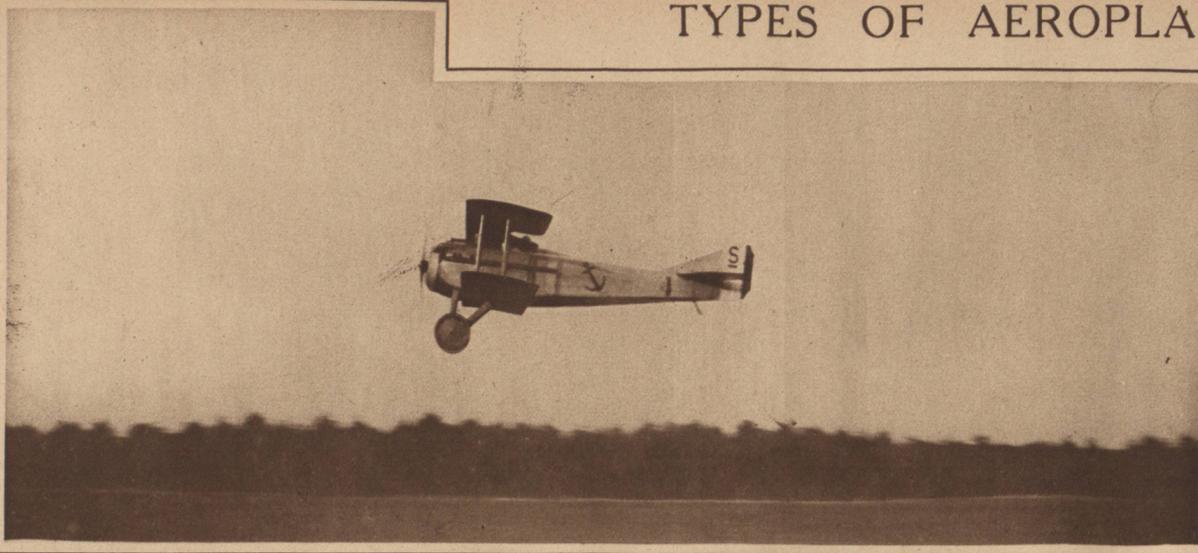
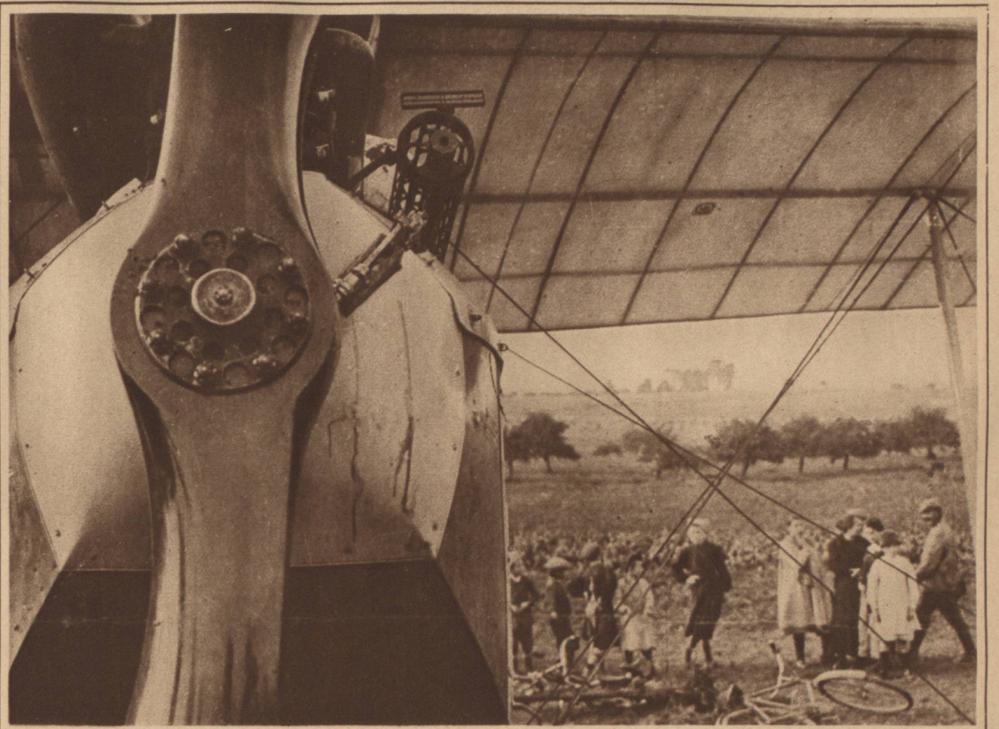
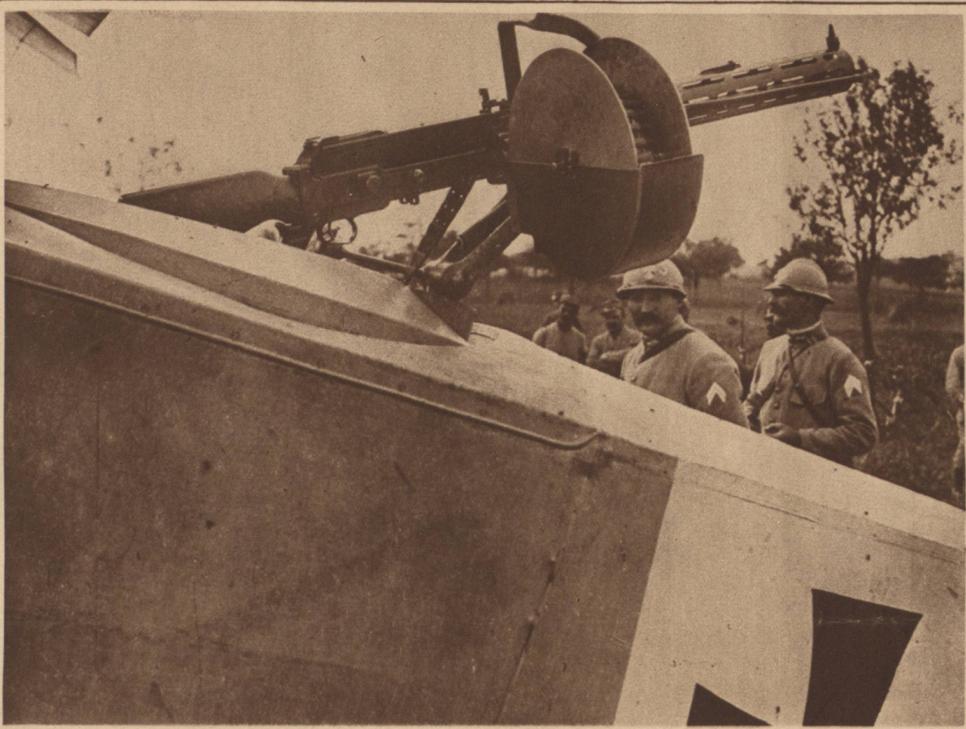


TYPES OF AEROPLANES

Photos © French Pictorial Service



The famous Spad machine seen in flight on the Marne front. Bechereau, the perfecter of this masterpiece of all flying machines, is a celebrated French engineer and machinist. As yet the Spad has no rival in the air. Its engine develops from 180 to 200 horsepower, and it travels at a speed of from 140 to 150 miles. It is very small in body and carries two machine guns. The engine is located at the front and is covered with Venetian blinds. When it is cold these blinds prevent the engine from stopping, and in very warm weather the blinds are raised.



In the Oise district the French captured intact one of the newest German aeroplanes known as Rumpler. The machine gun of the Rumpler is air cooled and is attached to a reel in which the cartridge belt is rolled. This method is said to be far superior to the old method of letting the belt hang by the side tangled with the machinery.

Another view of the Rumpler, showing the head of the machine, the propeller and the muzzle of the machine gun. The Rumpler is specially for scouting purposes and artillery observers. The speed does not exceed seventy-five miles an hour. The contrivance seen connecting the machine gun with the propeller is an automatic instrument, which works only at the time the machine gun is in action. The propeller acts automatically, giving a free passage for bullets.



This German Aviatik, captured in the Oise district, is a battle plane of great endurance. Its engine develops 225 horsepower. The exhaust pipe and the radiator are located in the top of the machine. The Aviatik is a rival of the Spad. This machine acts as an escort for the German air raiders and is a watchman over the bombing planes.

A Breguet machine seen in flight over a French aviation camp on the Marne front. This machine is light in weight and slow, and is used only for reconnaissance. It has two glass windows on both flanks and glass bottom designed for observing. These machines seldom go up alone, as they are helpless when attacked by battle planes. They develop only eighty to ninety miles an hour and are easily overtaken. The machine gun carried in the centre is used generally to shoot at the enemy in pursuit. The sign of the swan, which is painted on both sides, signifies the escadrille to which the machine belongs. The late Captain Guynenier was a member of the "Sign of the Stork."