

GENERALS COME IN ON ORPHAN PLAN; TWO STARS SCORE

Lieutenants Retain Individual Honors, Colonels Goose Egged

EVEN HUNDRED ADOPTIONS

Total for Christmas Gift Campaign Reaches 614—Whole Grand Family 1,128

ADOPT A CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHAN!

On September 27 THE STARS AND STRIPES announced a Christmas campaign for the temporary adoption of 500 little French war orphans—a campaign to provide each of them, as the Christmas gift of the A.E.F., with food, clothing, comfort, schooling for an entire year. So generous was the response that, within five weeks and with Christmas still two months off, the entire 500 had found godfathers in O.D.

Therefore, THE STARS AND STRIPES (through the cooperating Red Cross committee, which administers the care of the A.E.F.'s adopted orphans) has listed from the tens of thousands of fatherless French homes more children to meet future demands. Until Christmas we will offer these children to the Santa Claus from overseas— CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS AT 500 FRANCS EACH (10 pence, 5 shillings, English money).

The A.E.F.'s Christmas campaign for the adoption of French war orphans which went off like a hot fire and last week exceeded its original limited objective of 500, continued merrily along this week.

If there was a falling off, it wasn't so large that it couldn't be accounted for by the time of the month that has by the week's end quotation, "It's a long way from pay day."

One hundred was the week's score—an even hundred homeless and fatherless children promised a happy Christmas and care and comfort for a whole year, bringing the total number of Christmas gifts to war orphans up to 614. A grand total of the whole A.E.F. family, since adoptions first started last summer, to 1,128.

And who do you think was in the list of proud parents this week? Who do you think came through with 500—?

Major and Colonels Ousted

Yep, that's it. Generals—two of 'em. They got religion or took the tip or read the paper or something and came right in with their contributions. One major general and one brigadier, and one of them an inspector to boot. I can tell you the week's store of individual adoptions they beat out both the majors and the colonels (who scored a goose-egg). They didn't even get ahead of the captains—it's kind of hard to beat out the old man—nor the lieutenants, but they did tie the buck private, which ought to be enough distinction for the star wearers.

This was the individual officers' score: Lieutenants, 7; captains, 5; majors, 1; colonels, 0; generals, 2. The privates who became godfathers both are modestly satisfied and they did carry off manliness. Private L. E. G. sent in 500 francs for a boy, and Conv—we mean Private No. 3,363,370, on departing for the front, left his contribution with a Y.M.C.A. worker for transmission.

In addition to these adoptions, there is several from the States, both by individuals and groups. The Coronado and the A.R.C. adopted two children, and Miss Pauline E. Wilcox of Jiddeton, Conn., wrote in for one that got freckles.

Must Be Different

"As I have freckles, blue eyes and a ditted nose, if possible I would like an orphan that has dark eyes, black hair and a Grecian profile, and, of course, would prefer a boy—but the straight nose is more important and, if I can get a boy, I will be satisfied with a girl."

Continued on Page 2

919,488 SHORT TONS NEW S.O.S. RECORD

October Shows Increase of Nearly 20 Per Cent Over September

All records for tonnage discharge were broken by the soldier freight handlers at the base ports of the S.O.S. during October, and an average increase of nearly 20 per cent is shown over the figures for September.

In all, 919,488 short tons of coal, munitions, food and material of all kinds were discharged during the month, showing an increase of 151,840 short tons discharged over the total of 767,688 short tons for September, the previous record, or not quite 20 per cent.

Taking the totals by days, an average daily increase of 4,078 short tons discharged over the previous month is shown. The records of the tonnage discharged from individual boats also reveal a higher efficiency over previous figures.

Troops to the number of 217,614 were landed at base ports during October, an average of 7,028 men daily. Railroad Engineers turned out 150 locomotives and 2,646 freight cars of all kinds in October. A total of 1,262 American locomotives and 12,793 American freight cars are now being operated by members of the A.E.F.

The railroad men also repaired in October 9,118 French freight cars and 226 French locomotives.

NINE PORTS HOIST VICTORY HOPES IN "RACE TO BERLIN"

"Give Us Ships Enough," Is Cry as Celebrations Open Contest

EVERYBODY TALKS MONEY

French Cities from North Sea to Mediterranean Get Excited Over Efforts

The Stevedores' grand freight unloading "Race to Berlin" is on.

Up and down the French seacoast from the North Sea to the Mediterranean matutinal Sabbath quiet was disturbed, pierced, wrecked, murdered, and otherwise violently maltreated Sunday morning. Bands played, whistles blew, Yanks yelled. The French civilian population rushed out of bed to see if it was an earthquake or a riot, and the seagulls, interrupted at an early breakfast, were so bewildered they didn't even eat the fish that jumped out of the water to see who had been elected.

Some of the indecorous outburst was music and some wasn't. It didn't make any difference. It was all noise, and it all gave hearty voice to the spirit of the toiling thousands at the base ports whose job in this war is WORK—and plenty of it. The toiling thousands, who wroted not of the fourth Commandment in this making of the world, had started for Germany.

In the five succeeding days there hasn't been much noise. There hasn't been time for it. But, in the words of one member of the prominent Washington family of Georgia who happens not at his own bubbling enthusiasm (and couldn't if he would, a pow'ful lot of freight has been moved—a pow'ful lot. At present nine ports out of a possible nine have assured themselves and everybody else they can get to listen to them as the world's best cargo hustlers and a cinch to win the race, and at least four have already confidently declared they will be the first port entitled to fly the leader's banner.

They're Talking Money

Also, they are talking money. At Bordeaux the men raised the pool and asked their C.O. to stake it against an equal amount raised by any of the other ports. At the same port the freight gangs are betting among themselves and the excitement is intense. It is rumored that even the officers are laying odds on the order of every where in the biggest meeting places available. At Nantes these were featured by the presence of wounded American officers from the front who told of the war and the doughboys' constant need of supplies.

At St. Nazaire a former Officer Garden started now in the Y.M.C.A. was requisitioned to sing. She appeared before ten audiences in three days. "All we want is ships," said St. Nazaire, and Brest wired to the Commanding General, S.O.S., after a series of meetings which concluded with a grand rally in the municipal theater. "Give us the ships and Brest will give you the records."

At the starting hour parades were in order at all of the ports. All the pop and machinery of the French local motives were doing their best against the fog signs of the big freighters moored at the docks, but the bands made themselves heard, and led the Stevedore legions to the scenes of their work. In several places the men held formation until the starting signal blew at 7 a. m. and then doubled time to the job. At St. Nazaire, however, the men got on the job half an hour early and had to be restrained by the C.O. from fighting 30 minutes on the contest.

At French ports, the civil population, awakened by the din, concluded that the town was on fire. They turned out in bunches. So did the fire department. Not being able to find any smoke, they concluded peace had been declared and started to celebrate.

Mayor Offers Bulletin Board

After everything was explained, however, they became enthusiastic over the proposition. The mayor offered the side of the Mairie as the official bulletin board and the French civilian stevedores, working mostly on incoming foodstuffs for the French civil population, held a series of meetings of their own and decided to join the speed-up movement. And—tell it not in Potsdam—even the German prisoners of war at work on the docks wrote up. They were stirred to such activity that a Signal Corps movie operator was actually enabled to get a film of one in motion. Maybe it's the "win the war quick" bug, and maybe it's the extra tobacco and cigarettes they are offered, but the P.W.'s are right in the big Liberty push. My, but won't the Kaiser be sore!

Marseilles, which hasn't seen as much of the war as most French cities, and less of the Americans, was awestruck, but recovered itself and got enthusiastic. At Rouen a delegation of British novel methods of their own which hadn't been observed before Sunday.

Tabulations of the first week will be printed in the next issue of this newspaper.

THE POST OF HONOR



(See Editorial entitled "The Post of Honor")

FRENCH RIVIERA NEW LEAVE AREA; LAMALOU ANOTHER

Nice, Cannes and Menton Resorts to Be Opened December 1

NO ICE IN GORGE COUNTRY FORESTRY UNITS MERGED

Latest Two Permission Centers Will Accommodate Total of 6,500 Men of A.E.F.

The French Riviera, one of the most famous of all Europe's playgrounds, is going to be an A.E.F. leave area beginning December 1. The three towns of Nice, Cannes and Menton will accommodate at one time at least 6,000 Yanks.

Tennis and Golf

At all three places there will be ample facilities for tennis and golf. Trips will also be arranged to Monte Carlo, to the Italian border, over the famous Corniche route, bordering the Mediterranean, and to the old town of Grasse. No matter what town of the three a man on leave settles in, he will be able to see the French civil population.

Real Fish in This River

Besides the natural hot water baths that have given Lamalou its fame, it will also be arranged to fish in, and in which the fish actually bite, a climate that counts only 38 rainy days in the year and is warm all winter, tennis courts and a large athletic field. The Y has also leased a casino there, and will put on the same sort of shows that can be seen on the Riviera, at Aix, or any of the other leave centers.

REGIMENT LARGE AS WHOLE DIVISION BIGGEST IN WORLD

20th Engineers Has 30 Headquarters and 145 Companies

Many Old Outfits With Numerals Running Into the Middle Hundreds Rechristened

The world's biggest regiment has come into being and is doing business in the A.E.F. In strength it is approximately a division, and it exceeds the size of the entire standing army of the United States of a period not so far distant that some of the old timers can't remember it.

The regiment was created by G.O. 47, Hq., S.O.S., which provides that: Engineer Forestry troops will be organized into one regiment of Engineers to be designated as the 20th Engineers and 36 attached Engineer Service Companies. The 20th Engineers will consist of one regimental headquarters, 23 battalion headquarters, and 145 Engineer companies.

The 10th, 41st, 42nd and 3rd Engineers, for example, become the 32nd Company, 20th Engineers. The regimental organizations of the 503rd, 507th, 519th, 523rd, 531st and 533rd Engineers are dissolved and the companies become Engineer Service Companies, Forestry Company A, 503rd Engineers, for example, becomes the 1st Engineer Service Company, Forestry.

Regimental headquarters of the 20th Engineers includes one colonel, four lieutenant-colonels, two majors, four captains, and 82 enlisted men, among which are enumerated 10 master engineers, four regimental sergeant-majors, four color sergeants, six sergeants and four corporals.

NO TURKEYS FOR A.E.F. THIS YEAR

But Thousand Tons of Explosives May End War Sooner

There will be no turkey for Thanksgiving this year, no cranberries, no nuts, no apples—none of the delectable viands with which Uncle Sam and the mess sergeants heretofore did their level best to redeem themselves for 363 shameful, bee-beaned days of the year. The Army epicures will have to do their best on whatever form of disguise the resourceful commissary can improvise for the usual articles of diet.

NEW STEEL HELMET HAS HIGHER CROWN; BRIM COVERS NECK

Liberty Bell Model Resembles Neither French Nor German

Egg-Shell Design Will Soon Be Issued to A.E.F.—Is Work of Ordnance Officer

The Liberty Bell steel helmet—so called because a small Liberty Bell is stamped on the front—will soon be issued to the A.E.F.

It has a high crown, and its brim comes down much farther all around than the brim of the old model, so that the forehead, temples and neck are given new protection.

The sides slope very steeply from the wide curved top and there is but little flare at the bottom. The peak of the crown is well forward of the center, so that the rear slope is much longer than the front one and is not quite so steep.

The rear of the helmet is thus made to hang low at a comfortable distance back of the coat collar, protecting a part of the neck that is exposed to shell fragments under the old model helmet.

Viewed from in front, the new helmet gives the impression of being shaped like the end of an egg shell.

If desired, the helmet may be worn reversed, so that the long, overhanging part extends far out from the forehead at about the level of the eyes.

In addition to giving added protection, the new helmet will be unmistakably American. At a distance its waver cannot be mistaken for a Boche, and the major of the equipment branch of the Ordnance Department who designed the helmet. The helmet will not look like the French helmet, either, even when the doughboy is seen in silhouette of a shadowy night.

AUSTRIA'S BORDER, NEW ALLIED FRONT, MENACES GERMANY

Old Dual Monarchy's Army to Demobilize—Allies Get Artillery

SHIPS ALSO SURRENDERED

Kaiser's Government Told to Ask for Peace Only Through Marshal Foch

Three members of the Germanic alliance are now out of the war. One is left. That one can be granted an armistice only by applying for it through channels—in other words, directly to Marshal Foch, who is now in command of all the Allied troops operating against Germany on every front, existing and to exist.

Yesterday, it was announced, via Bern, that the Government of Berlin had named as delegates for the negotiation of an armistice General Giddell, Admiral Meurer, General Winterfeld and Admiral Hintze.

The Austrian terms, announced Tuesday, make Austria virtually a base for military operations against Germany. They include:

Immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air. This cessation became operative at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, before which time the triumphant Italian drive, begun the week before, had divided the Austrian armies and put them definitely out of action. This great victory came almost exactly one year after the disaster of Caporetto, which brought the Austrians down to the Piave line and within striking distance of Venice.

Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian forces and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian units now operating on the Western front proper is agreed to. Austria may maintain, however, in her own territories, a force of 20 divisions at peacetime strength.

Allies Get Artillery. Half the divisional and army artillery and equipment will be collected at specified points and turned over to the Allies.

All the territories occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops since the war shall be evacuated. Geographical specifications are given. This territory is to be occupied by the Army of Occupation of the United States. All military and railroad equipment, including coal, will be put at the disposal of the Allies, who will have the right of use of any railway, waterway or highway in the country, as well as the right to occupy strategic points and the right of requisition, with payment.

All German troops must leave Austrian or Austrian occupied territory within 15 days.

All Allied prisoners of war and interned Allied subjects will be repatriated without delay. Such as are too ill to be moved will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel.

The naval terms include: Cessation of hostilities at sea and definite information as to location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships, surrender to the Allies of certain Austrian warships, freedom of navigation on the river Danube, and the return of Allied merchant vessels held by Austria.

Metz Railway Under Fire. The American advance beyond the Argonne and along the banks of the Meuse, which is still in another column, has brought the vital Sedan-Metz railway under the fire of our guns.

American troops have crossed the line occupied in 1870 by the Prussian armies who forced MacMahon back on Sedan and there encircled him and captured his army.

Incessant pressure further to the west and north has caused a new German retreat from the great elbow above Sissonnes, and French and British troops are following the enemy closely in his retreat.

On Tuesday the French were at a point north of Sissonnes which was as far from Chateau-Thierry as Chateau-Thierry was from Paris before the Second Battle of the Marne in July.

The Allied forces in Belgium were before Ghent on Wednesday. South of that city American divisions had played a prominent part in the advance of the preceding days and liberated many villages to which the Belgian tenants had clung through more than four years of German occupation.

TRAILING MASCOTS TO BE DEMOBILIZED

Runaways Must Not Accompany A.E.F. Units, Says G.O.

The A.E.F. has just received the highest compliment ever paid it. The compliment comes, not from President Poincaré, or from Marshal Foch, or even from the Kaiser.

TEAM WORK SHOWS AS REAL ADVANCE BEGINS IN ARGONNE

Month's Grind Rewarded by Brisk March Started November 1

KRIEMHILDE LINE IN REAR

Sharpest Lenses Cannot Follow Battle from Dominating Height of Montfaucou Now

The thick wall of the German resistance in Argonne against which the First American Army had been hammering since the last week in September gave way with a crash on November 1, and the Yankee troops who had gone stubbornly through with more than a month of murderous, inch-by-inch, hammer-and-tongs fighting came at last into their reward.

To them at last came the heart-warming, though somewhat fatiguing, experience of chasing the Germans as fast as their trucks and their horses could get them. They were carrying them.

Marshal Foch has sent General Pershing the following telegram: Operations begun November 1 by the First American Army have already assured, thanks to the valor of the high command and to the energy and bravery of the troops, results of the greatest importance. I am happy to send you my warmest congratulations on the success of these operations.

By the end of the fourth day, with increased resistance developing all along the line, troops working along the west bank of the Meuse were throwing pontoon bridges across the rain-swollen river, under fire from enemy guns perched on the palisades beyond, the fire of which wiped out one of four bridges. A brigade moved across in the darkness, and by daylight of the fifth day a whole division was operating on the eastern heights.

On the sixth day the advance was still going forward on both sides of the Meuse.

Meanwhile, at the center, Beaumont with 500 good fighting men released, lay far behind the advance of the Americans, who had moved forward 25 kilometers since last Friday morning and 45 kilometers since the battle began on September 26.

It was on that Friday morning, when the eastern skyline tinged with the first faint promise of day, that the infantry—fully recovered from the assault of the Argonne drive—moved forward after the most stupendous artillery preparation in American history. It is not too much to say that behind them the guns were throwing their shells. The cannon used in some areas could not all have been crowded in had they been placed wheel to wheel.

Snapshots of Whole Line

Not merely guns and tanks and airplanes but the very earth, the very air and air and sky seemed to vibrate with the doughboys. For a week the weather had been kindlier far than those of us who remembered last fall in France had dared even to hope.

For a week the winged cameras had been hovering overhead, tinged with uncovering its every secret and yielding to the high command such a complete set of photographs that the guns, by a few days of merciless firing, had been able, calmly and systematically, to wear the enemy's works, scattering and deactivating his reserves, cutting his traffic, bewildering his communications.

Now, on the morning of mornings, with dry ground under foot and a pleasant warmth in the air, a low, almost impenetrable, ground mist overlaid that devastated landscape. The oncoming moving infantry, such as they were, merely human chemical corps has yet been able to devise.

Shielded by that and preceded by a barrage that was precise and flexible beyond all our previous experiences, the doughboys, the tanks, the airplanes, the machine guns, the mortar and the avalanche of shells the Germans had vanished discreetly under ground; no one could have stayed out and lived. When the barrage moved on and they emerged, it was to find all the surface of the earth in their neighborhood in the possession of young Americans in large numbers who came at them out of the mist with bayonets ready for business.

St. Georges Goes First

For the first few hours—for the first day in some places along the front stretched from the Argonne to the Meuse—the resistance was but a faint, uncertain, doubtful, the fighting nasty. But one by one the bastions fell. The first to fall were St. Georges and Landrest-St. Georges, for all their mazes of barbed wire and their garisons of runners, beyond which the German command had been reporting long columns of prisoners, hundreds of them, trotting back through the mist to the waiting cages.

Further to the west, Champigneulle held out all day, and so did the Bois de Loges, that sinister little forest near Grandpré which resisted capture even after 30,000 rounds of ammunition had deluged its bristling underbrush. But once this final line of defense fell, the way was clear, and for the troops that had broken through there remained only the task of a breathless and exhilarating pursuit.

Some resistance, to be sure, was encountered all the way. Machine gun rear guards there were, and not merely these, but skillfully placed and bravely manned batteries of light artillery, sprinkled through the woods and the vines of Ardennes to delay the pursuit, much as an escaping man twitches a chair down behind him for his pursuer to stumble over.

The Tricolor Reappears

But the Americans pushed on at full speed, capturing battery after battery, reclaiming town after town, impressively heartened on their way by the sight of brave, gay little tricolors fluttering once more from the windows of many a good French home which, for four black years, had been forced to shelter comfort-loving German officers.