

How Carey Closed the Gap to Amiens.

Got His Orders at 3 a.m. and Proceeded to Gather Men of Every Kind to Fight—Only Knew He Had to Hold—So the Monnerel Force Held for Six Days, Inspired by Their Leader, Tireless and Fearless.

London, April 11.—Brig. Gen. Samdeman Carey, to whose splendid achievement during the first phase of the great battle now raging in France Premier Lloyd George paid such a high tribute in the House of Commons, is one of those fortunate individuals to whom chance has come after years of preparation and who has proved himself equal to it.

An old regular officer, sprung from a well-known Guernsey family, he commanded a battery of field artillery in the South African war. In the present war he had won a Commandership of the Bath before his recent feat, and been promoted to a Brigadier, but he was only an artillery General, and he had no reason to hope for an opportunity of special distinction.

His chance came suddenly on the sixth day of the German offensive. The enemy had entered Albert and Roye and were advancing rapidly along the Somme River. The weak spot from the British front, from near Sully-Laurette to the little stream called the Luce River, was right ahead of them, but no troops could be found at the moment to reinforce it. Only some details and odds and ends of the various supply forces were within reach and never had a British Army greater cause to bless the efficiency of its flying men than when they beat off the hostile scouts and prevented them from discovering it.

Somehow such men in khaki as these were must be collected. Somehow they must be organized into a fighting unit and thrown into the breach, and somehow they must hold on, and keep the enemy back until they could be relieved.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of March 26 orders came to General Carey. He must leave his guns, and take up a force of infantry from the waste around him, and hold on. He went to work at once, and by use of the telephone, by messenger, by flag signals he rounded up every available man.

First there were labor battalions of sturdy middle-aged men, the despair of the military martinet, but strong as oxen, and mighty bruisers at close quarters. An infantry training school nearby provided some members of the fighting force, and machine gunners, electricians, and signallers were quite ready to take to the rifle again. Royal engineers, field companies, and last, but by no means least, a party of American engineers were thrown into the line.

By the middle of the next morning Carey had found a considerable number of men and by the early part of the afternoon he had organized them into some sort of force and had selected and marked out the position it must hold.

For a time he had some guns, but these were hurried away to another point that was even more seriously threatened. He had fifty cavalrymen to do a little scouting, but in the main he had to depend entirely on the sheer grit of his scratch force, who lay in their shallow trenches, firing almost point blank at the gray hordes of Germans, and at every moment of respite seized their shovels to improve their shelters.

For nearly six days they stuck to it, and, as Lord George said, "they held the German Army and closed that gap on the way to Amiens."

After a time they got some artillery behind them and things were easier, but at first it was just a ding-dong fight, with soldiers taking orders from strange officers, officers learning the ground by having to defend it, and every man from the enlisted man to Brigadier jumping at each job as it came along and putting it through with all his might.

During all that six days General Carey was the life and inspiration of the entire force. Careless of danger, he rode along the hastily intrenched line giving an order here and shouting words of encouragement there to his weary and hard-pressed men.

His staff was as hastily recruited as his men. He had no knowledge of how long he must hold out. He was not even certain of getting supplies of ammunition and provisions.

All he had to do was to hang on, and hang on he did against an almost endless series of formidable attacks. He never lost heart or wavered, and so the Germans are still outside of Amiens.

LET US FILL YOUR ORDERS FROM FRESH SUPPLIES.

ELLIS & CO.,
Limited,
203 Water Street.

Fresh New York Turkeys.
Fresh New York Chickens.
Fresh New York Ducks.

Fresh Smoked Haddies.

Fresh Halibut.
New Cabbage.
Artichokes.
Carrots.
Parasols.
Turnips.
Beetroot.
Onions.

Our own make SAUSAGES
BEEF, PORK, TOMATO.
Made Fresh Daily.

Naval Oranges.
California Lemons
Dessert Apples.
Bartlett Pears.
Grape Fruit.

Extra Special Canned FRUIT

Royal Ann Cherries.
Moorpark Apricots.
Sliced Peaches.
Lemon Cling Peaches.
Sliced Peaches.
Bartlett Pears.
Egg Plums.
Greengage Plums.
Grated Pineapple.
Whole Pineapple.

Remember Our Phone, 482 and 786.

Dummy Dreadnaughts of the British Fleet.

By the use of dummy battleships the British fleet succeeded in deceiving the German naval forces for a period of several months. Indeed, it was the sagacious manoeuvring of a British squadron of dummy battleships mounting dummy guns which deceived the Germans for quite a while in the North Sea, and finally decoyed them into the Dogger Bank battle which ended rather disastrously for them. Dummy battleships were also employed in the naval operations against the German and Turkish forces in the Dardanelles, with presumably good effect. But now that the dummy battleships have served their purpose and the Germans are in on the amazing and jealously guarded secret of the existence of such a fleet, they have more or less lost their value. After all, such a ruse de guerre has a very limited life; its success must be achieved early in the game, otherwise it is doomed to failure, but it shows what is perhaps, the most remarkable kind of camouflage yet undertaken. By providing steamers with wooden and canvas covers, the British camouflagers succeeded in securing the general outlines of well known capital ships of their navy. Guns, turrets, tripod masts and other features were represented in convincing enough scenery. By making use of dummy battleships the British obviously gained a tremendous advantage. While the prototype was doing service elsewhere, the sham battleship was exerting the desired effect on the enemy. As likely as not on more than one occasion the appearance of a fleet of dummy battleships discouraged the enemy from attacking, since in this war the establishment of an apparent superiority of naval forces serves as a check to the enemy, who does not attempt battle in the face of such evident odds.—Scientific American.

One often hears the question asked, "Why are so many young people wearing glasses nowadays?" Most young people wearing glasses have suffered from some form of Astigmatism, Hyperopia or Myopia. Troubles for which no remedy other than glasses is yet known to man. TRAPNELL, the Eyesight Specialist, takes care of both young and old when glasses are needed.—April 15, 1918.

Beatdown a rug destroys the fibres—it is far better to use a vacuum cleaner. When screws and nails are difficult to remove, try letting kerosene soak piece of embroidery, do as much as into the wood around them.

Filling the Gaps.

The Regimental Recruiting Roster.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND VOLUNTEER "ALL WOOL AND A YARD WIDE—WARRANTED NOT TO BUN."

Just tell him the pride that the neighbors feel, In having him go Over There. Just tell him that Someone is true as steel.

Her name? Ah, that isn't fair! Just tell how often we speak his name At home since he went away, Just tell him the restlessness, bitterness, shame

Of those who have had to stay. Just tell him we know he can turn the trick— Deliver the goods—come through; Just tell him we're all in the game to stick

Whatever we have to do. He knows we are grateful for what he's done: He knows that we love his pluck: We'd like, though to tell him so, just for fun— That Help is coming—"Here's luck!"

WE ARE BRITONS! THE ENEMY IS NOT GOING TO TRIUMPH OVER MEN WITH BRITISH BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS, AND NEITHER MUST OUR REGIMENT COME OUT OF THE LINE FOR WANT OF REINFORCEMENTS TO FILL THEIR GAPS.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE LEFT FOR VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT. GET IN THE RANKS AHEAD OF THE CONSCRIPTS. REMEMBER NO REJECTION BADGES ONCE THE CONSCRIPTION PROCLAMATION IS PUBLISHED.

(Saturday's Enlistments.) CITY: JOS. RAWLINS, 29 Queen's Road. JAS. J. GLASCO, 115 Gower Street. GORDON W. PIKE, c/o Ropewalk. TOM WALSH, 10 York Street. J. KENNY, Cove Road. DOUGLAS GRANT, c/o Ellis & Co. WM. BENMORE, Heavytree Road. J. PINN, Goules. JAS. MURPHY, Waterford B. Road. WM. KNOX, 11 Field Street. WALTER LEWIS, 16 Colonial Street. THOS. WILLIS, Portugal Cove Rd. T. BREEN, Kibride. GEO. MATTHEWS. LEO SENYEAR, 59 New Gower St. FRANK HARTLEY, Duckworth St. ALFRED GORMAN, 3 Duggan St.

W. MAHER, Codner's Lane. ALICK KELLY, Allandale Road. NICHOLAS AYLWORTH, Topsail Road. OUTPORTS: WM. WHALEN, Long Pond, P.E. M.L. DWYER, of Joseph, Bell Island. ED. QUIGLEY, of Peter, Bell Island. PATR. SULLIVAN, of Patrick, Hr. Main. JOHN J. DWYER, of Jas., Bell Isld. O. BERRY, of Zac., Greenspond. A. MARSHALL, of John, Carbonear. WM. CURRAN, of Wm., Holyrood. J. MILLEY, of Ed., Burnt Point. N. MILLEY, of Andrew, Burnt Point. LESTER BERRY, of Stephen, Sate Hr., B.B. M. MCCARTHY, of Wm., Horse Cove. H. RUSSELL, of Samuel, Herring Neck. HERB. WARREN, of Thos., Herring Neck. J. EVANS, of Eli, Adam's Cove, B.D.V. L. S. CLARKE, of Wm., St. Phillips. FRED COISH, of Ed., Queen's Rd. ARTHUR HIGDEN, of Chas., New B. ERNEST TAYLOR, of Rd., Carbonear. V. JACKSON, of Phillip, Brigus. THOS. QUILTY, of Nich., Horse Cove.

Eventually YOU MUST DON THE KHAKI. Why Not To-Day? You are Needed at Once.

This Space given to the Soldiers by the U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.

WHAT'S YOUR EXCUSE For not being with the Boys? YOU ARE BADLY NEEDED "OVER THERE" Your duty is to go! Why not TODAY?

THIS SPACE GIVEN TO THE REGIMENT BY G. M. BARR.



AN APPEAL

I am addressing this Appeal to all the people of Newfoundland, but especially to those of the Outports.

Your Government have decided to make another special attempt to obtain further recruits for the duties forced upon us by the War. I am anxious to explain to you in simple and strong words why those duties are yours.

In your sea-girt home you have, I know, your own dangers and anxieties to face. As I write this my mind is still full of the appalling disaster to the Florida. But War you do not realize; you are beyond the sound of the guns which, in the South East corner of England, I have heard day after day breaking in upon the beauty and calmness of the summer air.

That awe-inspiring rumble of the guns which I ask you to imagine—that lurid light on the horizon which I ask you to picture are the signs of a terrible struggle for Right—of a mighty effort to save from ruin, not only France, but every bit of free soil in the world, including this island of which you are so proud. The awful struggle seems to be approaching its climax now and your close kinsmen are in the middle of it.

Some may ask, What is the danger? and it is my purpose to endeavour to make it clear to you.

By some permission of Divine Providence, which we do not understand, a nation of criminals is now attacking all that is just and true in the whole world. Germany has set herself deliberately to violate every law of Right and every principle of Humanity.

Never before in History has a War been planned like this. Hitherto all wars have had some sort of pretext of right or impulse of passion. It has been reserved to the German military party to plot wilfully and wantonly a great crime against the peace of mankind.

And the hypocrisy with which Germany supports the crime makes it still more abominable. As Judas treated the Christ, Germany is treating Civilization. Under appeals to God, Germany masks the utmost malignities of the devil. The German nation to-day knows no Law except that of the pagan, the liar, the ravisher, the murderer. They are a curse let loose on the Earth. And the task demanded of all of us is to fight and conquer this curse just as in our moral life we are bound to fight and conquer Sin. The Cause is a far broader and holier Cause than that which impelled the Crusaders against the Saracens.

We may thank God that the greater nations of the World have realised the justice of the Cause; and I believe that every man in Newfoundland will one day be thankful that he was at least asked to face this question—"Is it not my higher duty to go out and save humanity from destruction?"

Remember that your wives, your children, your cottages, your boats, are in positive danger if the German breaks through France. As he is treating the foolish Russians, so he will treat every nation whom he touches—America, Canada, Newfoundland, are to him mere objectives for his greedy brutality. He is entirely evil, he has no sense of right and no feelings of Mercy.

This mass of incarnate selfishness is held back by the strong arm of the Allies in France. Will any man of British race decline to do all he can to defeat and crush it?

At this moment the need is specially great, for the Germans are now desperate. They begin to realise the truth of that dread decree "He that takes the sword, shall perish with the sword". At no horror will they hesitate if they can but escape the punishment that is their due.

Now on every man and woman among us lies the duty to bear a hand in administering that punishment a duty not only to ourselves but to posterity. If age or health prevent some of us from going they do not prevent us from following the greatest example ever set to mankind and making the sacrifice of that which is dearest to our hearts.

You young men I ask to listen carefully to the appeals which will once more be made to you in the next few weeks. Believe me that the voluntary act of a man, impelled by the high sense of duty, is far nobler than the mere obedience to the provisions of a public enactment.

One special word I say to women. Try to realise the sufferings of women and children wherever the Germans come: think of the little children starved in Belgium and slaughtered in cold blood in Armenia. Let your men folk stand out and protect you, for in helping to defeat the Germans they are protecting the honour and safety of all their dear ones at home.

G. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Government House, St. John's,
30th March, 1918. apr6,eod,tf

A
We have received now on display in
FOR LADIES
Ribbed Cashmere,
Plain Cashmere,
Black Lisle,
Black Silk,
White Cotton
White Silk,
Colored Silk, - \$1.00
BISHOP
Phone 484.

Smallpox and Vaccination.
The Department of Public Health of Nova Scotia, in the eighteenth century smallpox epidemic which killed 20,000,000 people in Europe. Sixty per cent. of the deaths in England in that century were due to that disease.
In 1788, after years of study and observation, Jenner announced the discovery of a preventive measure in vaccination. Since that time smallpox has prevailed in various countries in practically direct proportion to the number of unvaccinated persons in those countries.
There have always been opponents of vaccination. Until within recent years, there was a possibility that the disease might be transmitted through operation, although the instances in which this happened were very few in number. Now, however, vaccination is prepared under conditions which entirely eliminate such a possibility, and there is to-day no reasonable ground for opposition to the operation.
After the American occupation of the Philippines, 3,500,000 of the inhabitants of the Islands were vaccinated about an untoward result, and in consequence there are now no deaths of smallpox in the Province so far as is known, although formerly this disease was fatal in the neighborhood of 10,000 lives yearly in these provinces.
In Havana, during the eight years of American occupation, there were 3,132 deaths from smallpox. Americans carried on a general vaccination. In the eight succeeding years, the deaths from this disease were seven.
The experience of the French and the experience of the French in the Franco-German war, 1870-71 is worth noting. German soldiers were re-vaccinated; although vaccination at that time was optional for the French population. In France, vaccination was carried out very persistently, both amongst civilians and the military. Both armies were vaccinated by smallpox. The French had 20,000 soldiers, the Germans only 10,000. And in the same tent, breath the same air the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded were not.
The extent of the substitution has been extensive. The French, who were vaccinated, were not. The German soldiers were vaccinated, although vaccination at that time was optional for the French population. In France, vaccination was carried out very persistently, both amongst civilians and the military. Both armies were vaccinated by smallpox. The French had 20,000 soldiers, the Germans only 10,000. And in the same tent, breath the same air the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded were not.
Substitution
The extent of the substitution has been extensive. The French, who were vaccinated, were not. The German soldiers were vaccinated, although vaccination at that time was optional for the French population. In France, vaccination was carried out very persistently, both amongst civilians and the military. Both armies were vaccinated by smallpox. The French had 20,000 soldiers, the Germans only 10,000. And in the same tent, breath the same air the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded were not.

Rich Flavour Sound Nourishing Economical Ready to Use Easy To Dissolve
Points You Appreciate after you try a package
Grape-Nuts