WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—News of the approaching retirement of Brig. Gen. Harley B. Ferguson is a reminder that it was he who supervised the raising of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor for the U. S. government in 1910 and 1911.

Retiring General Could Regulate Flow of Afton

In the service for 42 years in the engineering corps, he probably has won more shirt-sleeve battles against all the disasters of the Anglican litany than any other army officer with a gift for achieving the impossible. He will be 64 years old on August 14 and there is talk that he may be upped to the rank of major general before the bell rings on his finish fight against the elements.

He is the Hackenschmidt of flood grapplers, winning one fall after another against the Mississippi. He has been president of the Mississippi River commission since 1932; member of the board of rivers and harbors since 1930 and is also a member of the St. Lawrence Waterway board.

Back in the days of "manifest destiny," starting in 1897, the young second lieutenant got his first practice workouts in the mud and miasma, floods and elemental and human catastrophe in the Philippines and Cuba, and with the army swampers tidying up China and providing relief after the Boxer uprising around the turn of the century. If the "destiny" involved getting things shipshape in a hurry, he always made it a lot more manifest than it might have been otherwise. He was chief engineer of the China expedition.

He started fighting floods in Montgomery, Ala., in 1907 and through the years commanded army engineering works, defensive and aggressive, at Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Pittsburgh and Norfolk, Va.

In the World war, he was chief engineer of the second army corps in France. He went to West Point from his home town, Waynesville, N. C. His son is a commander in the navy. He has two daughters.

DR. PAUL POPENOE, geneticist, biologist, and student of family relations, who has given much of his interesting career to clinical studies of home life, discovers that women are aggressive proposers and that 70 out of 85 get their man. This is his finding in his survey of this hitherto unexplored field of statistics.

Women a Close Second to the N. W. Mounties

Dr. Popenoe is director of the court of family relations at Los Angeles. A specialist in the daily squabbles of married life, he has been effective in settling many of them. He says it is a good idea to write down all your wife's faults, check them against your own, and then burn the paper. You should keep the family budget straight, refrain from nagging, and keep yourself and everybody else around the house interested and never bored. As a geneticist, he thinks it is a fair bet that we will become a race of "superidiots," whereas we could be super-Einsteins if we could use collectively the sense that God gave geese.

He is a native of Topeka, Kan., educated at Occidental college and Topeka university. He was a newspaper reporter in Pasadena and Los Angeles before he became a biologist and sociologist.

BIG, ruddy John M. Carmody, known as "Powerhouse John," takes over 2,500 PWA employees under the new arrangement by which he assumes a load, compared to which Atlas would be just toting a tennis ball. Leaving the Rural Electrification administration, he heads the new Federal Works agency, which takes in both the PWA and the WPA; also the bureau of public roads, the building operations of the treasury, the U. S. Housing authority and many other Herculean endeavors.

New FWA Boss Belittles Atlas With His Load

He is a rip-snorting Irishman with a booming voice, employing section boss technique in getting things done. He was for many years an editor of the McGraw Hill Publications, making his career in industrial engineering. In earlier years, he managed coal companies, factories and steel mills.

He has been with the New Deal six years, first with the NRA and later with the NLRB. He has a Pennsylvania farm background and attended Columbia university.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

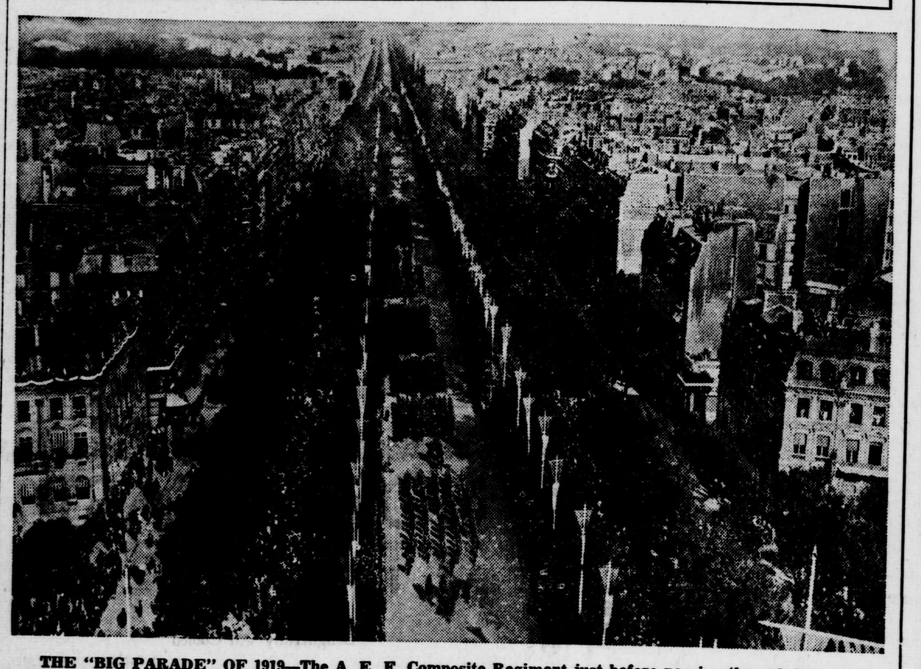
Oldest Company

At Falun in Sweden is the oldest commercial company in the world. It has owned a mine there for 700 years and extracted from it over half a million tons of copper, more than 15 tons of silver and a ton of gold.

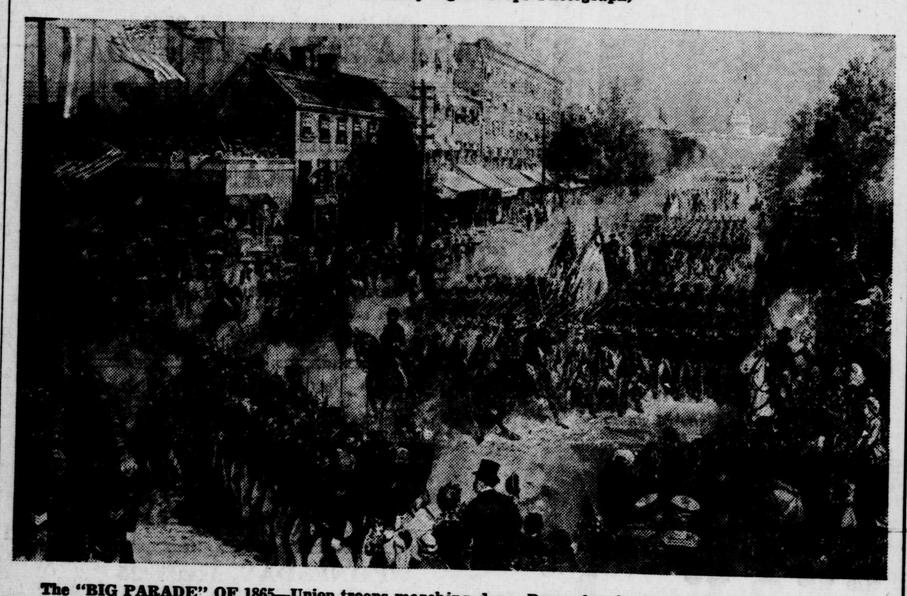
Chemical Elements

The substances which nourish the body are quite similar in chemical composition to the body itself. They are made up of from 15 to 20 chemical elements.

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 batallion 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 Neuilly. 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, the 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 detrained 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.

Gen. Custer 'Stole the Show' at the Review

At the head of the cavalry corps in the "Grand Review" rode Phil Sheridan's two "Boy Generals"—Wesley Merritt and George A. Custer. And it was the latter, with his long golden curls and flaming red necktie who "stole the show," either accidentally or deliberately, from all the other officers there and provided one of the most dramatic incidents of the historic occasion.

As Custer, mounted on his magnificent black charger, "Don Juan," passed the Treasury building, a chorus of 300 young girls in white sang "Hail to the chief" and showered him with bouquets. Gallantly he tried to catch one of the wreaths on the point of his saber. Apparently at that moment he lost control of his prancing steed which ran off.

But, writes Frederic F. Van De Water in "Glory Hunter": "Don Juan is running away with a man no horse ever outwitted. Rider and charger flash by the grandstand at a hard run. Beyond the stand Custer masters his rebellious steed and amid wilder cheering, gallops back to his place in line. When he passes a second time, erect and soldierly at the head of his division, all men know him and call his name."

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 ho 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.

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Meade had given orders that the parade should start promptly at nine o'clock and his punctuality in obeying his own orders caught the dignitaries napping. For he arrived at the reviewing stand before they took their places in it!

Not long after the review, a woman made some slurring remarks about the Union soldiers to Sherman. "Well, Madam," he replied, "you surely can't expect the possessions of all the cardinal virtues for $13 a month."

Prankish Monkeys Best Liked By Summertime Zoo Visitors

A group of excited youngsters and interested adults look on as an attendant offers a cigarette to a monkey at the National Zoological park, Washington, D. C. Monkeys are said to really like and understand the interest and attention given them by human beings.

'Four-Handed' Folk Enjoy Attention From Onlookers.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

In captivity monkeys are always among the most popular of animals. This may be because the four-handed folk have something approximating a sense of humor, prankish and perverted though it often is. Their capacity for mischief amounts to genius, and they hold up a mirror of caricature before our human foibles.

Another reason for the popularity of monkeys is the fact that — like bears and elephants — they are interested in the public. Those superb snobs, the lion, tiger, and leopard, on the other hand, stare disdainfully past the visitor who snaps his fingers at them, says "Woof, woof," or uses baby talk. People like to be noticed and recognized, even by a monkey, and even when they know that this interest is largely prompted by the hope of a peanut.

Monkey nature calls for careful study, and is almost as baffling as human nature. Pick up a monkey, even a tame one, and he will probably bite you. But hold out your hand invitingly and very likely he will climb aboard. He likes to be the one to take the initiative. Once well acquainted, he will probably cling to you much of the time, putting up a most outlandish fuss when deprived of that privilege. Sometimes visitors to monkey houses are greeted by a display of terrible teeth, particularly by the baboons. This is often an indication of special friendship, the equivalent of a smile. Monkeys have been kept in captivity since earliest times, for they have always attracted the attention and interest of people.

The Egyptians worshiped some kinds, and mummified the huge gray-mantled Hamadryas baboon of the Sudan. The Hamadryas is a forbidding creature and exciting to look upon. One sees it in zoos and often in circus side shows where it sits sullenly in a cage labeled "lion-slaying gorilla." This of course, is just showmanship, though this long-fanged baboon could put up a fierce and efficient fight against almost anything.

King Solomon kept monkeys, probably the Rhesus, or Bengal variety, which today is brought into America by the thousands for exhibition purposes or more frequently for experimental work in biology and medicine. Shylock's daughter, in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, traded her father's turquoise ring for a monkey, and Shylock, furious, declared he would not have given the ring for a wilderness of monkeys. Most any zoo would, though.

Children Like Them.

Every child seems to want a monkey. Recently a little mountain girl from Virginia who in all her life had seen no animals at all except the domestic ones on her father's hillside farm was guest in the National Zoological park at Washington. She spent a day looking over the collection, and that evening she declared that if she could have anything in the world she wanted, it would be a little monkey.

One of the duties of a zoo director is to answer questions about pets. Except just after the circus leaves town, when people want to know how to care for the chameleons they have bought from the circus folk, monkeys are the subject of more inquiry than any other animal. What kind of monkey does not bite? Answer: It has not yet been discovered. What kind of monkey makes the best pet? Answer: Almost any young monkey; almost no grown monkey.

Need Varied Diet.

How do you care for and feed monkeys? Answer: They should be kept warm and dry, free from drafts, and with room for exercise, and fed on a varied diet of fruits, vegetables, and cereals. Some of them like an occasional bit of meat, and a few are passionately fond of insects. How do you rid a monkey of vermin? Answer: Most monkeys do not have vermin, though a few do from time to time. The continual picking at their own and each other's fur is for the purpose of obtaining salty particles of dried, sloughed-off skin. A flea on a monkey must have a hard time!

Contrary to popular opinion, monkeys do not often have tuberculosis. Those that die are usually victims of pneumonia or intestinal troubles; also perhaps, of homesickness and the lack of certain foods obtainable only in their native haunts. Spider monkeys of South America have been found to have malaria in the wilds.

There are so many different kinds of monkeys that if you saw a new one every day for a year there would still be more than a hundred you had not seen. Of course, no zoo has anything like a complete collection, as there are so many varieties and some of them cannot live in captivity.

500 Different Kinds

Numbering half a thousand kinds, monkeys occur on all the continents except Australia, though in Europe they are found only in Gibraltar and in North America only in Mexico and southward. Generally monkeys are characteristic of warm countries, but sometimes, as in northern Japan and central Asia, certain kinds may be seen disporting themselves amid ice and snow.

Usually monkeys live in family groups, sometimes few in number, but often they flock in tremendous tribes containing hundreds of individuals. Some kinds sleep in hollow trees, others in the open, perhaps curled up in a convenient tree crotch. They are generally polygamous, sometimes monogamous. There have been cases of a monkey, bereft of its mate, pining away of grief. Usually they have only one young at a time, the baby clinging tightly to its mother's fur as she runs or swings through the treetops. Sometimes they bear twins, and marmosets, low in the monkey scale, on rare occasions, have triplets.

This picture shows two rare Tarsius monkeys believed to be the only ones ever imported into this country. This particular species must be fed every two hours and they must be kept in a temperature of 85 degrees if they are removed from their native habitat in the Philippine islands.

Two Main Groups.

The many families of monkeys, leaving out the great apes (gorilla, chimpanzee, orangutan, and gibbon) on one end of the line, and the lemurs, or half monkeys, on the other, can be divided into two main groups: Those of the New world and those of the Old. The New world monkeys have a monopoly on prehensile tails, which they use as a fifth hand for assistance in climbing and swinging through trees and also for picking up objects. Their Old world relatives, in contrast, use their tails only for balance. The monkeys of the New world also differ in having nasal passages which are widely separated and pointed outward, and, with the exception of marmosets, they have four more teeth, two in each jaw.

They have exactly the same number of teeth as has man, and these are sometimes highly developed into vicious weapons of offense and defense. Smallest and most primitive of the monkeys are the marmosets, about the size of squirrels, which inhabit the forests of nearly all of tropical America. Their fingers are almost like claws, and they are the least monkeylike of all.

Numerous Kinds.

There are numerous kinds of marmosets. The commonest ones in captivity come from Bahia and Pernambuco in Brazil, and from various places in Colombia and Panama, where they are sold in markets like pigeons or canaries. Then there is the exquisite Golden Marmoset of the upper Amazon, which occasionally is seen in captivity and sometimes does quite well. The late Madame Abreu of Habana, Cuba, owned a pair that had seven babies while they were in her possession, and recently several have been born in the United States. Nothing could be more appealing than one of these minute baby monkeys.

The only strictly nocturnal monkey known is the little Owl monkey, or Douroucouli, a gentle tropical American species with big eyes that see in the night. During the day it sleeps in the hollows of trees, but it wakens at any unusual sound and peers drowsily out to satisfy its consuming curiosity.