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MAN WHO TAUGHT "ACES" TO FLY FORCED TO REST

Trained More Super-Aces Than Any Other Instructor in British Flying Corps.

LT.-COL. BISHOP AND MAJ. BARKER Famous Canadian Aviators, Were His Pupils, as Were Several American Flyers.

(Cross-Atlantic News Service. Copyright.) By Paul Brewster.

London, May 15.—An unassuming, sandy-haired boy of quiet speech, holds the record for the number of super-aces ever trained by one instructor. He is Flight Lieutenant D. A. R. Chapman, late of the British Royal Flying Corps.

Two famous Canadian aviators, Lt. Col. Bishop, and Major Barker, and the late Major Mannock, the British pilot who accounted for seventy odd enemy aircraft, were taught to fly by Chapman. He also instructed the late American ace, 2nd Lt. J. McArthur, in the principles of aerial combat, and the American ace, Lt. P. Warrington Gillett, who accounted for 25 hostile planes.

Chapman also served three times on the Western Front, being invalided home each time as the result of wounds. He was officially credited with 3,000 hours flying.

Many American aviators who learned to fly fighting machines in England before going to France, fought to be instructed by Chapman, because his training was so thorough.

Like Capt. Ritchie-Baker and other successful pilots, he is an expert racing automobile driver.

"One of the worst moments in an instructor's life is when he watches his pupil go off on his first flight alone. There is always a paramount fear that the man might crash and kill himself. But some natural born flyers have the luck of the devil."

"I instructed a fellow once—I have forgotten his name—who, after he had been flying for about ten hours, was up in a small Armstrong-Whitworth biplane flying at a height of about 2,500 feet, when his right upper plane came off—and he landed safely. He crashed the machine, of course, but the fact remains that he escaped with but a few scratches. However, he was unable to explain how he maneuvered the machine to get out of his predicament, and I am sure that no one else could, so we put it down to just 'mere luck'."

Lieutenant Colonel Bishop, according to Chapman, although he was not lacking in the "feel of the air," did not show any particular qualification for flying beyond being very keen to learn and having a "prominent determination to see things through and get to France as quickly as possible."

"The ear marks of the ace were there, however," said Chapman, "for Colonel Bishop soon became one of the star pupils of the training aerodrome and the 'terror' of the aerial machine gun range."

"Our machine gun officer used to complain," said Chapman, "that the targets had to be replaced every time 'Bully' got through firing—he literally tore the canvas planes on the range up."

"Major Barker," he continued, "was one of the most nervous pilots I have ever seen. I believe that he would fly any type of machine ever invented and attack anything that the 'Boche' ever put out."

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Killing The Goose That Laid The Egg

"The Iron Age" Publishes a Letter from a Philadelphia Man in Reference to Sale of Several Large Cotton Mills.

Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia writes the following letter to "The Iron Age" magazine regarding the sale of several large cotton mills in Philadelphia.

To the Editor:—Within the past few weeks several large cotton mills in Philadelphia have been sold. The cases were not the usual ones of "going concerns" of long established reputation and in good financial condition, simply changing hands, or passing into combinations with other concerns engaged in similar production. It is told on excellent authority that all the machinery of these mills is being dismantled and packed for shipment, and that much of it has already gone from this country to be set up as quickly as possible in a foreign land, there to be operated by foreigners under more favorable conditions with respect to labor.

Attractive offers to purchase were made through agents of the foreign capitalists, who did not themselves appear in the transactions; but it is pretty well known that Japanese merchants are the real buyers and it is suspected that the Japanese Government is financing the deals. There are straws which show the way that "trade winds" are now blowing, and if continued, will in time—perhaps not a long time—have a disastrous effect upon American manufacturing industries, especially upon labor.

Here were mills that have been continuously in operation for many years and in all human probability would have continued indefinitely to employ hundreds or thousands of men and women who have been trained in these special occupations, except for one principal reason. What is that reason? In an interview with the president of one of the largest mills recently sold and now being dismantled I learned this reason.

I was told that the demands of labor, notwithstanding high wages that have been cheerfully given to meet the high cost of living, have become so intolerable that it is almost impossible to make contracts or to carry on business with any assurance of reasonable profit in the future; hence, when the opportunity came—like a bolt from the blue sky—to close out the entire industry for cash there was no other course left to pursue than to accept it. American operatives by hundreds and perhaps by thousands are thus being suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of work, and while they may find for a time new avenues of employment the time will probably

come when they will find other mills similarly abandoned and a constantly growing army of out-of-work people. Perhaps this gloomy view may be considered pessimistic, but if warning is given and taken in time by labor in this country the disaster may be averted. As conditions now obtain it certainly looks as though labor has been demoralized by high wages, with extravagant expenditures for luxuries instead of careful conservation of these fat pay envelopes against future necessities and future uncertainties. In other words, it may be truly said that labor is "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

Strange to say, labor fails to realize that nothing is more conducive to the high cost of living than strikes. As a weapon the strike has proved on innumerable occasions to be a boomerang that injures the striker more than the strikemen.

Nothing has stimulated the introduction of automatic machinery so

greatly as strikes. But the purchase outright of large mills in this country and the transportation of the machinery to foreign lands, there to be set up and operated by foreigners on American methods, with far cheaper native labor, is an entirely new feature of ominous portent hitting both ways—depriving our workers of tools and assisting competition from other lands where those tools are being put into operation.

MAKING MONEY IN GERMANY Berlin, May 17.—Fifty gangs of banknote forgers have been discovered and arrested in Germany as a result of the labors of a recently instituted special department of the Reichsbank dealing with counterfeit money.

New types of German bank notes are in course of preparation, which are claimed to be absolutely foolproof.

CRIMINAL COURT AT GAGETOWN Gagetown, May 15.—In the County Court, Judge's Criminal Court at Gagetown, today, His Honor Judge Whelan presiding, John Rennie of Rothwell, Queens County, was indicted on the charge of assaulting his brother-in-law, Elbridge Grant, by stabbing him with a knife, at his home in Rothwell, on May 14th. Grant was considerably injured during the fracas.

The accused underwent a preliminary examination at Minto before Magistrate Hallifax, and on being committed to stand his trial, elected before the Clerk of the Peace to be tried by the Speedy Trials Act. On the indictment being read this morning, the accused pleaded "not guilty." After three witnesses had been examined by the prosecution, the court

adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday, 18th May, to take the evidence of Dr. Hay of Chipman, who had attended the wounds of the injured man.

F. M. O'Neill, Clerk of the Peace for Queens, conducted the prosecution. The May sittings of the Queens County Circuit Court opens Tuesday, May 18th, at 2 in the afternoon. His Honor Judge Chandler, will preside. It is expected that a large number of civil cases will be entered for trial at this sitting.

SIG. NITTI WILL FORM NEW CABINET Rome, May 17.—Signor Nitti, whose cabinet resigned last week, has accepted an invitation by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Ministry. The invitation was extended today, after the King had conferred with former Premiers Tittoni and Orlando.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Ottawa, May 18.—Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, presented his first budget to the House today. Prior to stating his taxation proposals, Sir Henry gave an extensive review of the financial and economic position of the Dominion.

Conditions obtaining not only in Canada, but all over the world, he said, were very different from the conditions which prevailed while the war was in progress. Then the compelling necessity of the moment required the raising of large sums of money. It was absolutely imperative that there should be no check on production, no hindering of the war effort.

Today conditions were changed. The war was won. Expenses were great. Canada, with other countries which participated in the titanic struggle, was faced with a pyramid of debt.

"The duty today," Sir Henry declared, "is not only to carry on the government of the country without any addition to the debt but, on the other hand, to promote measures which will reduce the nation's indebtedness." The task, while heavy, was not so severe as the obstacles which Canada had overcome in the five years of war and stress.

War Effort in Peace Time. "Indeed," Sir Henry proceeded, "were it possible for the country again to become as united and earnest as it was during the war period, if it were possible for each and all of us to sink all differences, class and sectional interests and jealousies into an effort toward re-establishing a Canada as united and co-ordinated as that which won the war, the task would indeed be easy and simple."

Sir Henry sketched the progress of Canadian trade, showing how an excess of imports over exports had within the last few years changed to an excess of exports over imports. He gave further series of tables showing steady growth in the production of wheat, of farm products generally, of growth in the product of mine and forest, in fisheries and in manufactures, in bank deposits, in fire and life insurance policies.

"He said," the progress of the past but a fair indication, the problems of today and tomorrow may be faced without doubt of a successful issue."

The Debt. Sir Henry turned to the national debt, making an analysis of the assets to show how far they should be deducted from the gross debt for calculating the net debt. He said that of the financial year, the national debt according to ledgers of the finance department stood:

Gross debt, \$3,014,432,744.92.
Less investments, \$1,078,537,465.27.
Net debt, \$1,935,895,279.65.

Beyond all question, Sir Henry went on, it was a matter of importance that the exact position of the country's debt should be cleared. While the books were correctly kept and the entries properly made, some of the investments could not be characterized as active investments.

The result of providing for contra account and of treating the inactive items as items that ought to go in suspense or capital account was to reduce the investments included in calculating the net debt by \$337,359,124.07, and to increase the net debt as shown from \$1,935,895,279.65 to \$2,273,254,403.62.

Sir Henry said that in Canada, as everywhere, there had been inflation in the price of commodities, inflation in currency and inflation in credit.

For the purposes of comparison, he tabulated the combined note circulation of the Dominion and of the banks as on March 31, 1914, and as on March 31, 1920, giving the gold held in each case.

The circulation increase in combined circulation was 108 per cent. In Great Britain between 1914 and the end of 1919, note circulation had increased 207 per cent. The circulation of the United States showed an increase of 70 per cent. from June 30, 1914, to June 30, 1919. The circulation of other countries taking a prominent part in the war, had increased to far greater percentages.

Under all these circumstances, bearing in mind that Canada before the war had to borrow abroad to finance her own requirements, bearing in mind that during the war and since the armistice she had not only financed herself but had also extended credits to other nations, "the situation of the country's currency is very remarkably good."

The percentage of the gold reserves

Here's Your Golden Opportunity

To Prove Your Practical Christianity And Do Good To Your Fellowmen.

DENY Yourself Something And Respond To This Appeal.

Leader of the Opposition in Dominion Parliament, Says:—

"I have through personal observation seen something of the service the Army is rendering humanity, not only in Canada and the United States, but also in Europe and the Orient. I shall esteem it a privilege to be included as one of the members of a Territorial Committee of Patrons who endorse the movement."

ARE YOU WILLING to look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness?

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, President of Privy Council says:—

"I need hardly say that I consider the important social work which the Army is carrying on of very great practical benefit, particularly at a time like this. It expresses the Christian spirit of brotherhood, and that spirit was never more needed than today. I trust your Jubilee may mark the beginning of a new era of enlarged usefulness in the work of the Army."

HON. BIR H. C. DRAYTON, K. C. M. G., Dominion Minister of Finance, says:—

"It is not necessary for me to wish you complete success. The measure of public confidence which the Army has always enjoyed, and which has been so remarkably enhanced on account of its war activities, assure a ready response to any appeal which the maintenance and extension of its work may make necessary."

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SALVATION ARMY Jubilee Self Denial Campaign MAY 15-22 Under Direction of Rotary Club, St. John.

What Men Like These Have to Say About the Salvation Army Jubilee Appeal---They Know.

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ARE YOU WILLING to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts?

THE PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

Speedy—No fire to build—no waiting for flame to generate. The Long Blue Chimney burner gives cooking heat instantly.

Clean—The Long Blue Chimney burner turns every drop of oil into clean cooking heat—no smoke, soot or disagreeable odor.

Hot—The intense heat of the white-hot flame is driven full force, directly against the utensil.

Steady—Low, medium or high flame drives a steady flow of clean heat against the utensil—stays where set.

The New Perfection Oil Cook Stove with its Long Blue Chimney takes up less room, bakes, broils, boils and serves every cooking purpose all the year round.

Sold by all good dealers. Ask for demonstration of the Long Blue Chimney burner or write for Perfection booklet.

Made in Canada THE PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE COMPANY LIMITED HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY SARNIA - - ONTARIO

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