heavy rifle and machine gun fire from northwest, directed at trenches held by "A" Company, and general headquarters line to right of brigade headquarters. In the evening reinforcements came up. A counter-attack on St. Julien was ordered to be made in the morning. In meantime all ranks to "stand by" and trenches to be manned with every available rifle.

April 25. 4:50 a.m.—Instructions issued for units occupying general headquarters line to extend outside the wire, due east and west. The 3rd Battalion to occupy 800 yards on left of Wietje-St. Julien road. The position was personally indicated and recommended by commanding officer and Captain Munz. These instructions were canceled when the counter-attack by the British Brigade launched at 5 a.m. appeared to be succeeding.

Captain Munz Wounded. When returning to his section of trench after examining the proposed position for the battalion, in front of the wire, Captain Munz was seriously wounded. He was brought in by Captain H. Lyne-Evans and Pte. Percy, assisted by Pte. Willis, of Queen Victoria's Rifles, and a non-commissioned officer of the Warwick's machine gun detachment. Heavy firing all day. The trenches and the area surrounding headquarters were heavily shelled with high explosive and shrapnel shells.

5 p.m.—A heavy bombardment of the trenches, particularly the section near brigade headquarters, over 96 high-explosive shells dropped in and near headquarters, starting a fire trench line was heavily restricted with a considerable quantity of ammunition. In the evening the 3rd Brigade was relieved by British troops, but the 3rd Battalion was ordered to remain until other troops came up.

April 26. The enemy had apparently worked hard during the night strengthening their entrenchments, much of the work being visible from the line held by the two remaining companies of 3rd Battalion. All Canadian troops with exception of a small detachment of the 14th Battalion and the remaining companies of the 3rd Battalion had been withdrawn and their places taken by troops of British divisions. 4:30 a.m.—A very heavy artillery and rifle fire was opened on the British trenches and continued until about 7:30 a.m., when it slackened, and continued quieter until 10:30 a.m. At this hour a very severe bombardment began. The reverse slope in rear of the trench line was heavily restricted with shrapnel and heavy ear-splitting shells, without, however, causing any serious loss—all men in the area keeping under cover during the progress of the bombardment. The German artillery was active until about 12:30 p.m., when machine gun and rifle fire became more pronounced. Every attempt on the part of the enemy to leave his trenches, or

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