CHINESE DRILL IN

Regiments of Celestials No Economy In Stopping Train In U. S. For Overseas Service

FIGHT WITH ALLIES

Col. Tien Tow Liu Has The Right Idea of World Democracy

China, the peaceful, the supposedly indifferent, enters the war. This cracy is not enlarged upon.

cracy is not enlarged upon.

If those who attribute China's very recent declaration of war to psychology, Japan or a certain brand of jingoism would drop in some afternoon on City Hall square, in New York city, when Col. Tien Tow Liu is drilling his Chinese regiment for overseas service with the United States they might be astonished. If States they might be astonished. If they talked with him they would be, and they would come away with keener hopes for world democracy essential. Only thus can the beef

at Columbia University, and now improved. It may be remarked here serving his adopted alma mater as disciplinarian of her reserve officers' ed are males from dairy herds. training camp, has organized a part | It is evident, then, that the conof what Chinese-Americans proudly term the "liberty army." This is a regiment composed of three battalions, with headquarters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Petitions are now before President Wilson seeking an opportunity for this son seeking an opportunity for this

It is a fascinating picture, this drilling of Celestials in City Hall square. Even the resident New Yorker, surfeited with amazing things, stops to look and listen. There is always a curious crowd watching the operation. Those who are close by can hear Col. Liu's crisp commands, but they do not understand them. His men do. And that is one reason why he is there. derstand them. His men do. And that is one reason why he is there, why he gives so much time to this new business of an old nation famous for its love of peace; many of these eager Mongols in America cannot sufficiently understand its language to take military training of U. S. officers.

A prime dressed veal carcass weighs 65 to 70 per cent. of the live weight, whereas, incidentally, a good beef carcass runs only 55 to 59 per cent. Ordinarily, the weight of a veal calf ranges between 100 to 200 pounds; but the choicest weight lies between 120 and 160 pounds.

U. S. officers.

In a letter to the President the young commander gave the credit for the idea to numbers of his countrymen who were eager to serve their young foster mother "on behalf of this great democracy." He stated that they requested him to organize them into a military body to be trained under his direction and to be offered the American Government for active duty in the emergency. Various Chingse-American organizations, of which the drilling men are members, united themselves in rations, of which the drilling men are members, united themselves in an alliance and enthusiastically appointed him as active head of all Chinese-American military movements, and the commander of any forces it would be permitted them to recruit.

From 150,000 to 180,000 calves are marketed in Toronto annually; and from 350,000 to 380,000 in Montreal. More than half are received during March, April, May and June. Except in decennial census years, it is impracticable to determine the number of veal calves killed outside

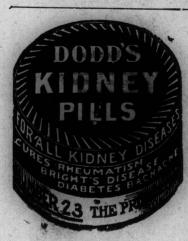
"The unit is being made up of not of the large stock yards.

of the stern system that underlies ITALIANS CAPTURE

the profession of war.

Their leader is no fledgling in matters military. He is, besides, not a mere schooled military theorist.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Te has fought. He has known the tarill of battle and the zeal of responsible command. Col. Liu, a nehew of Gen. Hwang Hsing, was itant general on his uncle's staff while the latter was commander-in-



NO REASON TO CURTAIL THE VEAL OUTPUT

Slaughter of Young Calves, Says Controller

The questions have frequently been asked; Why does not the Food Controller prohibit the use of veal? Is it not an economic waste to kill

These queries bring up several very debatable points. There is no doubt that it is good business to bring to maturity such calves as give is ascribed by various people to various causes, but that the inscrutable yellow men, if their own traditions be believed, yearn for world democracy is not enlarged upon.

This promise of converting their feed into profitable beef or into profitable dairy products. But it lessens the farmers output of milk and butter, and his supply of feed to no purpose

This young man, long a student possibilities and the milking qualities, respectively, be maintained and

son seeking an opportunity for this concerted evidence of Chinese loyalty to American principles further to reveal itself in actual service.

everybody has eaten vear, and can adian householders have bought and handled it for generations, few, very few people know even approximately how to define it.

"The unit is being made up of not only the Chinese residents of the United States, who are anxious to aid their own country in showing her gratitude toward their elder sister republic, but also the American-born Chinese, who are subject to service under the American flag," was one statement in the letter to Mr. Wilson. "Since many men of both classes do not possess sufficient knowledge of the English language to make their drilling under American officers as efficient as it might be, I consider it my duty to offer my services on behalf of my compatriots who, motived by high ideals and just aspirations, crave this patriotic method of demonstrating their sympathy with the principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded."

Col. Liu is giving his entire time to the organization of his diberty army. Personal affairs have disappeared into the melting pot of military affairs. Some of his soldiers, those who began the game with him, are now on active duty in the Home Defense League of New York. Others are having their very first taste of the stern system that underlies

The production of veal should be looked upon as entirely subsidiary to the output of beef and of dairy products. Veal is essentially a by-products. Veal is essentially a by-product of the beef and dairy industries. No greater mistake could be made than to regard it in any other light. To illustrate this we may other ligh

AUSTRIAN VESSEL Surrendered Without Firing a Shot

while the latter was commander-included of the revolutionary forces in China in 1911. When Hwang Hsing became secretary of war of the Chinese republic young Tien Tow Liu was a staff officer. His interest in war is keen when battles are fought for freedom.

By Caurier Leased Wire.

Washington, Oct. 12.—According to despatches the Italian Navy Department has announced the capture of an Austrian torpedo boat destroyer in the Adriatic. The Austrian ship surrendered without firing a shot. The Italian newspaper, Idea Nazionale, says this episode recalls the conduct of the crew of the Italian destroyer. Turbité, which, having been surrounded by enemy destroyers, fought to the last shot and then was sunk by its own men rather than surrender.

The newspaper contrasted the two incidents and declared they illustrated the difference in the moraie of the Austrian and the Italian navies.

It is understood that Lieut. David

Burn, now overseas with a Cobourg heavy battery draft, has been recom-mended as Collector of Customs at the port of Cobourg. Israel Martin, 21, was almost instantly killed when he fell from a traction engine near Erbsville, Wool-wich township, being caught between a wheel and the tool box,



GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any. wise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917

awarute. The Deputy Minister of

HEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor General of Canada in Council may place our militia of Canada or any part thereof on active service any where in Canada and also have a formula and a for Justice, Canada where in Canada, and also beyond for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by

And Whereas that part of our militis of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide re-enforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our reign, and known as the Mintary Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and

And Whereas the men who are under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following

EXCEPTIONS:-

1. Members of our regular, or reserve for auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.

2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.

3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canada 4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or

Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom. 5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusive-ly religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military

6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th,

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they hall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man dinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION:-

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man sho instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained; (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obli-

(e) Ill health or infirmity; (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the War Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class I as in the said Act and herein-before defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1,

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedenence to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summery conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any or our said post offices and properly executed, shal

our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals, on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917

of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

Thomas muling

Under-Secretary of State.

(From Friday's Dail It might seem ungratef Gosnold; Sally couldn't h sociation simply must be And that, she declared in

tude, was all there was By the time she had su composing a note which se ciently grateful in tone to absconding-that she was her element" on the island sider, and didn't "belong," could—the chill light of had rendered the electrics She read the note over critical sensitiveness to but decided that it mus she had used the last she

paper in the rack on her d was not obtainable with tion she appended, under this might prove accept of more gracious leave-ta dressed the envelope to M nold, and left it sticking

Studiously she reduced hing gear to the simplest re the hand-bag she took be had a use for it, nothing le serve as a cover for the everything she wore. She was determined to this island world, whose

At length the laggard har

room, and by way of that m side door issued forth into ing as rarely beautiful as blessed island knew. It nunciation doubly diffict Sally did not falter nor

Her way to the village w shortest by the beach. No stealing through the form with eyes averted from marble seat that was fore guished from all others in the and vanish over the lip of by way of its long zigzag s Few noticed her as she de from the beach into the streets; her dress was in

Her hope was favored in this earlier trip of the were few passengers other

tives of the island.
On the mainland she halting way through the in the forenoon. Then is other accommodation instead express which would have more and landed her in an hour earlier.

Her flight was financed b dollars left over from her winnings of the first day at House after subsequent loss been paid. Their sum no mo sufficed; when she had purc meager lunch at the station New Haven she was again: but for the clothes landed in New York eve had left it.

The city received her with Ening roar that seemed of es

Courier Dai Pattern Ser

