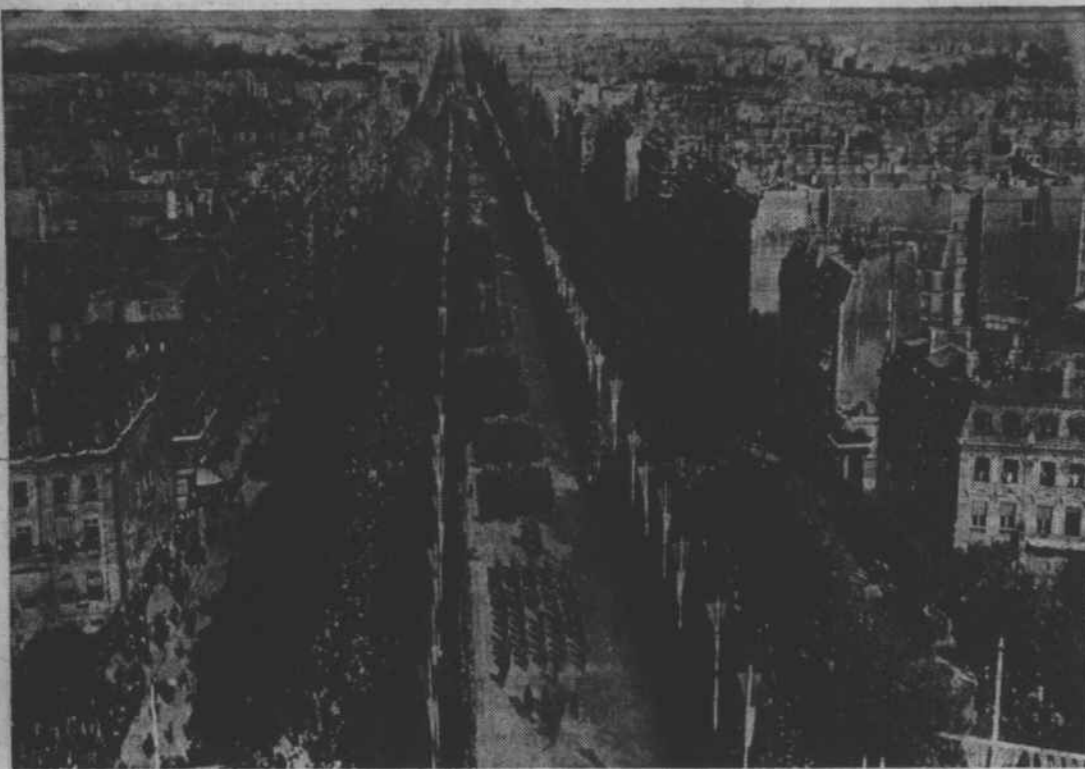


Victory Parade of A. E. F. 'Corps d' Elite' in Paris Twenty Years Ago Recalls Grand Review Of the 'Boys in Blue' in Washington in 1865



THE "BIG PARADE" OF 1919—The A. E. F. Composite Regiment just before passing through the Arc de Triomphe, Place de l'Etoile, in Paris. (U. S. Army Signal Corps Photograph)



The "BIG PARADE" OF 1865—Union troops marching down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington. (From the painting by James E. Taylor)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

MOST Americans are familiar with the story of the "Grand Review" of the Union army which took place in Washington soon after the Civil war ended. But it is doubtful if many of them recall a similar "Victory Parade" which followed a more recent conflict even though it occurred only 20 years ago this month. One reason, of course, is that it was staged 3,000 miles away, in the capital of a foreign land. Therefore it was witnessed by only a few Americans, whereas 64 years earlier more than 100,000 of them had crowded the streets of the capital of their own country to cheer their victorious warriors.

The "Big Parade" of 1865, held in Washington on May 23 and 24, was the march of 179,000 veterans of the Army of the Potomac and 65,000 of the Army of the West, representatives of the total of nearly 3,000,000 men who had been called into service to save the nation from disunion.

The "Big Parade" of 1919, held in Paris on July 14—France's national holiday of Bastille day—was a march of only 3,200 American soldiers but they symbolized the armed might of more than 4,000,000 men whom Uncle Sam had mobilized to serve in the greatest war the world has ever known. And they were all picked men, these 3,200, for it was a composite regiment which was the "Corps d' Elite" of the A. E. F. The story of that regiment, unique in American military history, was told in a recent issue of the U. S. Army Recruiting News as follows:

On April 21, 1919, Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, then commanding the Third Army at Coblenz, Germany, issued the following instructions:

"The Commander-in-Chief will send to England, about May 24 from Antwerp, a Composite Regiment of

Infantry consisting of 12 companies organized from the Third Army. This Regiment must consist of the best officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the Third Army. It will give exhibitions in England and possibly later in other countries.

"You will immediately organize in your Division two composite companies of Infantry . . . selecting the largest, most snappy and best looking officers and men for these two companies . . ."

On May 10 the composite companies assembled at the Carnival grounds in Coblenz. The Third Army Composite Regiment was formally organized on May 18, 1919, the composite companies of the several Divisions being given regimental designations as follows:

Composite Co. from:	Designated:
1st Brigade, 1st Div.	Co. "A"
2nd Brigade, 1st Div.	Co. "B"
5th Brigade, 3rd Div.	Co. "C"
6th Brigade, 3rd Div.	Co. "D"
4th Brigade, 2nd Div.	Co. "E"
3rd Brigade, 2nd Div.	Co. "F"
9th Brigade, 5th Div.	Co. "G"
10th Brigade, 5th Div.	Co. "H"
7th Brigade, 4th Div.	Co. "I"
8th Brigade, 4th Div.	Co. "K"
11th Brigade, 6th Div.	Co. "L"
12th Brigade, 6th Div.	Co. "M"

Col. Conrad S. Babcock assumed command of the Composite Regiment on May 19, and the regiment began drilling and performed the usual camp duties at the Carnival grounds until June 15, when it entrained for Joinville-le-Pont on the outskirts of Paris.

Reviewed by Pershing.

On the afternoon of June 22 the third battalion tendered a reception to Gen. John J. Pershing at the Pershing stadium, following which the regiment was reviewed and inspected by the president of France and General Pershing.

On July 4, at 6:30 a. m., the regiment embussed for Paris to parade in that city, forming in the historic Place de la Concorde and passing in review before the president of France and General Pershing.

On July 14 a provisional battalion embussed at four a. m. for Paris, forming on Boulevard Neully. The American column moved forward over the parade route, passing under the famous Arc de Triomphe and paying honors to the monument of the war dead in the Place de l'Etoile and to the president of

France at the head of the Boulevard Champs Elysees.

The Composite regiment left Le Havre on July 16 and arrived at Southampton, England, that evening. On the afternoon of July 17 it arrived in London.

Inspected by Prince of Wales.

The next morning the regiment formed in Hyde park and participated in a medal presentation ceremony, afterwards being inspected and reviewed by the prince of Wales and General Pershing.

Again the next morning the picked body of American soldiery formed in Hyde park for a parade past the saluting point at the Queen Victoria monument, the salute being received there by King George V in the reviewing stand.

On July 23 the Composite regiment entrained for Southampton, and sailed at six p. m., for Le Havre, arriving at the French port the following morning. Disembarking immediately upon arrival at Le Havre, the regiment entrained for its encampment at Joinville-le-Pont.

On July 31, the regiment was reviewed by General Pershing. At last such review by the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., of the Composite regiment overseas.

Orders having been received for the regiment to move to Brest and prepare to sail for the United States, the command left Joinville-le-Pont on August 4 and entrained at Brest two days later. Until August 29 it engaged in drills and camp duties at Brest, embarking on the transport "Leviathan" on the twenty-ninth and sailing for the United States the next day.

Return to America.

The big steamship docked at Hoboken, N. J., on September 8, and the Composite regiment went into camp at Camp Mills on Long Island, N. Y. On September 10 the regiment paraded on Fifth avenue, New York city, as escort troops of honor to the general of the armies, John J. Pershing. Five days later it left Camp Mills and moved by rail to Washington, D. C., in which city it paraded with the "Fighting First" Division, A. E. F., on September 17. During the remainder of the month it was stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland, and was processed for demobilization, which was completed on September 30, 1919.

The "Grand Review" of May 23-24, 1865, was the idea of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war in President Lincoln's and President Johnson's cabinet. To celebrate the end of the war and to give the people an opportunity to look upon the men who had saved the nation, he suggested that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the West, then camped near Washington, be formally reviewed in the capital before being discharged from service and returned to their homes. Accordingly, Gen. U. S. Grant, commander-in-chief, issued an order for the review.

Public and private buildings in Washington were decorated for the occasion. Floating flags and draped bunting were everywhere and at prominent places along the line of march were erected triumphal arches covered with floral embellishments. In front of the White House four reviewing stands were built, decorated with regimental battle flags and flowers. The school children of the city, the girls dressed in white and the boys in black jackets and white trousers, were assembled on the terraces and balconies of the Capitol to sing patriotic songs as the soldiers passed.

Shortly before nine o'clock on the morning of May 23 a thrill of expectancy ran through the crowd as the magic word, "Here they come!" passed down the line. The blare of a trumpet, the roll of drums—and down the avenue came a little group of horsemen. At their head rode a bearded officer, on his shoulder-straps two silver stars. It was Maj. Gen. George Meade, the victor of Gettysburg, who was leading the Army of the Potomac. Behind him clattered his mounted escort and then in solid rank on rank the men who had fought with Grant at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor, in the Wilderness, and at Petersburg, and the men who had divided their rations with the men in gray at Appomattox. Their uniforms were soiled and faded, for there had been no brushing up for this occasion. They marched in the garb in which they had fought.

General Meade lifted his sword in salute as he rode past the main reviewing stand in front of the White House. In it sat President Johnson and members of his cabinet. Grouped around them, in brilliant uniform, were



GEN. U. S. GRANT

the diplomats and envoys of foreign countries. On the President's left sat a stubby, bearded little man who had led this host to victory—Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Back of them stood distinguished officers of the army and navy—Halleck, Meigs, Hancock "the Superb" and Burnside "the Splendid but Unfortunate."

Shortly before three o'clock that afternoon the first day of the parade had ended. It had taken the veterans of the war in the East more than six hours to pass the reviewing stand. On the morrow their brother veterans from the West would have their chance for the plaudits of the crowd. "Before daylight the fire companies of the city were out watering the streets for the splendid military display of General Sherman's army" reads a contemporary newspaper account of the second day of the review. "At nine o'clock General Sherman, heading the column, marched down Pennsylvania avenue amid the din of huzzas and congratulations and a hailstorm of bouquets and wreaths."

But if this review represented all the pomp and circumstance of war, there was a reflection of its horror and cruelty, too, in the march of Sherman's men. For along with them marched thousands of freed slaves, sheep, goats, pigs, cows and horses, which "Sherman's Bummers" had picked up along the way. In their ambulances and pack trains were game cocks, poultry, calves, jewelry and a miscellaneous collection of other articles, brought with them back from their campaign of devastation through the South. Perhaps the cheering crowds, looking upon these men in blue as the saviors of the nation, gave but little thought to the true meaning of that strange spectacle, nor realized the agony of defeat, or hunger, and of poverty for years to come for the people of their own blood which this part of the triumphal march represented.

CCC Conquers 70-Year Blaze

Millions of Tons of Coal Is Saved in the Shallow Wyoming Deposits.

GILLETTE, WYO. — Wyoming CCC companies fighting a series of coal blazes which have burned unchecked for at least 70 years are nearing success in their six-year-old battle in the Little Thunder basin near Gillette.

The enrollees, who have controlled many of the small fires that experts estimate, have destroyed millions of tons of Wyoming coal, have been at their task since the corps was formed in 1933. Although the area affected by the flames involves only a minute portion of the state's 800,000,000 tons of coal supply, officials said they hoped to extinguish all the fires because the near-surface location of the deposits makes them of great economic value.

Source Still Mystery.

Source of the underground blazes remains a mystery. Officials estimate that they were started in early settlement days, probably by a prairie fire or from a bolt of lightning. Until 1933 no effort was made to check the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of coal because of the state's unlimited supply.

Most coal fires are fought with water, but these jobs called for different tactics. R. L. Allport, district mining supervisor of Billings, Mont., was named technical adviser when the work was begun in 1933.

"We learned," he explained, "that—strangely enough—whenever rain or surface water seeped into the burning veins, explosions opened new fuel for the flames."

"Therefore, water as an extinguisher was useless unless we could obtain sufficient quantities to drown the entire area and keep it in that condition for a long time. This was impossible because the water supply virtually was nonexistent."

Dirt Chokes Off Air.

Seasoned coal field workers conferred with Allport. Finally they decided upon a smothering and covering process as best suited to their needs. All cracks and fissures in the shallow mines were filled carefully to prevent air from reaching the blazes. Fine dirt then was distributed with two half-yard excavators, aided by tractors, bulldozers and road rippers.

The method proved a slow but sure success. Now, almost six years after start of the program, Allport admits that his assistants have made definite progress. How long it will take to subdue completely the numerous fires in this region, however, he refused to say.

Allport explained that as the work is very dangerous, enrollees are trained for several weeks before being allowed on the scene. Seasoned miners from Wyoming fields supervise the work.

Despite the danger, he said, no member of the various crews has been injured. Proper preventive measures and careful training established the safety record, Allport said.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Visitors to New York find a Bible in good condition in every hotel room. The New York Bible society sees to that. Just before the World's fair opened, a careful check was made and new Bibles supplied wherever necessary. Within the last year, the society has distributed 876,939 volumes of Bibles, Testaments and Bible portions. Since its organization more than a century ago, the society has circulated 23,097,643 volumes of sacred literature. These volumes have been printed in all the many languages of the world. Braille, of course, is included since work among the blind is one of the society's most important activities. A specially trained blind worker devotes full time to other blind persons. Revised Braille is used, also "talking books." Twelve books of the Old Testament are now available on records and more are in preparation.

Not only to hotels does the society distribute Bibles. The sacred books are made available to immigrants, seamen on all ships, hospitals and public institutions. Bible distribution in New York indicates the polyglot population of the great city. To supply the needs here, the Bible must be printed in 83 different languages.

Speaking of hotels brings to mind Frank Carter, auditor of the state of Oklahoma. It was Carter who sponsored a new law which limits state officials traveling to New York, Chicago, and Washington to \$7.50 a day subsistence expense account, with something less for other cities. There were those who held that it couldn't be done, especially in New York with a World's fair in progress. So when Carter and other state officials had to come here in connection with an \$18,000,000 bond issue, there was a lot of razzing.

When Carter got back home, he made a report which was published in the Oklahoma City Times. Since the heading was "Dutch Bought Manhattan Island for \$24 But Carter Takes All of New York for \$7.50" it may be guessed that he proved that it could be done. The auditor stated that he had obtained a room for \$3.50 a day, had spent 50 cents for breakfasts, 85 cents for lunches and \$1.50 for dinners, a daily total of \$6.10 which left him \$1.40 for pocket money. And that may prove of interest not only to Oklahomans but also to those who have heard tales of tall advances in hotel rates because of the fair.

Getting back to Bibles for just a moment. In the bad old days of prohibition, when there were various sin spots flourishing in New York, a well-known actor showed up in one of the hottest with a Bible under his arms. Commanding silence, with his very best delivery, he proceeded to read several chapters. The incident was so unexpected and so solemn and impressive that even stews became quiet and the hush that fell over the place during the reading continued for some time after the actor sat down. For a little while he remained at a table as if meditating and then quietly departed. Someone picked up the Bible he had left behind. On the flyleaf, in bold type, was the statement that it had been stolen from a mid-town hotel.

That Museum of Science and Industry will get me in trouble with the boss one of these days. Whenever I go there, I encounter some gadget that extends my stay into hours. Just now it's that miniature railroad system which visitors may operate merely by pushing buttons. There are block signal systems, whistling engines, a coal elevator with dump cars and everything, and a lot of other features that bring out the boy in me. It's a five train lay-out with about 400 feet of track. And I'm not the only so-called grown-up who hangs around there, either.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Enchanted Cottage to Decorate This Quilt



Pattern 6384.

Quiltmaking's always fascinating—but think of the fun to be had when it's an Enchanted Cottage that decorates each block. Use up your gayest scraps for the simple patch that forms the house. Do the shrunken in a plain material for effective contrast. Finish with a bit of outline stitch. Pattern 6384 contains the Block Chart; carefully drawn pattern pieces; color schemes; directions for making the quilt; yardage chart; illustration of quilt.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in coins to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Keeping Meat Fresh.—Vinegar rubbed over raw meat will keep it fresh.

Rustproofing Tinware.—Tinware will never rust when put in water if, when it is new, it is well rubbed with lard and thoroughly heated in the oven.

Use Underripe Fruit.—When making jellies do not forget to use fruits and berries underripe rather than overripe, for better consistency and flavor.

For Mildew Stains.—To remove light mildew stains, soak the stained article for two days in sour milk or buttermilk. Then rinse it in cold water and wash it in warm water and soap suds.

To Brighten Aluminum.—To keep aluminum bright rub it with any of the acid fruit juices such as lemon or rhubarb, or let it stand in a rather strong solution for one-half hour.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Do you cross and irritate? Do you feel those darts to your?

If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women.

For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomforts from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders.

Why not give it a chance to help YOU? Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

Your Possessions

Let not thy mind run on what thou lackest as much as on what thou hast already.—Marcus Aurelius.

FOR BOILS

A wonderful aid for boils where a drawing agent is indicated. Soothing and comforting. Fine for children and grown-ups. Practical. Economical.

GRAY'S OINTMENT 25¢

Advertisements Best Guides to Value

EXPERTS can roughly estimate the value of a product by looking at it; but even experts are sometimes fooled by imperfections.

A more certain method for judging the value of any manufactured goods is a knowledge of the maker's name and what it stands for.

This is a sure index of value and an assurance against careless workmanship, or use of shoddy materials. Advertised products are worthy of your confidence and you'll find it pays to read advertisements and to buy advertised goods.

More Jitterbugs Hurt Than Boxers in Ring

HARTFORD, CONN.—Swinging it on the dance floor counts out more persons every year than swinging it in the boxing ring, according to actuaries of an insurance company.

Last year the company paid claims on 34,528 accidents of all types. For every boxer who was injured six "jitterbugs" collected benefits for dislocations, sprains, broken legs, and a variety of other hurts.

Quints Are Too Fat, So They Must Quit Potatoes

COLLANDER, ONT.—The Dionne quintuplets have been put on a diet because they are a little too fat, Dr. Allan Roy Dafeo announced. The diet cuts down on starches and sugars. Potatoes are banned completely.

"The girls are a little annoyed," Dr. Dafeo said. "The first time they were getting too fat, but the explanation didn't satisfy them."

They pointed to their nurses with the observation they were "a little too fat, too." As a result Nurses Molly O'Shaughnessy and Louise Corriveau had to give up potatoes.

The quintuplets were five years old May 28. At their last weighing they registered as follows: Marie, 50 pounds; Yvonne, 50½; Emilie, 51½; Cecile, 53½, and Annette, 53½.

Deer Obliges Hunter

POLLOCK, CALIF.—An obliging deer made the "supreme sacrifice" here to relieve the chagrin of a luckless hunter who had made several deer hunting trips this year without success. The deer walked into the residential premises of Jim Davis and waited until Davis got his gun and brought down his first buck of the season.