

"GOO'-BYE, GOO' NIGHT, MESSIEURS LES AME'CAINS!"



godfathers. Altogether, upward of 2,000,000 francs have been contributed for the period of one year, at the expiration of which many are renewed. There is nothing strictly or technically legal about the proceedings, the godfather merely contribut-

uting 500 francs for the support of the child for 12 months. The money is paid to the mother or guardian by THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau after the youngster is selected, the payments being made in quarterly installments. The mascots are urged to correspond with their parrains, and photographs of the little ones are sent to the adopters.

In selecting children it has always been the aim of the bureau to choose one from a family group where the financial aid would assist the mother or relative in keeping the little flock together and the home fires burning.

Special gifts not infrequently augment the quarterly payments, since the adopters desire to remember their mascots on gala occasions.

**A.E.F. Carried Bulk of Burden**  
Although the adoptions were not limited to the Army, it remained for the men of the A.E.F. to contribute the greater bulk of the money raised. And it is between the orphans of French points and those soldiers from the United States that a bond of friendship exists that will be lifelong in duration.

From the day the Americans landed in France and were greeted by the children of the base ports, forward, they have ever found a warm spot in their hearts for the youngsters. The problems of the little mascots have been confided to the American parrains. Sometimes an individual writes to ascertain the welfare of his little friend; again, a regiment makes inquiry. Only a few days ago a brigadier-general known throughout the A.E.F., wrote a personal letter to determine if everything was well with his mascot. The general had not heard from the child for several weeks and feared she might be ill. About the same time there arrived a letter from a man in the State of Maine. He had been a private in a forestry unit which adopted a child and left the youngster in the March upon leaving for France. The man is taking into himself the obligation of supporting his old outfit's mascot so long as it may be necessary.

It is fitting that those who were the first to greet the A.E.F. and welcome the Americans to France, and who became the staunchest friends of bucks and generals alike, should be the last to wave farewell and shout "Goo'-bye, goo' night, messieurs les Ame'cains!"

ORPHANS ADD NEW WAVE BY A.E.F. "GOO'-BYE"

**Yanks' Staunchest Friends in France Grateful for Aid**  
**3,567 WERE TAKEN CARE OF**

**"Stars and Stripes" Plan Enthusiastically Supported by All, from Generals to Bucks**

In THE STARS AND STRIPES of March 15, 1918, there appeared an article headed: "Our Pals—The War Waifs of France." The concluding paragraph read: "If ever a fund is raised among A.E.F. soldiers to see that no harm comes to our proteges after the war, we will subscribe to it with as much zest as we would to a Liberty Loan. We have met hundreds of these orphaned waifs in base ports, along lines of communication, in the cities, and even in the trenches. It gets to us to find them sleeping out in the railway yards, under bridges and in alleys.

"Some are imposters, of course, for all tell the same story of homelessness and of fathers killed in the war, but enough of them have convinced us of their stories to make us regard them, on the whole, as genuine war victims. They were our first friends, and they may count on us to stick to them to the last." THE STARS AND STRIPES launched its campaign in behalf of the orphans of France. The staff of the paper adopted the first child, Marie-Louise Patriarche, whose father, a base port, had been reported missing in the war. Almost simultaneously with this adoption four more children were taken by other units.

**Family of 3,567 Youngsters**  
From that small start of 14 months ago has sprung THE STARS AND STRIPES' family of 3,567 French war orphans, who are the proteges of individuals and organizations throughout the A.E.F., of veterans' associations in the United States, of clubs and fraternities and individuals in America, of men and women of almost every race and creed from Japan and the Philippines to the other bulwark of civilization—the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Yet the launching of the campaign for adoptions arrangements were concluded whereby the American Red Cross created a special bureau to select the children and administer the funds collected for the youngsters. This bureau, known as THE STARS AND STRIPES' Bureau, was financed by the Red Cross so that every sum donated by the adoptors might go to the little mascots.

Miss Marie Perrin, French by birth, but American by adoption, director of the Domestic Arts Department of the Ethical Culture School, New York City, who had been working in France in an American colony for refugee children, was asked to take the direction of the bureau as superintendent, and accepted.

**Christmas Drive a Winner**  
By the end of July, 1918, the number of mascots adopted had reached 200. September saw the 500 mark reached. With the idea of doubling the number of adopted children by Christmas, THE STARS AND STRIPES announced its "Christmas Drive." The response was so enthusiastic that at the end of a month the desired number of new adoptions had been made and money continued to pour in. When the drive ended it was announced that 3,444 kiddies constituted the official family, but subsequently the "Advanced Section" of THE STARS AND STRIPES, which was awarded sufficient francs for 123 more youngsters, bringing the total to 3,567.

In order to adopt a child under THE STARS AND STRIPES' plan, it was necessary to contribute 500 francs for the support of the protege (or proteges) for one year. When money continued to come in, even after the Christmas Drive closed, it was directed to a Continuation Fund, which is now being used to support the more worthy cases whose original adoption has expired and has not been renewed by the

SPA, COUNCIL-TOWN OF WORLD, KNOWN TO DOUGHBOYS TOO

**There They Work and Eat Among Marshals and Everything**  
**ONCE WAS GERMAN G.H.Q.**

**Ex-Kaiser's Old Dugout Still Intact, as Are Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's Safety Firsts**

Spa, before the Great American Doughboy hopped into the recent melée, was merely a very brief and rather snappy trio of letters to him. He had read that the place was a very famous watering-place, the playground of kings and lesser nobility, and he had a dim suspicion that it was somewhere in Belgium.

He had also read that during a greater part of the war it served as the German Great Headquarters, where arrogant Prussian officers in glittering uniforms held long conferences and laid out plans of conquest that sent millions to their death.

And then Fate, like a great ferris wheel, had bade him step into one of her cars and had swept him along with the days and weeks until he finally had emerged in the celebrated little place itself, set like a small disc in a big green saucer of hills. There he is now—or was—about 50 of him, a part of the big Inter-Allied commission which is meeting the Germans every day, settling various problems having to do with the peace.

Like many of his brethren at Berlin, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Brussels and other places, he is living very happy and contented. He has a very characteristic undramaticism he is acting as orderly or courier or general supercargo, and going quietly about his tasks until the great day when he is ordered home.

The various missions are occupying the many magnificent chateaux which sit about on the hills that surround the little city. One mission is located in the Crown Prince's chateau, another occupies the one from which Ludendorff directed the movement of the German armies. The Yanks themselves are housed in a chateau which was used by no less eminent a personage than Von Hindenburg himself. The beautiful pictures on the walls, the handsome wicker furniture, the polished hardwood floors—everything. Just as the German marshal left it following the abdication of his sovereign and the retreat of his armies.

TANKS STOOD GAFF FROM BELGIUM TO ARGONNE

**Continued from Page 1**  
intended and was considerably behind the front of the rest of the division and behind its own baggage during the advance. Its company tanks, on the other hand, were ahead. In going down the small and narrow Maquoucourt valley, between the Knoll and Guillemont Farm, they suffered a misfortune which should have been avoided by running over an old anti-tank minefield which had been laid by the British the previous spring, when the German drive on Amiens was impending. The tank command had not been notified of the existence of this minefield and two American and several British tanks were blown up. Nevertheless, a number of the tanks on this flank went through the Hindenburg line, in spite of all the mines and trenches and the Artillery and anti-tank rifle fire, and ambled about behind it, carrying terror and destruction among the German Infantry and machine gunners with the fusillade of their Hotchkiss guns and six-pounders.

Similar conditions prevailed with the B Company tanks, which could not keep in touch with their Infantry, but which went ahead, nevertheless, and did much damage to the enemy. One tank of one of these units crossed the Scheldt river at Le Catelet by using its "cribs" for getting over, though the "cribs" were not found necessary in crossing trenches. A German battery, the Reichsmark Quarry, east of the hill, was particularly destructive to the tanks on the left flank and one "anti-tank fort" was encountered in Le Catelet. The tank command, however, did not retreat without Infantry support was exceedingly dangerous business, and the crews of several tanks were taken prisoners after their machines had been knocked out and were unable either to proceed or to retreat.

**Casualties Heavy**  
At the end of the day's heroic work, the casualties among the personnel of the 40 tanks of the 30th Battalion which had been in action amounted to 112, of whom three officers and 20 enlisted men were killed, seven officers and 55 enlisted men severely wounded and eight officers and 15 enlisted men slightly wounded, and one officer and six enlisted men missing. Of the tanks engaged, not more than 25 per cent escaped without more or less serious injury, but they had accomplished a great deal of damage to the enemy, not merely in a material sense, but in breaking the morale of his troops.

**Tanks in St. Mihiel Salient**  
It would be interesting to follow in some detail the notable activities of the tanks with the First American Army in the St. Mihiel operation. Perhaps particularly those of the 344th and 345th Battalions of the 1st American Tank Brigade, which went across the front lines, respectively, near Xivray and Seicheprey, crossed the Rupt de Mad and worked freely through the woods and open country around Lahayville, Nonsard and Heudicourt and around Essey, Fannes and Beney. This brigade was under command of Lieut. Col. G. S. Patton, Jr., and its two battalions embraced 144 light Renault tanks, while the American Army had also with it, operating in other sectors, a large number of French tanks, consisting of a group of 18 medium Schneider tanks, under Commandant Chanoiné; the 1st (French) Tank Brigade, under Colonel Wahl, containing two groups of 12 medium and 12 light tanks; and the 505th Regiment, consisting of 225 light tanks divided into three battalions. The American battalions and Commandant Chanoiné's French tanks, equipped with the 42nd and 1st U.S. Divisions and the 39th French Colonial Divisions, and Colonel Wahl's command operated with the 90th, 4th and 2nd U.S. Divisions on the right of the attack, working toward Remenauville, Vieville-en-Haye, Thiaucourt, etc. It will, perhaps, be better, however, to tell a little of the even less well-known operations of some of the tank units in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

**Flowing Through the Argonne**  
The First American Army had for this offensive the 1st American Tank Brigade under Lieut. Col. George S. Patton, Jr., who was wounded early the first day and was succeeded in command by Maj. Sereno E. Rippey, who was wounded on the morning of the 505th French Tank Regiment. The two battalions last mentioned operated on September 26 in front of the 37th Division, the 1st American Tank Brigade, under Lieut. Col. Liasar doing particularly heroic work in forcing their way across the ravine between the Bois de Malancourt and the Bois de Cully, clearing out the machine gun nests ahead of the Infantry and attacking the German trenches south of Montfaucon, all under intense Artillery fire. Major Brett's brigade consisted of the 344th and 345th Battalions of American tanks, embracing 141 tanks, and the 14th and 17th Groups of French tanks. The scene of its operations was on both banks of the Aire river, east of the Argonne massif, in the sectors of the 26th and 28th Divisions. The 1st Brigade was disposed for the assault with one company of the 344th Battalion on the left, and two companies east of the Aire and two companies between Buanthe river; the 345th Battalion in support with its companies arranged similar-

ly to those of the leading battalion, and the 14th and 17th Groups in reserve east of the Aire and 2,000 meters in rear of the leading battalion.

On moving forward to the attack, immediate and very severe Artillery and machine gun resistance was encountered, but the tanks continued advancing, outdistancing the Infantry, and proceeding along east of Vauquois Hill, along the edge of the Argonne Forest, and into the towns of Cheppy and Varennes. The town named was entered by tanks at 9:30 a.m. and by Infantry at 1:30 p.m. After the day's fighting, the tanks west of the Aire could move assembly at Bouleilles and those east of the river in the woods southwest of Cheppy, but the severity of the struggle which they had been through was evidenced by the fact that 43 of them were out of action from more or less severe injuries.

**Combatting Pillboxes**  
Next day, 11 tanks supported the 25th Division's advance along the edge of the Argonne, fighting all day against the great number of German pillboxes in that region. East of the river, two platoons supported an Infantry attack on the plateau north of Cheppy, and at 4 p. m. the 12 tanks of the French groups advanced on the road from Charpeny to Serieux Farm and entered Charpeny, but the Infantry did not follow them. The Germans, being fully aware of the tank strength in front of them, had developed by September 28 very strong defense methods against this form of attack and the tanks suffered the heaviest casualties of any single day during the offensive, 41 officers and men being killed or wounded among the personnel of the 83 American and 12 French tanks in action. The fighting about the town of Apremont five successive times before the Infantry succeeded in consolidating the position, while the French group again did fine work in and around Charpeny.

Only 55 American tanks were able to engage on the morning of the 29th and during the day the French group was withdrawn from the First Army. The 28th Division worked all day in the vicinity of Apremont under severe Artillery fire from the edges of the Argonne Forest, while the 12th Division, the 35th Division aided, late in the afternoon, in resisting a counter-attack from the Montrebeau Woods, north of Baulny, holding and patrolling a line between Baulny and Eclisfontaine until the Infantry could organize upon it.

**Enemy Demoralized**  
About 5:30 on the morning of October 1, the enemy made a violent counter-attack on the 25th Division just north of Apremont. The Americans struck a mine and were obliged to jump an attack over at 6 o'clock, and eight tanks were in position to assist. Their fire into the closely massed ranks of the assaulting Germans produced terrible execution and the First Army Corps II declared officially after the action that "prisoners of the 11 Landwehr Division state that in the counter-attack north of Apremont they were completely demoralized by our tanks as most of the soldiers, as well as most of the officers, had never seen tanks before. Tanks did very effective work, and after having gone through the lines turned around and came back through them again, at the same time inflicting casualties." During the fighting of the day, the tanks themselves suffered only 16 casualties, of whom none were killed.

On October 4 came the second general attack along the whole front of the First

American Army. By repair and salvage work on disabled machines, 89 tanks had been made ready for action again, of which one company was assigned to the 28th Division and two companies were assigned to the 1st Division, which had relieved the 25th. The remaining tanks stayed in brigade reserve. The tank commander with the 1st Division found excellent support from the Infantry, whom they assisted against bitter resistance in the capture of Hill 240, north of Exermont, while those with the 28th Division pressed the fighting along the edges of the Argonne.

**Confirmed Optimists Withal**  
The most direct testimony to the severity of the work which they all underwent is found in the figures. 30 tanks were ready for action on October 5 out of the 89 which had been fit the day before. The rest had been destroyed or disabled, and 23 officers and enlisted men had been killed or wounded during the day.

Moreover, mechanical difficulties, due to the fighting all day against the great number of German pillboxes, were all becoming more troublesome, while an epidemic of influenza had caused many men to be evacuated and, wrote Major Brett in a report, "the nightly gassing on the positions around Charpeny has caused a little sickness and inconvenience." Nevertheless, he added, "The men and officers are in good spirits." It would seem that only confirmed optimists occupied positions in the Tank Corps.

It was not until October 7 that any machines were called into action again, and then the eight which were fit for duty on the west side of the Aire went in to assist the attack of the 23rd Division that morning on the heights of Châtel-Chery. One of the tanks struck a mine and was disabled, but the remaining seven continued in the battle, which was a very severe and important one, throughout the day, being engaged chiefly in patrol work. After this engagement there was no particularly important tank activity for a week and during that time the remaining tanks were reorganized into a provisional company under Capt. Courtney Barnard. The strength of this company was ten officers and 149 enlisted men and it had 24 tanks at its disposal.

**Against Kriemhilde-Stellung**  
On October 14 the Provisional Company was loaned by the First Corps to the Fifth Corps to participate in an operation of the 2nd Division on the morning of the 15th against the Kriemhilde-Stellung positions between Landres-et-St. Georges and St. Georges. The tanks had to make a long night run from Exermont to the jumping off positions and were obliged to make such speed that many of them broke down and

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SUICIDE FLEET OF NAVY NOT LEAST FEATURE OF WAR

**Gobs Conducted Ex-Pleasure Yachts, Converted Into Convoys**

Naval historians of America will not have to depend on hearsay for a single detail respecting operations of the United States Navy in the war. There will be no confusion of dates or days, or facts, or incidents, or names.

For the Navy for some time has been engaged in preparing with painstaking care a voluminous symposium on exactly what every ship did in the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. It will all be down in black and white whenever a Naval historian decides that the story of the Navy's part in the war should be told. In addition, there is a resume of the high lights, which act as a guide and give the prospective writer plenty of interesting hooks on which to hang his story.

**Suicide Fleet a Feature**  
Not the least thrilling section of this history will be that dealing with the famous "suicide fleet" comprising high speed pleasure yachts turned over by American millionaires when the call came for convoys. There were many Naval authorities and others who were slightly dubious of the results this might accomplish by such a fleet. Pleasure craft, they argued, might be all right for the Hudson River or Long Island Sound, but in the stormy seas about the English and French coasts they believed the yachts would never live.

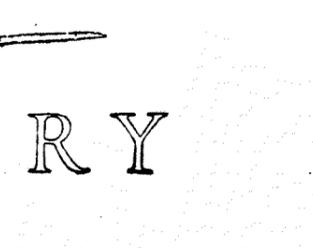
However, the gobs soon showed the world that they could take these pleasure boats out into any sea and at any hour of

the day or night, mostly at night. They used to pull out of Brest in the late afternoon, pick up a convoy in the early evening, and escort it into port. Many convoys were picked up at Quiberon Bay, where was fired the first salute accorded an American naval force, for it was in Quiberon Bay that John Paul Jones was honored by the French fleet in the days of the American Revolution.

And there is also a record of that black night in December, 1917, when after the German sunk had sunk four ships of a convoy in quick succession, one of those yachts, with searchlights blazing, and in utter defiance of further torpedoes dashed into the midst of the helpless vessels and crowded her decks with survivors. Only for her reckless bravery the toll of life that night would have been great.

Nor will the history omit the work of the jockies in France, especially those who operated the big Naval guns mounted on railway cars which nosed their way slowly behind the flying doughboys on trucks that had just been repaired by American Engineers.

**Bump for Von Gallwitz**  
These gobs were all about the front in Belgium, in the Argonne, and farther south. There were some particularly heavy ones at Charney, near Verdun, on which the German artillery scored some lucky hits. But the damage done to the Americans wasn't a marker compared to what the jockies did to the Germans, especially in the region of Lunau, Ontrades, villages, convoys and roads choked with German troops were their objectives—and if General Von Gallwitz's own headquarters happened to be in the way of one of these ponderous missiles, so much the worse for General Von Gallwitz's headquarters. He was lucky he wasn't in his headquarters at the time.



The Great American Doughboy smiles as he relates the incident, then asks again how long it will be before the boys get to head westward. He can tell you of a dozen places where he'd much rather be than the celebrated, oddly-named Spa.

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