

WOUNDS, CITATIONS, IN TODAY'S RECORD OF RICHMOND MEN

Following is the sixth installment of Wayne county boys' record in the world war:

Paul Homer Hensley entered the Navy Aug. 8, 1918, as fireman third-class, and received training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; made a number of trips across on S. S. Louisiana; discharged Aug. 2, 1919; second-class fireman.

Murray McLain entered the service June 1, 1918, and was assigned to Company A, 62d Engineers, National Army; embarked from New York, July 14, 1918, arriving in Liverpool, England, July 27, 1918; trained in France Aug. 1, 1918 to Oct. 23, 1918; sailed for United States June 18, 1919, arriving in New York June 28, 1919; discharged July 5, 1919; corporal.

Ed Gray entered the service April 26, 1918, and was assigned to Company E, Engineers; embarked from Hoboken, arriving in Brest, France; participated in battle of Argonne Forest; sailed for United States, May, 1919; discharged June 11, 1919.

Awarded War Cross. George Howard Gibbs entered the service July 11, 1917, and was assigned to Company L, 148th Regiment, 37th Division; embarked from Camp Stuart, Va., June 22, 1918, arriving in Brest, France, July 5, 1918; battles, Baccarat, Avocourt Sector, Meuse Argonne Offensive Pannes Sector, first and second Ypres-Lys Offensives, Belgium; awarded French Croix de Guerre per Order No. 13,101, Jan. 25, 1919, bestowed by Washington, D. C.; released from active duty Jan. 15, 1919; yeoman third-class.

James Edward Sharratt entered the service Dec. 15, 1918, as private and was assigned to Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 313, Q. M. C., United States Ambulance Service, National Army; to serve with French army; embarked for Newport News, Va., March 13, 1918, arriving in Brest, France, March 31, 1918, and was put into service immediately; attached to the second French Army (U. S. A. S.); battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne; arrived in United States June 4, 1919, and discharged June 13, 1919; sergeant.

Howard John Elstro entered the service May 25, 1918, and was assigned to 48th Company, 12th Barn, 159th Depot Brigade, National Army; discharged Dec. 10, 1918; as cook.

Received Two Wounds. Chester Curtis Harris entered the service Oct. 4, 1917, and was assigned to Company K, 151st Infantry, 35th Division; embarked from New York, June 11, 1918, and arrived in Liverpool, England, June 23, 1918; later France; battles, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne; hospital treatment in France three weeks, wounded leg and fractured ankle; arrived in United States July 21, 1919, and discharged Aug. 6, 1919.

Elmer Frank Wildig entered the service Sept. 15, 1917 and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 57th Division, Battery A, third U. S. field artillery, regular army; embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving in Liverpool, England, Sept. 4, 1918; trained in France; struck in side by bullet while on target range; sailed for United States Jan. 10, 1919, arriving in Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 22, 1919; discharged March 1, 1919, Camp Dix, N. J., sergeant-major.

Benjamin Otto Lawrence entered the service Oct. 4, 1917, and was assigned to Signal Corps, embarked from New York Oct. 5, 1918, arriving in Liverpool, England, Oct. 17, 1918; sailed for United States April 20, 1919, arriving in Brooklyn May 3, 1919; discharged May 23, 1919.

Recommended for Cross. Tony Albans entered the service March 29, 1918, and was assigned to Company A, 112th Regiment, 28th Division; embarked from New York May 7, 1918, and arrived in Liverpool May 14, 1918; battles: Chateau Thierry, Meuse, Argonne, Vesle, Thiaucourt sector; recommended for D. S. C. by Major Graft; gassed and received treatment in field hospital; sailed for United States April 21, 1919, and arrived in Philadelphia April 25, 1919; discharged May 19, 1919.

Benjamin Earl Howes entered the service June 14, 1918 as seaman second class, and after training at Great Lakes and Brooklyn navy yard, was assigned to U. S. S. Sierra, transport and mail; discharged Oct. 3, 1919, Pittsburgh, Pa., fireman, first class.

Ernest Lee Genn entered the service May 24, 1918, as private and was assigned to Company F, 114th Engineers, 39th Division; embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 22, 1918, and arrived in Brest, France, Sept. 3, 1918; battles: Meuse-Argonne offensive; sailed for United States April 22, 1919, and arrived in Newport News, Va., May 3, 1919; discharged May 13, 1919, corporal.

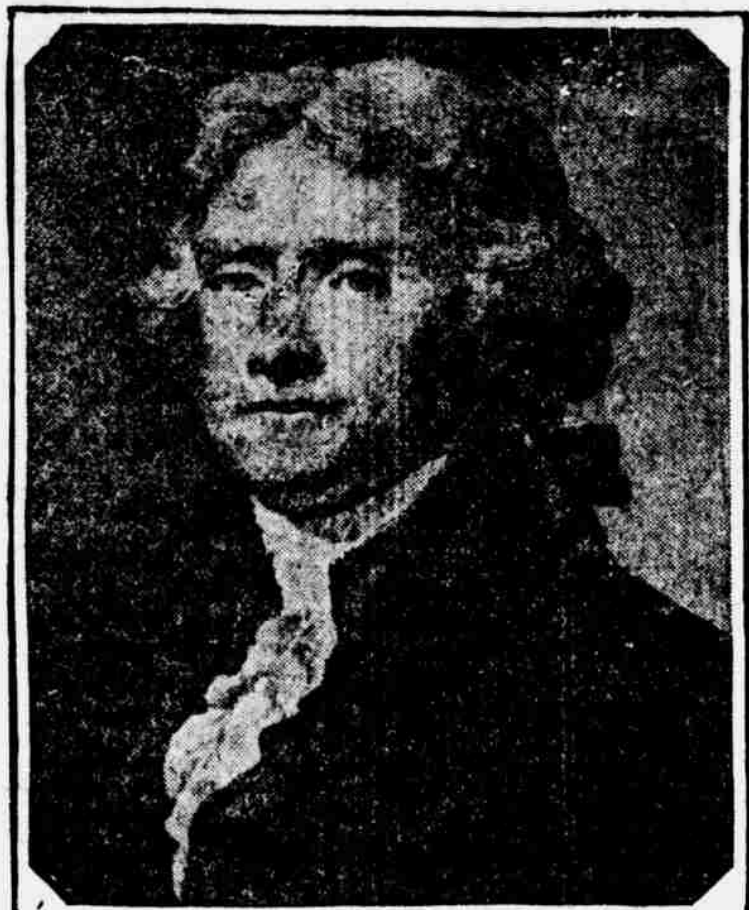
Was at Chateau-Thierry. Herbert Frank Weisbrod entered the service March 29, 1918, as private and was assigned to Company H, 112th Infantry, 28th Division; embarked from New York May 7, 1918, and arrived in Liverpool, England, May 13, 1918, and later in France; battles: Chateau-Thierry, Fismes, Argonne; sailed for United States Dec. 23, 1918, and arrived in Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 6, 1919; discharged Jan. 31, 1919, corporal.

Rudolph Henry Gausepohl entered the service Dec. 13, 1918 as private and was assigned to 13th Company, Q. M. C. regular army, Camp Meigs, D. C.; discharged Jan. 16, 1919, sergeant first class.

Five Minutes with Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

IX.—JEFFERSON—THE FIRST PROGRESSIVE



THOMAS JEFFERSON

THE first and still the foremost Progressive in American statesmanship often has been accused of taking his opinions from the French Revolution and of importing foreign ideas into this country. Any one who would read the Declaration of Independence and the bills written by the same hand in the same year of 1776 will find Thomas Jefferson already a revolutionary.

After the Declaration had been adopted Jefferson hastened to Virginia to tear up by the roots that Old Dominion of Kings and make it over into a free State. Abolishing entail, he pulled out the corner stone, and abolishing primogeniture, he pulled out the foundations of an hereditary aristocracy. Disestablishing the Episcopal Church, he smashed a religious monopoly. Remaking all the courts and laws, he swept away the barbaric penalties of an old code. Could he have had his way altogether, the transformation would have been complete, with a schoolhouse at every cross roads and with never another child born into slavery.

While he was wiping out primogeniture, a conservative begged him at least to let the oldest son inherit a double share in an estate. The iconoclast refused, "unless the first born can eat and produce twice as much as any of the other children."

Although he abolished the slave trade, Jefferson wished to stop the coming of slaves from Africa as well as from Africa, by freeing all black children at birth. Being thwarted in his plan, he sneered even after, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

In the armed revolution this Revolutionist took no hand. Bold as a lion in council, he was a dove in war. When the British burst upon Virginia at the outset of the Yorktown campaign he was Governor. The best he could do to save the author of the Declaration of Independence from the Tower of London was to gallop down one slope of Monticello while the red coats spurred their horses up the other side of the hill.

While Jefferson still felt after a year the sting of censure for the unpardonable of the State, the great and

lasting sorrow of his life fell upon him at the death of his wife. For four months he was not out of the sound of her voice, as she lay dying in their unique suite at Monticello, where their bed stood in an alcove between two rooms, so that on rising he could step into his room and she into hers. They were all the more a devoted couple for having been so often called to mourn together the loss of their children, four of whom out of six died in infancy or childhood. The mother's last wish was that the little girls she was leaving should never have a step-mother, and she died content with the pledge that her husband kept through the remaining forty-four years of a life tenderly faithful to the bride of his youth.

After weeks of despairing sadness, Jefferson turned with relief from the haunted scene to re-enter Congress. That body being engaged in casting off the pounds, shillings and pence of England, he introduced the dollar as the new unit, with its dimes and cents. A happy chance was missed forever, when the members rejected his further proposal to start the young nation on the basis of the decimal system in weights and measures.

From Congress he was sent as Minister to the Court of France. "You replace Dr. Franklin," the Count Vergennes said to him on his arrival in Paris. "I succeed him," the new envoy happily replied; "no one can replace Dr. Franklin."

France did not make Jefferson a Democrat; she only confirmed his native hatred of monarchs and nobles. Seeing the King and Queen at Versailles, he called Louis XVI a fool and Marie Antoinette something worse. Visiting the peasants in their hovels he declared that out of twenty million French people nineteen million were all more miserable than the wretchedest person in America.

Six weeks and a day after he had seen that old France of the Bourbons crash beneath the walls of the Bastille, Jefferson left Paris to become our first Secretary of State. Taking his seat at the right of Washington he was face to face across the cabinet table with Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury.

By nature and training the two were as opposite in their political opinions

as in their chairs, and they found themselves, as Jefferson said, "pitted like fighting cocks." As they fought and the feathers flew a great crowd collected behind each to urge on its favorite in that cocking main over which Washington had the unhappiness to preside. Quickly all the people in the land took one side or the other and formed themselves into the two political parties which with changing names and changing disputes, have divided the country to this day.



Truly a grand, good drink—a blessing to all red-blooded people.

BONA COFFEE



Fesler's Right

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FESLER
AN ABLE REPUBLICAN
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Primary May 4, 1920

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FAN-TA-SI SILKS

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COMING
MONTH

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H. C. HASEMEIER
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Never before were such wonderful materials offered at the price we are going to offer this Silk for.

Fan-ta-si Silk is beyond any doubt the most beautiful material ever woven and its variety of uses make it very popular.

Its most popular use is for separate skirts, while dresses are oft-times fashioned from its loveliness. The new Russian blouses appear wonderful when made up in this material and for genuine sport coats nothing can equal Fan-ta-si.

We offer a wonderful assortment of colors in both light and darks in many patterns and while these patterns usually sell at \$10.50 per yard, we are going to offer them from Tuesday morning till Saturday night at the extraordinary low price of—

\$8.00 Yard

THE STORE WITH ONLY ONE PRICE

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This is No. 1 of a series of advertisements, prepared by a competent physician, explaining how certain diseases which attack the air passages—such as Pneumonia, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles or even a long continued Cold—often leave these organs in an inflamed, congested state, thus affording a favorable foothold for invading germs. And how Vick's Vapo-Rub may be of value in this condition.

Your doctor will impress upon you that following recovery from the active stage of influenza, there often remains an inflamed, congested condition of the air passages—throat, larynx, bronchial tubes and lungs.

Frequently the cough hangs on—soreness of the chest persists—you take cold easily and there may be obstinate catarrh. This condition is slow to clear up and if neglected may favor the development of pneumonia, or later on, serious disease of the lungs.

Such cases should continue under the care of their physician—should exercise moderately in the open air—eat plenty of wholesome food—avoid overwork and sudden chills.

Nightly applications of Vick's VapoRub may help nature to complete the process of repair. Because Vick's acts locally by stimulation thru the skin to

draw out the inflammation, attract the blood away from the congested spots and relieve the cough. In addition, the medicinal ingredients of Vick's are vaporized by the body heat. These vapors are breathed in all night long, thus bringing the medication to bear directly upon the inflamed areas.

Vicks should be rubbed in over the throat and chest until the skin is red—then spread on thickly and covered with hot flannel cloths. Leave the clothing loose around the neck and the bed clothes arranged in the form of a funnel so the vapors arising may be freely inhaled. If the cough is annoying, swallow a small bit of Vicks the size of a pea.

Samples to new users will be sent free on request to the Vick Chemical Company, 231 Broad Street, Greensboro, N. C.

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Your Bodyguard Against Colds
More Than 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

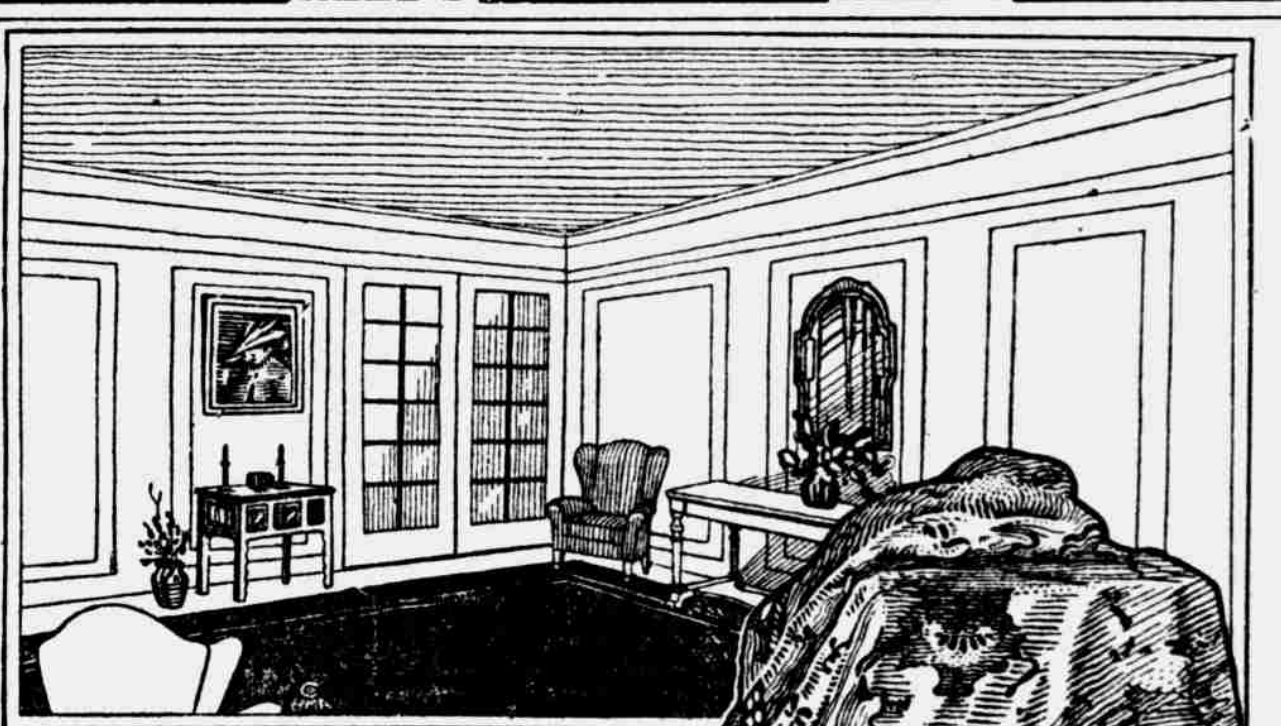
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REED'S



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TAPESTRY
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MATTING
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CONGOLEUM

Save Time
and Labor by
Using a
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REED'S

Ask for demonstration
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Red Star
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Money back without question if HUNT'S Salve fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Try a 25 cent box at our risk.
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