

ON WITH THE DANCE

—By WALLGREN

CABLE NEWS FROM THE STATES ANNOUNCED THAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE A NATION-WIDE REVIVAL OF THE DANCE CRAZE WAS INAUGURATED. THEREFORE WE DEPICT HEREWITH THE PATNETIC EFFORTS OF THE A.E.F. TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES UNDER EXTREMELY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

YOU'LL HAVE A FINE TIME FITTING YOUR ARMY DOGS INTO DANCE PUMPS

AS THEY WERE

I DON'T KNOW HOW I'M GONNA DO IT

YOU'VE GOTTA BE THIN GUZZ NEXT DANCE!

PERFECT LADY

MAKING THE BEST OF IT

THE ORCHESTRA: - PLAYS WITHOUT NOTES - FRANCS OR MONEY.

HEY-YOUSE GUYS CUT OUT DAT FIGHTIN'!

HEE-HEE-WE AINT FIGHTIN'!

WE'RE DANCIN'!

EVERYBODY DOING IT

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

ARRIVING AT THE DANCE IN STYLE

LET ME HELP YOU DANCE!

HE'S JUST GOING TO ASK HER TO GO TO A DANCE WITH HIM

STOP HERE, JAMES!

IT'S HARD TO WORK UP ENTHUSIASM ON A PAIR OF WOODEN SHOES

NEEDS TH' MATTER - YOU GOT TH' D.T.S.?

WELL - HIM, JUST TRACTION! A NEW STEP!

PICK OUT SOME ONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW AS MUCH OR AS LITTLE ABOUT STEPPING AS YOURSELF. SO THAT YOU WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE FROM THE START. YOUR MUSIC SHOULD ALWAYS BE A COROLLARY. SO THAT HE CAN KEEP TIME AND GIVE THE COMMANDS IN A MILITARY MANNER. AS THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DANCING AND DRILLING IS THE DISPOSITION.

28th IN STIFF BATTLES ON MARNE AND VESLE

Continued from Page 1

It was doing yeoman service by furnishing for some time the only solid resistance on this part of the line and delaying the German rush by standing on its original position until flanked on both sides, then falling back fighting to another position in the Bois de Condé finally to a third 500 meters south of the isolated woodland farm, Le Grand aux Bois; whence finally, at about noon, it succeeded in getting word of its continued existence back to headquarters.

In the meantime, Colonel Brown, with the greater part of the regiment and some French detachments, established a line of resistance which at 4 o'clock in the afternoon lay approximately along the original second position from the northern edge of the Bois de Rougis to Condé en Brie, with the 1st Battalion on the right and the 2nd Battalion on the left, and the valley containing the village of St. Aman in front, with the enemy virtually stopped in the edge of the Bois de Condé to the north.

Left of the 109th, the French had established a line extending from Danjeu farm down the Surlain through Compiègne north of which village it had liaison with the 30th United States Infantry of the 3rd Division. The front of a good part of these positions, both American and French, was protected by the fire of the 108th Machine Gun Battalion, near Danjeu farm, and of the 109th Machine Gun Battalion, near St. Aman—an assistance of the most vital importance in the temporary absence of artillery support.

The 110th had advanced as far as the Ourcq, and was just across the river at the end of the day.

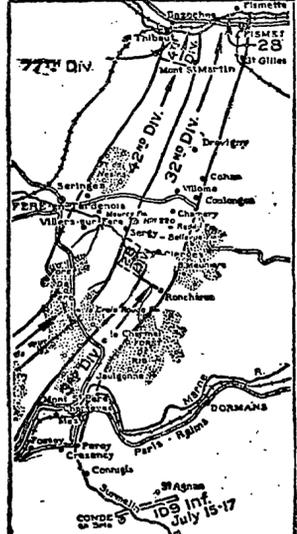
At 3:30 a.m. of the 29th the attack was renewed after artillery preparation, but was unable to make any progress during the day. A renewed effort on the morning of the 30th was put down by the enemy's fire, as was a similar one at 9 a.m.

But by the time the 110th was thoroughly exasperated. Wounded men sent to the rear were going a little way, then tearing off their diagnosis tags and returning to the front. A thorough artillery preparation was put down, and finally, at 2:30 in the afternoon, a determined rush carried the line into the Bois de Grimpettes and the edge of Clerges, which was entered before dark, though the same was established on the high ground south of town. A number of machine guns were taken in the Bois de Grimpettes and also about 75 prisoners, all heavy machine guns, most of whom were wearing the Red Cross on their arms when captured.

The Arbre les Jomblets, from which the 42nd Division severely, unfortunately could not be taken at this time. During the night, the 55th Brigade was relieved by troops of the 32nd United States Infantry and retired eventually to reserve positions near Jaulgonne, having suffered nearly 800 casualties.

Two Attacks Repulsed

On the morning of the 10th at 10 o'clock, the 20th French Infantry Division having come into the sector to counter-attack, the 1st Battalion of the 109th Infantry, under Major Gregory, went forward with it. But the whole attack was repulsed in spite of the fearless leadership of men like 2nd Lieut. H. Q. Griffin, who was killed in front of a German machine gun emplacement after he had led his platoon to the most advanced point reached by any detachment, and the work of such enlisted



March Toward Vesle Begun

On August 4, acting as corps reserve, the division began marching toward the Vesle, and during the night of the 6th-7th, battalions of the 12th Infantry and 109th Brigade relieved the advance battalions of the 32nd Division in Fismes and west of there, along the south bank of the river.

At 4 p.m. of the 8th, the same day these battalions, the 2nd and 3rd, made an attack across the river. Troops have seldom been called upon to go across stronger positions than the Germans held there, with the river swollen by rains in front of the village of Fismette, directly across from Fismes, as a principal strong point with precipitous hills behind it, bristling with machine guns and other weapons, and reinforced by heavy artillery batteries on the reverse slopes further back.

But the 3rd Battalion succeeded in getting three of its companies across the river west of Fismes, and next morning the 2nd Battalion, reinforced by three companies of the 1st Battalion, also got over and entered Fismes, and all the troops continued to hold their trains under a hurricane of fire until relieved by the 11th Infantry during the night of the 9th-10th.

On the night of the 10th, preparations were made for an attack on the part of the 28th Division to enlarge its bridgeheads north and west of Fismette and of the 104th French Division, with the 6th United States Infantry in the center, and to establish bridgeheads north of the Vesle in the sector next to the east.

Detailed for Attack

In the 28th Division Company B and C of the 11th Infantry, supported by Companies D, E, and A, were detailed to make the attack at 4:30 a.m. of August 10. Previous to their rush against the ravines and hill slopes in front, combat patrols worked forward toward these objectives, other patrols with light machine guns stationed themselves on the house-tops of Fismes and Fismette, while platoons of other machine guns further back thickened the intense ordnance artillery bombardment, and then superimposed a machine gun barrage on the artillery barrage when the latter began rolling forward ahead of the attack.

All these preparations, however, were in vain; the German positions were too strong to be broken, and the attack was thrown back, the garrison of Fismette continuing to cling to the slender foothold north of the river under the most trying conditions, such as those experienced by Cpl. J. D. Moore, Company G, 11th Infantry, who, on the night of August 12, with one company and an automobile rifle, was in a house west of Fismette which was of vital importance to the line.

A German flare set the houses on fire and brilliantly lit the room where the Americans were, attracting a deluge of shots from the enemy machine guns and snipers. But the Americans fought the fire, put it out, and stuck to their post. Even the support troops in Fismes and along the south of the river were little better off than those north of it, excepting the ones near the base of the hills, who could shelter themselves in the immense galleries of the stone quarries which, in the course of centuries, have been worked back under those hills.

men as Cpl. J. J. Lott, Co. C, who twice went ahead of his platoon, cut the enemy wire and then returned and guided the troops through the gaps he had made.

Another assault delivered at 6:30 p.m. was likewise repulsed, while St. Aman, after being once retaken by the French, was lost again before night. After this, however, the situation began steadily to improve, and on the 17th the 28th Division began moving out of the sector preparatory to taking its place in the counter-offensive of the 109th Infantry having lost about 780 officers and men during its confused fighting and the 108th Machine Gun more than 40.

After about four days rest immediately in rear of its battle positions, the 28th Division began following up the 3rd Division as it fought its way north from the Marne. As has been previously mentioned, the 56th Infantry Brigade came very near to taking active part in the battle at Trugny, being in position to attack that place, in conjunction with the 28th Division, when it was discovered on the morning of July 24 that the enemy had retreated.

But its action was only deferred for a few days. On the 28th, the 56th Brigade was placed close behind the front of the 38th French Corps as corps reserve, and the 56th Brigade went on the battle line between the 42nd and the 3rd United States Divisions along the Ourcq, relieving the 39th French Division in front of the Bois de Grimpettes and Clerges.

110th Moves to Attack

Of the regiments of the 55th Brigade the 109th was placed in support and the 110th went forward to the attack about 4:30 a.m. The German machine gun fire from the Bois de Grimpettes on the right, Clerges in the center and the Arbre les Jomblets on the left was very heavy from the first, and the attack progressed but slowly. At 7:45

SERVICE RECORDS FLOCK TO BOURGES

Yours Missing? Maybe It's One of the 223,000 on File

A battalion sergeant major, 200 misdirected service records, a typewriter, a typewriter and a chair—that was the beginning of the Service Record Department now being operated in connection with the Central Records Office at Bourges. At present 124 enlisted men and 23 Wancas are employed at full speed pulling and fling service records which have no permanent home.

Since March, 1918, when the sergeant major put out his sign, "Service Record Department," the work of re-directing, endorsing, finding and distributing service records has gradually expanded. From every part of France, from every nook of the territory occupied by the Third Army, come requests for service records. First consideration is given G.I.s, telegrams, then G.I.s letters, then requests from embarkment ports, where the soldier's departure for the States is being delayed until his service record is supplied or a certificate from the Central Records Office is received stating that no service record is on file.

After these classes of requests are taken care of, information is required for service records for men stationed in the units ordered to the embarkment points is furnished, and the service records sent out if they are available. Then, after the re-

20,000 Requests a Day

quests of the Army of Occupation are satisfied, the troubles of the great bulk of the A.E.F., including the S.O.S. and the Intermediate Section, are cleared up.

At present 223,000 service records are filed away in this department. Some 20,000 requests come into the office daily, and the number of records crisscrossed varies from 40 to 80 per cent of the number asked for. Usually 12,000 replies are made each day. Numerous errors in spelling, in serial numbers, in the alphabetical arrangement of the lists hinder the findings of the department.

Service records have been rescued from such odd resting places as salvage dumps, railroad stations, railroad cars and installed in a building which has been converted for such misadventures is generally the fact that non-commissioned officers in charge of details, carrying the service records, have lost their baggage, and that the bundle of service records presents itself when the equipment is finally salvaged. Or the records may be left in a railroad car while the detail is getting coffee or the address on the package may be incomplete.

Every request coming into the department must contain the last name, given name, service number, rank and organization. A great rush is on just now owing to the fact that quantities of records are being received from those American hospital units from which soldiers are being rapidly evacuated.

OFFICERS ON INACTIVE LIST

Officers who were recommended for promotion when the armistice was declared will not actually be promoted, but each officer, according to Secretary Baker, "will be placed on the inactive list of the reserve in the advance grade to which he had been recommended." Mr. Baker explained that the War Department was proceeding on the theory that with demobilization a great many majors, captains and officers of higher rank would be left unassigned, and it is necessary that additional officers in higher grades be created. The available supply of officers, he indicated, exceeds the demand.

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At least you owe it to yourself to investigate a power of which it is true that the Alexander Hamilton Institute for succeeding with its men is precious to their sight. You can investigate on a single evening, at no cost. Write to the Alexander Hamilton Institute for a free literature. The Alexander Hamilton Institute has been written to make this possible for you. Send your name and address to the Alexander Hamilton Institute today that they may send you the literature that will tell you the period of testing, send for your copy free. New York City.

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