

FIFTY HOURS' FLYING TO MAKE AVIATOR

Staff of Seasoned Young Veterans Training Cadets at Camp Hoare: WELL-EQUIPPED SCHOOL

Thousand Men Can Be Accommodated in Splendidly-Equipped Quarters.

The finest aviation school in America and probably in the world is now being conducted at Camp Hoare, situated on the southern part of the Camp Borden property. Here young Canadians are trained as pilots by instructors who have gained their experience during the past two and a half years of war in the actual work with the armies in the field.

The Imperial Royal Flying Corps has erected a camp and aerodrome in recent time, during the late winter and early spring, that is rivaling in its size, permanent character and efficiency. When the party of press men arrived at Camp Hoare yesterday, they marvelled at the amount of work that had been done and the way in which the buildings and accommodation of the new camp "had it over" those in the military camp.

The flying ground, an area about a mile by a mile and a quarter, has been stumped and leveled in order that the airplanes may rise and land without obstruction, or in running, without any ground having the light wings smashed. While none too even as yet, the ground is kept well watered near the sheds.

Fifteen Sheds

The airplanes are housed in fifteen sheds, each of which accommodates from six to ten machines, according to the type of the machine. The sheds are constructed with unobstructed lattice-work and baffle doors. The quarters of the officers, cadets and men are large, light, airy and of warm construction. The men are well housed and have their own recreation room and canteen.

In addition to the hangars there are large machine and repair shops where both planes and engines are kept in repair, several hundred mechanics looking after the machines.

The camp has many imperial features that differ from those of a Canadian one. The bunks are of English construction, and a straw tick is used on top of the boards, which run lengthwise of the bunk. Each squadron has a separate dining room for the men, with a common, large kitchen. A thousand men can be seated in the various dining rooms, which, with hot and cold water, are present in abundance.

The staff of instructors is a wonderful

collection of quiet English and Canadian officers, who have done marvelous feats during the war. While the majority of them are men still in their twenties, and one has done things well worth writing about, if only they were not so modest. Many of them wear one or more medals for the service they have rendered. Every one is an enthusiastic pilot, and the cadet who graduates to this school from the lower ones cannot but become likewise enthused.

The flying is mostly carried on in the early morning and evening hours, only the advanced cadets going up during the heat of the day. This is owing to the atmospheric conditions, as during the warmer hours air currents make it difficult to handle the machines.

Evening Flights

About half-past five, however, the machines are wheeled out and prepared for the evening flying by the several hundred mechanics. Cadets and instructors come out in heavy woolen-lined, leather coats, caps and gaiters, and climb into the front seat of the plane, with the instructor sitting behind them, each with a control lever, so that in case of an error on the part of the cadet the instructor can readily take the machine. Experienced cadets climb alone into the rear seats and make solo flights.

The training of the cadets is extremely thorough. Before a man enters this school he has received much previous training at the military school, and at Camp Hoare he first goes up with an instructor, until he has confidence that he can handle the machine.

The instructor also has to be satisfied that the cadet can handle the machine before he is allowed to make his first solo flight. No cadet ever has to go up; if he does not feel like it, he does not. How long the cadet flies with an instructor depends on many things, the weather, the individual, and the progress of the training.

In solo flying the cadet undergoes a special course of increasing difficulty until he is able to fly in the most perfect manner. He is allowed to make his first solo flight. No cadet ever has to go up; if he does not feel like it, he does not. How long the cadet flies with an instructor depends on many things, the weather, the individual, and the progress of the training.

While many of the pilots have been sent over to France from Britain with the Royal Flying Corps, others are being sent to the United States to take part in the operations of the American Expeditionary Force. The camp is a splendid example of the wide-hearted and thoroughly efficient manner in which the men of the British Empire are being trained to fill the various branches of the service necessary to win the war.

Frank Enright, 129 Peter street, was last night admitted to a Western Front hospital suffering from a gunshot wound in the eye and a hand cut about the face which, it is stated, were gained in a fight.

York County and Suburbs

NEW AVIATION CAMP GOES UP AT LEASIDE

Seven Hundred Men Busy Getting Buildings Ready for the Men.

Work has begun, for the imperial munitions board, on the new aviation camp at Leaside. Seven hundred men are putting the ground in shape, and by another week or ten days double this number will be on the job. Every effort is being made to rush the work, as it is the intention to have the camp in operation within six weeks. Besides the aviation corps there will be in training cadets to the number of six hundred. A large dining hall to seat over 200 men has been finished. Sleeping tents to the number of thirty have been put up. Nine abattoirs will soon be under construction, besides a number of buildings in which repairs will be made.

The Leaside munition plant is employing a large number of men, who are compelled, through lack of houses there, to live in Toronto.

EARLSCOURT LABOR MEN FAVOR CONSCRIPTION

"That the Earlscourt auxiliary of the labor party organization of Greater Toronto do not on record as being in favor of carrying this war to a successful conclusion, that is that the burden of war be shared by all of Canada's citizenship and not by the few who are in a position to support the principle of a fair selective policy of conscription of man-power, if only on the condition that the government does its duty, in seeing that food, finances and other means sustenance to life, such as railways, steamships and all natural resources, are likewise and primarily conscripted."

The above resolution was passed last night at the organization meeting of the Greater Toronto labor party at the Earlscourt district, at Maitly Hall, Bloor and St. Clair avenues. The resolution included reference to the dependence of soldiers and to the policy of the labor party in Great Britain, whose action had safeguarded the British workingman in after-war conditions.

President of the League of war six association opened the meeting, and the election of officers for the Earlscourt district was held. The following were elected: Chairman, G. F. Doonan; secretary, Robert Sproule; treasurer, J. H. White; and a number of other officers. J. T. Williams, R. M. McParlane and W. Clements.

AURORA GIVES VETERANS STIRRING WELCOME

Lance-Corp. Hilliard, formerly a resident of Aurora, and later attached to a city battalion, who has been invalided home from France, was given a great reception in Aurora last night. The town council, a great throng of citizens and the band of the 2nd York Regiment, on his arrival. A big meeting was held at the bank, where addresses were given by J. M. W. Taylor and others. Pte. Hilliard is suffering from nervous breakdown and will go in a few days to the Convalescent Home at Whitby.

CLUB ENGAGES VETERAN.

The directors of the Oakwood Lawn Bowling Club have engaged John Wilfred Calhoun, a returned veteran, to superintend the club's green for the season 1917. Mr. Calhoun went overseas with the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion, and was wounded on several occasions and is now in a convalescent home in Toronto.

PTE. TEMPLETON WOUNDED.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Templeton, Arlington avenue, Wychwood, received information yesterday that their son, Pte. John Templeton, is in an English hospital suffering from shrapnel wounds.

SCARBORO NEWS.

Scarboro Old Boys please attend annual meeting, Empingham's Hotel, 2 p.m., Saturday, June 2.

Bombs Dropped on Ghent By Aeroplanes of Allies

Amsterdam, via London, Thursday, May 21.—The Telegraaf says entente allied aeroplanes dropped bombs on Ghent, Belgium, Monday evening, partially demolishing the St. Pieter Station, one of the most important railroad centres in Belgium. The newspaper adds that many persons were killed or wounded, and that surrounding buildings were damaged.

Fly From London to Rome With Three Stops on Way

Rome, via Paris, May 20.—A British biplane, with five persons on board, arrived here today direct from London, having stopped only at Paris, Turin and Milan on the way. The aviators on their arrival here were given an enthusiastic reception by a crowd of officers assembled at the Centrale airdrome.

BIG POST OFFERED CHURCHILL.

London, Thursday, May 21.—The Daily Chronicle says Winston Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, recently has been offered an important post in the government. The newspaper, however, says nothing concerning Col. Churchill's acceptance or declination of the offer.

SCORE'S DEPENDABLE SERGE SUITINGS.

In these days, when the dye stuffs are of so uncertain a quality, and so undependable for "fastness," it is with special satisfaction that during the Score's \$50,000 Estate Sale you may choose a guaranteed indelible dye. Try a Score's serge suitings woven from the very finest Botany yarns, and choose it with the absolute assurance that you are selecting by long odds the best value in the city at any price, and the special sale price of thirty-two dollars.

BACK TO THE FRONT.

President of Sunderland A.A. Recovers from Wounds and is Again in Rank.

Mrs. Edward Hedley, 99 Caledonia road, Earlscourt, is in receipt of a letter from her husband, Pioneer Edward Hedley, stating that he is discharged from the Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Buxton, where he has been under medical treatment for scalp wounds for the past twelve months, and is now attached to the Canadian Ordnance Corps.



Photograph of part of the wreck of a C. P. R. freight train at Donlands yesterday, when twenty cars were piled up, caused by a spread rail.

American Decoration Day is Observed at Hamilton by G.A.R.

Hamilton, Thursday, May 21.—American decoration day was observed here yesterday by the members of the Col. W. W. Cooke Post, G.A.R. The graves of about sixty former members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Hamilton and Holy Sepulchre cemeteries were visited and decorated with floral offerings.

Among those taking part were Dr. Banks Nelson, honorary chaplain; Capt. E. P. Coleman, a veteran of the Spanish-American war; Harry Clark, provost adjutant, and Richard Butcher, provost commander, and Jose De Oliveira, American consul.

JUNK DEALER ARRESTED.

Hamilton, Thursday, May 21.—On a charge of receiving stolen goods, Isaac Diomethal, a junk dealer of this city, was arrested last night by Detectives Shirley and Smith. It is alleged that he purchased a quantity of motor car accessories that had been stolen from a local garage.

WANT ADDITION TO SCHOOL.

Hamilton, Thursday, May 21.—The ratepayers of the Homedale district of Barton Township have passed a resolution to request the township council to issue debentures for \$27,000 to pay for the cost of building a four-room addition to Patmold School. It was stated that the new school could not accommodate the pupils of the district.

BALFOUR SEES END OF WAR APPROACH

All Combatants Feel Relative Exhaustion of Men and Materials.

Montreal, May 20.—Addressing the Canadian Club here this afternoon, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, defended the arrangement made by his government with Japan and France and by Sir Edward Grey with Russia from the charge made by Germany that the combination was formed with a hostile intention to Germany. He showed that these arrangements had not been made it would not have been found possible to organize immediate resistance against the danger which burst upon the entire world. It was obvious why Germany was so anxious to bring about a hostile intent. The arrangement with Japan was potentially outside the German question, and the arrangement with France was intended to bring together two great peoples between whom petty, not none the less dangerous causes of friction were always arising; differences aggravated as much as possible by the central powers of Europe. There never was an arrangement more sincerely intended to promote the cause of peace.

Troubles Well Faced.

Discussing the war's progress, Mr. Balfour said:

"There were troubles we had to face when the war began. They have been faced not unsuccessfully. The troubles and difficulties which meet us as the war draws towards its termination are necessarily of a different kind. They are of a kind that every combatant feels—which I am confident our enemies feel far more than ourselves—but which all of us necessarily feel. The chief difficulties arise from the relative exhaustion of men and of material. It is inevitable. I want to say to you that we have no subject for discouragement. It should only suggest and promote more vigorous efforts on the part of every one of the great communities concerned."

ROWELL MAY ENTER COALITION MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 1).

lamentary term and the conduct of the war.

No one is bold enough to predict who is to enter the new government. It may be confidently stated that Sir Robert Borden has not taken any of his present colleagues into his confidence, and leading Liberals, like Sir George P. Graham, insist that the opposition members have no information from Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to what his plans may be in respect to a coalition.

Some of the private members on the government side are inclined to sulk at the idea of Liberals going into the government, and some of the private members on the opposition side are outspoken in declaring themselves in favor of a general election.

The fate of the country seems to be in the hands of two men. The prime minister is ready for a coalition, but he is dealing with nobody except Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If a coalition is formed it will rely for support largely upon the public opinion of the country rather than upon any clucking for votes and influence among the members of the house. The Conservatives are not anxious for an election, and the Liberals fear an election on the conscription issue, although most of them profess to believe that conscription itself would be defeated on a plebiscite. On the whole it may be said that parliament would welcome a coalition government not enthusiastically, but as the only way to avoid an election.

RUSSIA MAY SEIZE PRIVATE PROPERTY

Relative Failure of War Loan Impels Government to Action.

TO PUNISH CAPITALISTS

Hoarding of Currency is Responsible for Necessity for Confiscation.

Petrograd, May 30, via London, May 31.—The provisional government is seriously considering a widespread scheme of confiscation of private property. This is the result of the relative failure of the war loan, due to the hoarding of currency.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that the government tomorrow will issue a communication reporting capitalists for not subscribing to the loan, and declaring that the aim of the war loan is to prevent the flooding of the country with fresh paper currency not backed by gold. The government, the communication will say, must, as things stand, issue more and more paper, with the result that a further depreciation in the paper already issued will occur.

The communication will add that the capitalists will feel that this kind of confiscation is much more burdensome than voluntary subscriptions to an interest-bearing war loan. The sole aim of the confiscation being to call in paper money, war stocks will be exempted. The government will further remind persons who hoard currency that the confiscation by no means exhausts the category of possible preventive and punitive measures.

Canadian Troops Sent Overseas Exceed Three Hundred Thousand

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, May 20.—Sir Edward Kemp stated in the commons today that the total number of officers and men who had sailed for England up to May 1 last, was 312,502. The number of soldiers on duty in Canada on that date was 25,475. He said there was no record of the number of men who had been sent back to Canada as unfit for military duty.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The weekly communication of the British admiralty on the losses of merchantmen from submarine attack in the past week, shows a notable and noteworthy reduction in the number of vessels and 1,600 tons. Only one of these went down as against nine reported sunk in the preceding week. The total losses of vessels of more than 1600 tons burthen for the past week stand at 18, the same number as were sunk in the preceding week. This report includes all mercantile tonnage, whether employed privately or by the government, and known as destroyed by mine or submarine. This, of course, includes British ships sunk in the Mediterranean. The smallness of the losses in coasting vessels or those under 1600 tons, suggests that the British counter-campaign has driven the U-boats completely out to sea. The arrivals and sailings from British ports in the past week totaled 6427, as against 6423 the preceding week. This news shows an encouraging gain.

The destruction of 18 sea-going merchantmen against the same number destroyed last week, also suggests that the naval campaign has not succeeded so well against the large submarines. These have a great cruising radius, they proceed far out to sea, and they stay out longer than the smaller fry, so they are harder to track out and destroy. If the British navy, naval writers maintain, can have a reasonable amount of success against these craft, it dooms the submarine as a really effective instrument against commerce. The next few weeks will, perhaps, have an important story to tell, an important improvement in anti-submarine methods to disclose. The many successful encounters of merchantmen with the U-boats also show the great value and importance of arming merchantmen.

Sir Douglas Haig got down to a nine-word bulletin in his report from the western front last night. Experience has shown that the less he speaks the more he does, for his work comes just before the battle. News from the western front discloses that both the British and French are preparing for further offensive strokes on a grand scale. General Nivelle, for his part, only mentions a lively artillery action in the Champagne. The French batteries fired the last shots in this engagement. On the Salonica front the French record artillery activity only, the storm centres being the right bank of the Vardar and the Cerna Bend.

In the air above the German lines in France, the British have renewed the effort with redoubled vigor, and the last few days have served as the occasion for the most desperate combats of the war in the sky. One of the encounters was fought 19,000 feet above the ground. The toll of German aircraft which the British destroyed in May runs up into the hundreds. Last Sunday's fighting accounted for thirty alone. Every night British squadrons drop many tons of explosives on military points back of the German lines.

The latest Italian attack north of Gorizia had a local objective and it succeeded in reaching it. The Italians kept up a heavy artillery action on the Julian front all yesterday. Three successive attempts of the Austrians failed to regain Hill 652. On the Carso Plateau, except west of Medeazza, where they occupied additional ground, the Italians continued the consolidation of their new positions and the strengthening of their new line. Their offensive has seemingly passed into the usual lull. It will rest with the British and the French, perhaps, to take up next the symphony in the "orchestra of Mars." The artillery firing on the Russian front, however, has become livelier.

The peace program of the Austrian and German delegates to the Socialist conference at Stockholm, it would seem, contains adequate provisions to ensure the continuance of the war by the allies till doomday. Besides other stipulations to which the allies have already expressed utter objection, this program calls for the restoration of freedom of commerce on land and sea, the modification of the protectionist system, the establishment of international administration for all maritime routes and inter-oceanic canals, and internationally built railways; the prohibition of capture or arming of merchantmen, abolition of prize courts; the reduction of the contraband list, removing from it, especially, all raw materials used for clothing or food; the modification of the rights of blockade and the restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare. The Socialist delegates express their opposition to the annexation of Belgium and declare their friendliness to Serbia's independence. They oppose annexations and indemnities.

Translated into plain English and into particular terms, the Socialist program, among other things, thus aims at restricting the maritime rights of Great Britain by preventing the capture or arming of merchantmen. By the arming of merchantmen always recognized in international law, the allies are providing them with protection against assassination by submarines. The capture of ships which the Socialists want given up has always been regarded, British authorities say, as a humane means of reducing the enemy to submission. The reduction of the contraband list as suggested, would permit Germany to import foodstuffs and cottons, all as valuable for the making of explosives and the clothing of armies as for the sustenance of the population and the clothing of civilians. Modification of the rights of blockade would, of course, favor Germany, which is now enduring the rigors of blockade. Germany has lost the command of the air. The Socialists therefore want modification of the mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare. The United States has built the Panama Canal, an inter-oceanic waterway, at its own expense. The Socialists want all inter-oceanic canals placed under international administration. This, it seems, would give Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey a voice in its administration, a potential excuse for intervention some day.

Jule and Jay J. Allen Present

The Fall of Bapaume

— (Latest Official War Film of the British Government) —

Australian patrol passing thru wreckage of Bapaume.

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