

Soldiers Protecting Refugee Blacks



Negroes, whose homes were burned by the East St. Louis rioters, on their way to a place of safety, convoyed by militiamen. The refugees are taking all that is left of their household goods under their arms.

ELDERLY FRENCH SOLDIERS SHOW GREAT BRAVERY

Second Reserve Territorials Eager to Get Into Front Line Fighting

FRENCH FRONT, July 6.—When heroism is concerned there is no question of being "too old at forty" in the French army. This has been demonstrated time and again among the veteran regiments of the territorial army of France—the second reserve, the youngest of whose men when they were called to the colors in August, 1914 had attained the age of 34, while the remainder ranged between that age and 41.

Many of them, especially among the younger classes, have since been transferred at their own request into the ranks of the active army, thus making the average age of these regiments much higher, while three years has been added to the age of all the men since they first put on their uniforms at their country's call to arms.

These territorial regiments, like their older comrades of the territorial army reserve—the third line—were set at the beginning of hostilities expected to go into the firing line with the younger soldiers of the active army and its first reserve. Since that time many things have changed and they have fought shoulder to shoulder with their more youthful comrades and have proved themselves still to possess sterling value as warriors.

Record of One Regiment. The record of one of these regiments, entirely composed of men from Brittany, will serve to demonstrate how great is the part these soldiers of mature age have taken in the task of repelling the invader, in spite of the natural supposition that they had passed the period of enthusiasm for deeds of valor.

This regiment was mobilized together with the rest of the French forces on August 2, 1914. When the troops of the active army left to meet the invading Germans crossing neutral Belgium, this Breton territorial regiment was sent from its depots at Rennes and Saint-Malo to organize, garrison and possibly defend one of the sections of the entrenched camp encircling Paris.

Four months it spent there digging trenches, fixing barbed wire entanglements, erecting gun emplacements and doing all the arduous labor connected with the establishment of strong military works.

When the Germans had been driven back in the battle of the Marne, they were placed in charge of a front line sector to the northeast of Rheims. Here they stayed for 28 months, constantly harassed by the enemy while they dug a great system of trenches both of defense and communication, built blockhouses and concrete machine-gun positions, excavated rifle and grenade pits and generally organized the position.

Do Pick and Spade Work. The greatest test of the soldierly qualities of these tough, old warriors came when they were transferred to Auberville in March this year. They were attached to the famous fighting Foreign Legion and their duty was to do the pick and spade work and keep the legionaries supplied with ammunition and food during the French of-

Numbers to Be Used In Draft Drawing

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Baker and provost Marshal-General Crowder today were completing the final details of the method to be employed in selecting registrants for the new national army, but the date of the drawing has not yet been announced. Complete organization of every local and district exemption board is necessary before the draft machinery can begin to operate.

The drawings will be in Washington and indications point to the use of numbers instead of names in making selections.

When the Legion went forward on its victorious attack the Breton territorials were ordered to follow them up and extend the communication trenches and tracks across the conquered territory. They were not content with simply doing this very perilous work always under fire. They also took part by the side of the legionaries in the capture of Auberville, and a section of territorial grenadiers played a glorious role in the reduction of the small field fort of Vaudestincourt.

Meeting a couple of these Bretons coming back with a batch of German prisoners, a French staff officer inquired of them where they had taken the captives and where they were going and received only a broad smile in reply. He was astonished at this apparent lack of discipline and was about to remonstrate when a German prisoner stepped forward and said: "Excuse me, Sir, but these men do not speak French. They are Bretons." He gave the officer the information asked for and the convoy marched on.

Near Welsh Tongue. This is not at all surprising, for although all Frenchmen learn French in school, the Bretons soon lose the habit of speaking it, as they at all times "speak" their Celtic tongue among themselves. This is a close approach to Welsh and has no relation whatever to French.

Their gallant deeds at Auberville brought the old territorials mention in dispatches along with the Foreign Legion, while many of the officers and men were decorated on the field of battle, including one of the majors, who, although 62 years old, has kept command of his battalion ever since war was declared and has undergone with his men all the fatigues and hardships inseparable from fighting in the front line.

A word must also be said for the officers and men of the territorial army reserve. These men when called up in 1914 ranged in age from 41 to 48, and they have been engaged ever since in the trying work of organizing the roadways behind the immediate line of battle and even sometimes of constructing communication trenches and tracks under heavy fire as their younger comrades advanced.

The Associated Press correspondent has seen them at work at all parts of the line, and can vouch for the fact that they never flinch from any task set them. They ply their picks and spades under heavy shrapnel fire as though they were working in their fields and orchards at home without a murmur and without hope of gaining distinction or decoration. Their only thought is that they are helping their comrades to free France of the barbarous invader.

Conservation of Foodstuffs

Miss Elsie Marshall, County Chairman of Food Conservation Committee, National Defense, will answer questions in this column.

As chairman of the Foods Conservation Committee, I have been asked to publish from time to time methods of preventing waste of food materials.

The canning of vegetables has not been commonly practiced in the home for the reason that it has been difficult to carry out. The cold-pack method, however, is a very simple and successful one.

Peas are very plentiful and reasonable in price, and may be canned by the following method: Select fresh peas, shell, wash and blanch by plunging into boiling water for 5 minutes. For blanching they may be placed in a cheese cloth bag, colander or wire basket. Plunge into cold water. Fill sterilized cans with the peas, then with boiling water to which has been added salt (1 t. to the quart). Place rubbers and lids partially seal. Place the cans in a vessel which has a tight fitting cover, and a rack in the bottom. Fill to 1 in. above the cans with hot water. Sterilize 1½ hours. Lift from water and seal. Test by turning upside down. Wrap and keep in a cool place.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF CHINESE ARE PLANNED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Wholesale arrests throughout the United States of Chinese that are said to have entered this country illegally in connivance with an alleged international smuggling ring which officials declare has been operating for years at the Angel Island Immigration station here, were predicted today by federal investigators.

Lists of names and descriptions of Chinese who, it is charged entered the United States in this manner are being compiled together with other evidence and exhibits for presentation to a federal grand jury.

PREMIER HAS CLOSE SHAVE

LONDON, July 6.—W. A. Holman, premier of New South Wales, narrowly escaped death during a visit to the western battle front Monday. A German shell burst a few yards distant beyond him, tore his clothes and inflicted a severe shock. His recovery is expected.

PASSAGE OF FOOD BILL BY TONIGHT SEEN IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Final disposition by tonight of the prohibition issue was forecast when the food control bill was again taken up in the senate today, although a sharp struggle was promised. Both the "wets" and "drys" were lined up for the contest.

It was strongly indicated that the so-called "Administration compromise," providing only that distillation of foodstuffs for intoxicating beverages shall cease, would be adopted by a big majority. This proposal is intended as a substitute for the Gore amendment prohibiting manufacture of distilled beverages during the war and authorizing the President to suspend manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous intoxicants.

The food bill was taken up in the senate, under an agreement to begin consideration of the prohibition section at 2 o'clock this afternoon with debate limited. The agreement was reached only after threats of invoking the new cloture rule.

An amendment by Senator Chamberlain adopted providing that the minimum price of any necessities sold by the government should not be less than the minimum guaranteed price of the products.

Vice President Marshall laid before the Senate the report of the Chicago Federal grand jury into prices of food stuffs in that section. It was read and ordered inserted in the record.

Senator Curtis introduced the bone dry prohibition provision contained in the bill as it came from the house.

BOY SCOUTS RALLYING TO WAR SERVICE WELL

NEW YORK, July 6.—The boys of America who are too young to fight but old enough to do work work at home have rallied to the colors in increasing numbers since the way in which their energies could be used have been demonstrated in the Liberty Loan campaign and the food production movement. The national headquarters of the boy scouts of America here, today issued a statement showing that the average registration of boys per day in the scouts is at the rate of 1,250. There are 251,189 scouts in good standing, and these with the 69,222 scout masters and officials and members of local troop councils make a total of 320,411 people enrolled in the boy scouts of America.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY

The Richmond Palladium

Circulation Statement for the Month of June, 1917

CIRCULATION

1	10509	17	Sunday
2	10520	18	10399
3	Sunday	19	10442
4	10448	20	10399
5	10484	21	10461
6	10483	22	10437
7	10497	23	10482
8	10550	24	Sunday
9	10447	25	10563
10	Sunday	26	10495
11	10670	27	10369
12	10513	28	10399
13	10423	29	10387
14	10444	30	10336
15	10425		
16	10393	Total	271,985

Daily average distribution for month of June.....10,460

I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of circulation is true and correct. JAS. E. PALSGROVE, Circulation Mgr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1917. Ira C. Murray, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 20, 1919.

DRUG CLERK GETS JAIL SENTENCE; VICTIM TESTIFIES

Frank Uim, a clerk employed at Thistlethwaite's east Main street drug store, was sentenced to a term of two to fourteen years in the state penitentiary by Judge Fox in circuit court today, following his plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery with intent.

When arraigned for trial, Uim pleaded not guilty and it was only after the argument by counsel had begun that he changed his plea. According to the testimony, Uim enticed a ten-year-old girl, a member of a prominent family in the east end, into the rear of the drug store and there attempted to assault her.

Uim did not testify in his own behalf, and the state made its case from the testimony of the assaulted girl and her parents.

SHIP BUILDERS GRANT DEMANDS OF STRIKERS

NEW YORK, July 6.—Although the situation, regarding the striking ship yard employees appeared to be unchanged today, it was said, by union leaders that six of the ship building

companies had granted the demands of the men. Union leaders estimated that about six thousand of the 12,000 shipyard employees in the New York and New Jersey districts were on strike. The men ask \$4.50 a day, an increase of about 50c a day over the present wage scale. About thirty-five yards may be affected by the strike should it become general.

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Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the home-ly freckles and get a beautiful complexion. Rarely is more than one ounce needed for the worst case.

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Get a tube to-day at your druggist or toilet counter—enjoy the healthy, cleanly feeling its use gives your mouth and gums. Notice how brilliantly white Senreco makes your teeth. It performs this two-fold service for you and yet costs no more than the ordinary, old-fashioned tooth paste that simply cleans the teeth and leaves a pleasant taste—35 cents for a large 3 ounce tube.

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If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

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