Fighter Pilots Earn Their Wings At Camp Borden

This is the seventh'in a series of Planes sometimes seem to rise articles about the Royal Canadian Air swarms; a control tower is necessary Force and the British Commonwealth to sort out the traffic. It is said that Air Training Plan, written for the landings in a year may number 250,weekly newspapers of Ontario.

BY HUGH TEMPLIN

Camp Borden is Canada's best known flying school. With the six aquaro miles of fint, sandy land, it is: probably the largest as well. It was an air training camp during the last Great War, from 1914 to 1918. In those far-off days, it wasn't too popular. Sand got into the buildings and l the clothing and the food. Occasion- in the control tower breathet a sigh ally a veteran pilot remarks: "I of relief. No damage had been done wonder if the old hangars are still at and the young pilots had gained valu-Camp Borden."

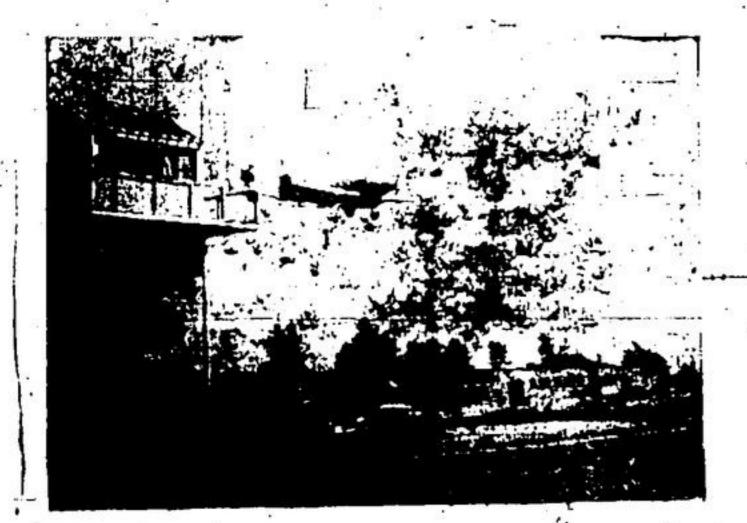
The pllots of the last war would see many changes. Some of the old buildings remain but they are hard the Commanding Officer, who to find among all the new ones. The since been transferred to a

000. Gasoline consumption is enor-

Lectures Still Continue

On my second trip to Camp Borden, I arrived at the gate just as black-thundersform-swept-over the plains. Six or seven pilots were up when the storm arrived and they and to stay up till conditions became more sultable. It was an hour before the last one was down and the crew able experience.

At was no day to stay outside, so talked with Squadron Leader Carter.



The control tower at Camp Borden air field. A Fairey Battle plane coming in for a landing and the two grash trucks stand by ready

for any emergency. Repair shops in background: - Royal Canadian Air Force Photograph.

manent brick.

Camp Borden is now the No 1 Ser- ; vice Flying Training School of the

the continent. collection of assorted planes at the the flying field. camp last Fall has been replaced by tong times of sleek-Harvards, with a lower looks-unpretentious, It is thre

craft has caught up to the needs. Ten Weeks of Flying

student, now with the rank of Lead- | peel. ing Aircraftsman is able to fly a plane at a hundred miles an hour or so for stunts, if you like) and has had lectures on a variety of subjects from

Advanced flying is taught by exsleek and lovely Harvards fly at lamp, then gains speed, takes speeds over 200 miles an hour. They are the yellow, noisy, single-motored atr craft often seen in the air over Southern Ontario

larger or faster. The three main vice, in convoy work and the like, it runways are paved strips 3300 feet is safer to use than wireless, as the long and 600 feet wide. Commercial messages cannot be picked up by the airports near the largest cities are chemy. The signal lamp is about the tiny by comparison. Even that isn't | size of a large automobile headight. sufficient. There are two auxiliary with a lens that concentrates a poslanding fields at Edenvale and Albs. Ferful ray of light in a mirrow beam ton, each as large as a commercial Above the lamp is a sighting tube, se field; but used only in cases of emerg-

holding it down though it was neces- ing Officer Douglas showed-me the sary to keep the seed in place with lecture rooms, the armament rooms wire netting on some of the dunes and the course of study, and Squaduntil it sprouted. ! The administration ron Leader Bradshaw initiated me buildings and some others are of per- into the mysteries of the control

. In the Control Tower

The flying field at Camp Borden is Royal Canadian Air Force. My own a huge flat plain. Because of 'the guess is that it is also the largest and sandy soil, it dries quickly after a in some ways the finest air school on tain. Huge, paved runways crisscross the field, giving ample room for It is developing rapidly. I visited landing, no matter what the wind dithe R.C.A.F. at Camp Borden twice. rection. On the edge of the field Within a few months, I found notable | near the hangars, rises the 'control

To the casual visitor, the contro few Yales It is another indication storeys high, hovered with asphalt of the way the supply of training shingles. Around the edges of the roof hang all kinds of odd things that mean nothing to the outsider, but Of the six months necessary for the much to the pilots. On a tall pole training of a pilot in Canada, the last above the roof is an anemometer, or ten weeks are spent at Camp Borden instrument for measuring the velocor one of the other Service Flying ity of the wind. Each of its four cups Training Schools On arrival, the is about the size of a half-orange

Inside the glass-in compartment on top of the tower is a cieve of three He has learned to find his way across or four, surrounded by instruments country, has done simple aerobatics and signalling equipment. On a desk is a list of all, planes in use, with the numbers, the names of the pilots and other information. As each plane comes down the runway, it gets a sigperienced pilots at Camp Borden The inal from the tower with in Aidis proper runway, and is off into the

The Aldis lamp is used for signal hing in the Air Force and the Navy. Everything at Camp Borden is both day and night 'On active serthat the ray of light can be aimed accurately, and underneath Other things are speeded up as well pistol grip and trigger. Words

Morse code can be sent, or different Patriotic Came colored lights used. A green signal gives the pilot the sign to go; a red

As a more general signal to pilots Mixes Enn, Work in the air, Very lights are used. They are bright flares, like glorified Roman candles fired from large Very pistols. The flure looks like an oversized shot-gun shell, and fits into a pistol with a large barrel: A red-flare-indicates that something is wrong; the white is a general recall; the green a signal that everything is O.K.

A switchboard controls the claborate electrical equipment-floodlight, searchlights, rotating air beacon and the rest. One is marked "Colling Light," but the celling in this case Is the sky. A powerful light on top of a distant hangar points straight up to the clouds. By sighting along a rotuting arm to the spot-whore the light strikes the clouds, and reading the figures on a metal arc, it is possible to determine the height of the "celling" for flying.

A system of flags, colored balls an tin cans indicates weather conditions and directions to be taken in landling. On a flat roof nearby, oddly sand is now subdued, with green grass school at Claresholm, Alberta. Fly. shaped and colored pieces of wood are laid out to give similar information. On the rainy afternoon which I spent in the fower, they said: "Use runway only"; "Land from the South," and "All flying washed out."

Beside the control tower stands the "crash crew," with fire fighting truck a pilot, gets into difficulties, the crew

The crash truck drives from all six wheels and carries equipment for all handles the business of the corp. types of fires. There are the ordin- whose turbover exceeds \$6,200 ary fire extinguishers and a .100-gal- month. den tank of water. For fires in gil and gasoline, carbon dioxide is used to Canada, has collected and sold more quench the flames by depriving them than 30 carloads of scrap from rural of oxygen. A foam tank lays a prairie points. Other W.P.S.C. units blanket of bubbles over the fire, keep- operate in Montreal, Ottawa, Guelph, ing away the air. The fire fighters Hamilton, Ont., Regina, Edmonton, use asbestos uniforms and blankets of Calgary and Vancouver. the same fireproof material.

Runways are not illuminated for night flying, but pilots must learn to the horizon are and can come in with firms. scarcely a bump.

Pilots Get Their Wings

The wings ceremony is simple and sold to commercial dealers. changes, particularly the fact that the tower, which is the nerve centre of other parts of the Empire.—There are ture, shoes, rubbers, tires, bird cages likely to be some Americans and a and 50,000 gramaphone records.

Large proportion of Canadians. by the O.C. and he pans the pilot the ownler. badge, a pair of wings, with the let- Antiques, such as the old wash ters, "R C.A.F." (for the Canadians), boiler, hand-forged by the Selkirk) surmounted by a crown, on the breast settlers, and a family bible dated of the tunic, offers congratulations 1774 also up in collections. Broken and a handshake. This is one time, bottles are sent to a glass factory at when visitors are present, usually Redcliff, Alta, and good bottles are

tion ceremony. . . Harvards by day and by night. They are taught to find their way across country alone in all kinds of weather, to use machine guns and advanced gun sights. They will take over the Hurricanes, the Spitfires and still newer models after some further Says Quebec Will Continue Detraining in England. But a few are trained as bomber pilots. They use the Avro Ansons, a slower, twinengined planes. As the various camps are turning to specialized work, the bomber pilots will probably be going to other schools in future

NEXT-WEEK Training an

London's Farmer Boys ment will continue, despite the war,

Look After the City's 12,000 Head develop farm lands of Livestock

hospitals and other institutions of the war population

Metrologue. London scattzens are the farmers of tractors and other mechanical equip-Loss acres, mostly within the circum ment have been used to help the set Belt, and in the midst of the "Blitz" tlets clear their land and sow their area. They own 1,500 head of pedic crops: The premier said it was imgree cattle (kinks pigs 7 inns head of possible for the government to furnish poultry and 550 sheep

In the year of the "blitz these as much as possible mechanical equiptarms, run by London County County ment will be placed in the various discil, produced more than ever before tracts where it can do the most good 360,000 eggs 550 one gallons of milk. The premier did notigive an esti-351 tons of meat, 1,668 tons of exeget- mate of how many families will settle ables, and \$1 tons of fruit

in London's famous parks. Two hunds under the provincial colonization planred acres are being worked by and under the Dominion-Provincial borough councils for food growing agreement Sheep graze on line acres

individual Londoners are raising foot because it considers agriculture one

WAR Of Winnipeggers

Novel Scheme Adopted to War-Time Giving and Salyage; Seven Mobile Kitchen Units Pur-

WINNIPEG, (CP) - Hundreds of Innipeg women are firing old alumnum pots and pans at Hitler with the hope the utensils will become part of a war plane or battleship that will help to defeat the Nazis.

Making a game out of wartime give ing; the women with the best marksmanship carry home prize award while the aluminum goes to the Whinipeg Patriotic Salvage Corps' ware house, to be turned over to war industries. Money received from the salvage buys mobile kitchen units for

- When the Federal government announced a voluntary campaign save aluminum, an essential for construction of war machines, the W.P. S.C .- built-on-effigy-of-Hitler organized more than 10 community nights, and received soft drinks from a local concern as prizes for best marksmanship. The campaign/started July 281

the auxillary services.

The W.P.S.C., In less than a year of operation, has purchased seven always ready in case of accidents. If mobile kitchens, units, costing more than \$4,000 each, said George will be well out on the field before Wood, manager. It operates in 58 he lands, with an ambulance not far zones in Greater Winnipeg 1,500 volunteer workers, and runs three-retail stores and a warehouse. A paid staff

The corps, one of the largest in

Collection Service

Old papers, rags, broken metal, land with no more equipment than is bones and anything that can be used used on active service on British air in making of bombs are pulled from fields. Small flares, not visible above hundreds of Winnipeg cellars and at-900 feet altitude are 'Inid out in the ties and picked up daily by the W.P. form of a "T" in such a way that the S.C.'s seven trucks -- four of them pilot knows where the runways and bired and three donated by Winning

Warehouse employees sort the salvage. Valuable books go to the book fair store, brie-a-brac, clothing, After ten weeks at Camp Borden or jewelry and other articles that can be some other Service Flying Training repaired are sent to two general re-School, the student pilot is ready to tail stores. Money raised for the go overseas for final training under articles is all used for war purposes combat conditions. In token of this, after the cost of the paid staff is he is given his "wings" and the rank taken care of. Rags, papers, old metal and gramaphone records are

impressive. The graduates stand in Collecton to date includes a full the centre of a hollow square, with medical library, surgical instruments, their comrades around them. Among old dentist drills, deer skins, women's the class may be young men from girdles, fox furs, liquor flasks, dresses, Australia, New Zealand, England and snowshoes, lamps, Indian clubs, um-Scotland, the Straits Settlements or ! Brelas, clocks, cameras, toys, furni-

Winnipeg children donated \$1,800 The Commanding Officer calls out worth of rags in three hours when the names of the graduates, one by they attended a matinee at a theatre one. They drop back a pace or two, which donated the performance to the march down to the end of the line, W. P. S. C. One child donated a around the front and then proudly parcel containing his father's four up the centre. A salute is returned best shirts. They were returned to

relatives who come to see the gradua- given to the Women's Central Volun-· teer Bureau for hospital use.

Most of the graduates of Camp . Each of the 58 districts is headed Borden are "single seater" fighting by a captain, who directs the canvas is pilots. They have been trained in the of homes and arranges for collection.

> Godbout Expects Migration Wave

velopment of Farm

QUEBECLICP) A population of 25,000,000 for Canada after the war is: envisioned by Premier Godbout of

"We must be ready to feed that population." the premier said in a recent address at Riviere du Loup, and for that reason the provincial governits policy of sending needs families to isolated districts of the province to

The premier who also holds the port folios of colonization and agri-The heart of London is now getting culture said the government will infrom its own tarms hundreds of tons crease its aid to the colonists in an of meat and vegetables a year for the effort to meet the needs of the post-

For the past few veists government · each colonist with a tractor but that in colonization areas this year, but They are even "digging for victory" last year more than 1,500 were placed-

Mr Godbout also said the govern-And in the centre of London alone ment will continue to help farmers 25 Years Ago

Salonika Campaign Renewed by Reinforced Allied Army to Prevent Diversion of Germans to Western - Front

BY H. H. GORDON Canadian Press Staff Writer

Activity by the heterogeneous force of French, British, Italians, Serblans and Russians in the Balkans in the First Great War, 25 years ago, was prompted by the necessity of prevent ing the German-High-Command from withdrawing troops from this area for service on the Western Front.

After being forced back to fensive positions near Salonika by the Serbian debacle late in 1915, the small Allied expedition under command of Gen. Maurice P. Sarrail had been reinforced by the remnant of the Serb inn army which had retired through Adriatic ports and re-equipped at Corfu. French strength was brought up to four divisions, the British to five divisions. -With smaller bodies of Italians and Russians, the total strength of the expedition was estimated at 300;686-men. Combined-German and Bulgarian troops numbered

Monastir, Southern' Serblan city was the allied objective when fighting flated un early in August, 1916. The place had great political importance as one of the main objectives of Bulgarian war policy. A further motive for the offensive lay in the attitude of Rumania, already committed in secreto the allies.

French artillery_bombarded_Doiran on Aug. 9 and two days later infantrymen captured the town. But the success was short-lived as Bulgarian forces drove down the eastern wing on the River Struma and in the west the Serbians were driven out of Florina and forced back to Lake Os-

trovoy before could be held.

Plans Revised

These reverses brought a change in Sarrall's strategy. British forces under Lt.-Gen. G. F. Milne made raids at several points east of the Vardar River to hold considerable enemy forces, while the other Allies on the west attacked to restore the impaired position in the Monastir sector.

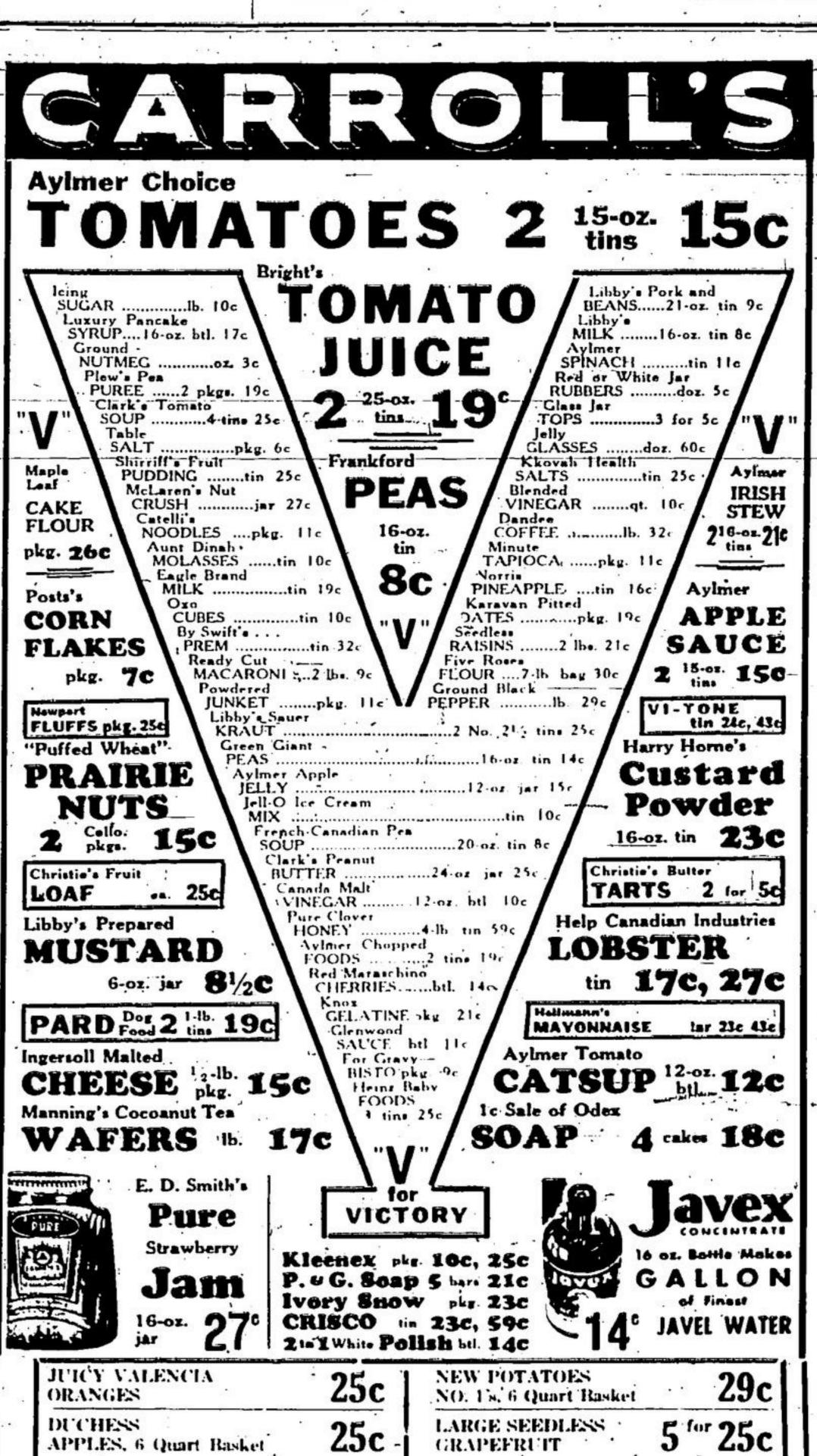
Again the Allied attack proved dis- pitulations which ended with that of appointing and it was not until Sar- Germany, Nov. 1, 1918. rail placed the offensive in this area under General Michich, an enterprising Serbian officer and an expert in mountain warfare, that headway was made... Fighting through snow- and rain, the Serbs and their allies forced their way onto Serbian soil. mately occupying Monaistir on Nov.

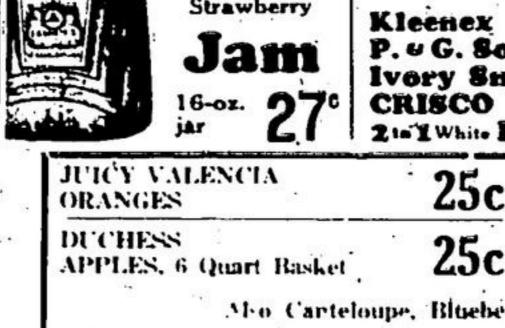
By this tinfe, however, Rumania'

campaign had collapsed under pressure of German and Bulgarian , attacks and Sarrall received instructions to consolidate a defensive posttion embracing as much of the regained territory as possible. This line stretched from Lake Prespa to the Vardar and thence to Doiran to the Struma and down to the sea. The front continued unchanged until Sept. 1918 when Bulgaria was overwhelm ed, starting a series of national ca-

CUT COARSE FOR THE PIPE CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

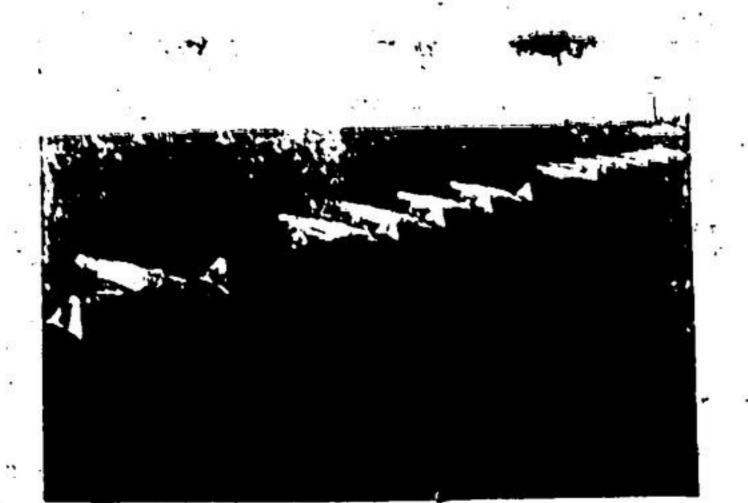






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" A "Wings Parade" at Camp Borden, marching past a long line of