

## GAINING SKILL IN AIR FIGHTING

French Work Out Tactics With  
Great Precision

SERVICE WELL ORGANIZED

Wireless Outposts Enable Com-  
munication to be Kept up 220  
Miles From Home Station of  
Flying Craft

Paris, Oct. 28.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Now that France has developed an aerial force with battle-planes, fighter-planes, scouts, and lesser aircraft, which the officers refer to as torpedo-planes, it has been necessary to organize this overland service with the same exactness of details that armies and fleets are organized, with tactics and manoeuvres of advance and retreat, attack and defense. Unlike an army or fleet, which can move only in one direction, parallel with the surface of the earth or water, a fleet of air warships can move in any direction—upward, downward, forward or backward, and at any oblique.

All of these tactics of the air are now being worked out with precision. Already the official reports refer almost daily to the manoeuvres of an "escadrille," which is the French term for a squadron of air fighters, and soon there will be mention of the advance or recoil of the "right wing" or "left wing" of these squadrons, as the tactics provide for the same assembling of a number of "escadrilles" into fleets which can be increased in size almost indefinitely. Wells, the English novelist, suggested the deadly effect of 1,000 aeroplanes hovering over Berlin and dropping bombs. The number and manoeuvre were at the time regarded as fantastic. But the organization of squadrons and fleets of battle-planes and fighters brings this measure within realization, and already one attack has been made with sixty aeroplanes, two with more than sixty, and five with from thirty to forty air fighters.

The "escadrille," which is the unit of the aerial organization, at first consisted of six aeroplanes. But the rapid development of fighting types changed the organization so that the "escadrille" is now made up practically as follows:—  
Six scout-aeroplanes (avions d'observation).  
Two armed cruiser-aeroplanes with three-inch guns (avions de chasse).  
One battle-plane with two three-inch guns and one machine-gun (avion de combat).  
Nine lorries, nine trailers, nine portable canvas aero-sheds, three autos.

There is one lorry and trailer and one shed for each of the fighting craft, so as

to transport it rapidly to any point and house it until needed. The autos are for the commanding officers and to follow up the fliers when possible. Gasoline, tools, supplies, etc., are carried on the lorries.

Each "Escadrille" The "Escadrille" thus made up is commanded by a commissioned officer of the army who acts as pilot of the squadron. Commissioned officers also operate the fighting and cruising aeroplanes, with expert non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the lesser craft. Including the soldiers on the lorries, trailers, etc., an "Escadrille" has a complement of upward of seventy officers and men, of which, however, only a dozen or so are actual fliers.

Rene Bernard, the newly designated secretary of state for aviation, has recently given opportunity for the inspection of the new types of air fighters. The battle-planes and the cruiser-planes are the two main developments. Only partial description of these craft is permitted, nothing can be stated as to the number of planes of the monster battle-planes. But it is permitted to indicate its power by saying that it has carried two three-inch cannons, one at either tip, and a rapid-fire machine-gun in the middle, just above the pilot. The recoil of the cannons does not jar the craft, owing to an automatic device.

The other type, cruiser-aeroplanes, mount one three-inch cannon in the middle and just ahead of the pilot. These aeroplanes can mount almost straight up from the ground, at the rate of about 2,000 meters in two minutes, so that they can go straight up to an enemy as soon as he is observed, instead of mounting slowly on long curves as of old.

But France is not stopping with these new devices, and her engineers and constructors are inspired with the thought of a rich prize of 50,000 francs for a still further advance, which will realize 200 kilometers an hour with four motors, two pushing and two pulling.

Directed From Paris The "Escadrille" or squadron is only the unit of organization and it is in assembling them that the real fighting manoeuvres are accomplished. The directing head of the organization is here in Paris, connected with the Ministry of War. Here all the orders are given and the service regulated. The machines themselves are at aero parks scattered all over France. Here they are gathered in hundreds given their final tests before going to the fighting line.

But it is on the fighting line that the real manoeuvres begin. The aero parks for actual service are a short distance in rear of the fighting forces, each park at the front being made up of four "Escadrilles." So that as each "Escadrille" has nine aeroplanes of various form, the four "Escadrilles" of each park comprise thirty-six aeroplanes, including battle-planes, cruiser-planes, and scout-planes. In turn these parks back of the line are connected so that this equipment of thirty-six machines in each can be rapidly brought together for a concerted attack or defence. As these parks stretch from end to end of the long battle line, their number and aggregate of air craft must be very large. As stated concentrations of sixty-five fighting craft

## LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK CROSS, FEVERISH

When Constipated or Bilious Give  
"California Syrup  
of Figs"

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing. When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, nothing can be stated as to the number of planes of the monster battle-planes. But it is permitted to indicate its power by saying that it has carried two three-inch cannons, one at either tip, and a rapid-fire machine-gun in the middle, just above the pilot. The recoil of the cannons does not jar the craft, owing to an automatic device.

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will go in meeting what other nations might regard as their rights, and it is the absence of that knowledge on the other hand that is a major factor in precipitating those very wars which is the object of your preparation against. That is not an argument against preparedness. It is an argument for knowledge of the preparedness for.

"What policy are your arms going to defend? Which nations accept that policy and which do not? How far could you modify to meet their views? How far are you prepared to go with others in maintaining some general policy of the nations designed to protect the interests of all?"

If you do not answer these questions definitely and associate their answers with your military preparation, that preparation, however great, will fail not merely to maintain peace, but to insure the protection of your rights and interests.

THAT MATTER OF  
MACHINE GUNS

(Ottawa Free Press) Four months ago the government encouraged Ottawa press correspondents to submit proposals for the purchase of machine guns. For four months contributions have been pouring in; the government has received and acknowledged them; it holds over a million dollars in cash sent in by individuals, companies, municipalities, provinces and even from the employees of departments of the federal government.

Through the press the government gave the people to understand that guns bought by voluntary subscription would be furnished to Canadian forces in addition to the regulation allotment of four machine guns to a battalion. Today the government announces that it never asked for voluntary contributions of machine guns and that it does not want such contributions. The announcement has created great surprise. No explanation given.

There is no explanation of the government's repudiation of its machine gun subscription. The campaign began a few days after General Hughes left for Europe and while Hon. Mr. Loughheed was acting minister of defence. General Sir Hughes declines to answer the question, but says that since his return he has been asked to look into the matter and that he will report to the government. He has not yet reported.

Contributions Poured In "The spirit of the people at that time was largely aroused through interviews from men from the front, which stated that the German superiority in machine guns was very great. So that the public without taking the subject up with the government poured in their contributions strongly that the money should be spent in this way. I did say that their patriotism so expressed was highly commendable. The people indicated on the government taking their money for the purpose and it is natural to be expected that the government should carry out its people's wishes. At the same time it was pointed out that entirely irrespective of these subscriptions the government had ordered all the machine guns available."

The Ontario government came into the field with an offer of 500 guns. This was placed. At the same time we had ordered machine guns to furnish a complement at least twice of that authorized by the British regulation. We had also taken up with the war office the desirability of our troops being equipped with a complement of guns sufficiently in advance of that allowed by the British regulations.

Forty tons of letters and parcels a day are sent to the British troops at the front from England.

## REINDEER HERD IS WIPED OUT

Attempt to Settle Them in Peace  
River District Falls—Fires Drove  
Them Frantic—Stampeded and  
Were Shot by Indians

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The efforts of the government to propagate reindeer in the Peace River country and in the Great Slave district have proven unsuccessful and of the original herd of fifty, which were sent north from Labrador in 1911, there is now but one lonely survivor. He is at present lord of all he surveys on an island in Great Slave Lake.

The chief difficulty was the "bull" files of the north, which drove the reindeer frantic in the summer. The result was that they stampeded through the strongest enclosures their keepers could build and were lost and shot by the Indians. Reindeer have thrived in Alaska, but apparently the Peace River country and the valley of the Mackenzie were not suitable for them. Later an effort may be made to introduce them in the Yukon where there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed.

An effort was even made to cross them with caribou. It was thought that the result might be an animal which could be domesticated, could be driven and used as is the reindeer, while able to stand the climate. This experiment failed for a peculiar reason. The superstitious Indians of the north have a tradition that centuries ago their ancestors entered into a treaty with the caribou whereby they agreed not to capture them alive, or degrade them by using them for domestic purposes. While the Indians will shoot the caribou they will not capture them alive. They stubbornly insisted on abiding by this treaty. They feared that if the treaty were broken the caribou would disappear or seek new haunts. Liberal offers of money were made to the Indians to capture the caribou but without success. The efforts of the forest rangers to capture some specimens were not successful. Without the assistance of the cunning of the reindeer the caribou could not be secured. The idea had to be abandoned and the treaty with the caribou is still inviolate.

It was in 1911 that Dr. Grenfell suggested to the Canadian government that he believed reindeer could be successfully propagated in the Peace River basin. He believed that they would prove as valuable to settlers as to the government. He pointed out the success of the introduction of reindeer in Alaska. It was decided to try the plan and in the fall of 1911 a herd of fifty were brought across the continent to the Great Slave country. Forty-five of the fifty survived the trip, which considering the length and hardships of the trip, was considered very satisfactory. They were placed on a point on Great

Slave Lake which was closely fenced in. The animals wintered well, but when the flies came with the summer they stampeded. Crazed by the flies they broke through the fencing and scattered in the heavy woods of the district. They captured about half and held them for the rest of the season and for the winter. It was decided to move them where it was thought the flies would be less bothersome. They were taken to Fort Smith to be transported by boat to the island. Transportation facilities in the far north are slow and in the meantime they were herded as they were lost and shot by the Indians. They were so much that they again stampeded, some even swimming the rapids in the Great Slave river, which is very broad at that point. Ten were rounded up. Several died during the winter, but the remainder were finally rounded up on the island in the lake. However, they have not thrived.

BORDEN'S MAN (From the Toronto Star).—It was Armand Lavergne and men like him who prevented Canada from making a contribution to the navy," said Mayor Church in a recruiting speech. The mayor is somewhat mixed in his history. It was the Laurier naval policy that Armand Lavergne fought against. He helped defeat Laurier by fighting the party that afterwards proposed to make a naval contribution. He was offered a portfolio in the government for his humanitarian work in Belgium, but declined it. He selected a

man for the portfolio, and to that man the portfolio was given. Lavergne helped unmake the Laurier government and he helped to make the Borden government and all the time he was making the same anti-British speeches he is making now.

TWO UNITED STATES  
SUPER-DREADNAUGHTS  
TO BE BUILT AT ONCE  
Washington, Nov. 16.—Bids will be opened at the navy department tomorrow for the two 32,000 ton super-Dreadnaughts authorized by the last congress. The act limited the cost of these ships to approximately \$15,000,000 each. The two new ships will be built on plans prepared after secret experiments to develop means of lessening danger from submarine attack. These experiments are continuing, and are said to be meeting with marked success.

KING ALBERT SENDS  
THANKS TO BELGIAN  
RELIEF COMMISSION  
Lapenne, Belgium, Nov. 16, via London.—King Albert of Belgium has sent a telegram to the commission for relief in Belgium in reply to its congratulations upon the event of his name day. "I am very greatly touched by your congratulations, King Albert's message read. I thank you heartily and wish to express once more my sincere gratitude for your humanitarian work in Belgium," he declined it. He selected a

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Puts Another  
Face on It

Many a man thoughtfully takes his cup of tea or coffee at a meal and declares that it doesn't hurt him!

But wait until the poisonous drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee begins to show its cumulative effects, and puts a different face on the proposition.

It's a fact anyone can verify, that caffeine hardens the arteries, brings on premature old age, and sallows and wrinkles the skin. Some of the signs are headache, irritability, biliousness, heart flutter, sleeplessness, dizziness, "lag," and so on.

The way out is to quit both tea and coffee, and for a pleasant, healthful beverage use

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## NORMAN ANGELL WARNS UNITED STATES OF JAPAN

English Author Predicts That Japs  
Will Wage War on Americans

New York, Nov. 16.—This country is bound to be led into a war with Japan, in the opinion of Norman Angell, the English author and newspaper man who believes that now is the time for the United States to frame a real international policy. He advocated preparedness in policy, before the Women's Peace Party at the Educational Building, saying in part:

"The advocates of American preparedness seem to imply that American policy in no way touches the rest of the world and that American military force can only have one object to repel predatory raids upon American territory. These advocates seem to say: 'All we ask of the foreigner is to kindly keep out. And as we don't intend to argue about that, why need worry about a foreign policy?' Well, that attitude if persisted in, will one day land this country, however great its military force, in disaster, in possibly ruin and in a war which will transform the character of American civilization—Prussianize it—wars which real preparedness, preparedness on the side of policy as well as on the side of arms, would have avoided. I have said that military force is always the last resort to defend a policy and not a country. That could be illustrated abundantly of course, from the history of Europe. If this country is led into a war with Japan, as I think it probably will, it will be over the question of the rights of Japanese laborers in Hawaii or the Philippines, or the different treatment of their citizens in the United States or the open door in China; and if Japan is joined by some European power—their won't fight this country unless she is—that power will not be thinking of the invasion or conquest of this country, but of the use you intend to put your virtual domination of the Spanish-American republics; your European enemy will be actuated by the fear that you may use that power to exact commercial preference in these immense territories or to exclude them in some way. 'Now nobody knows where is your policy about these things, nor how far you

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