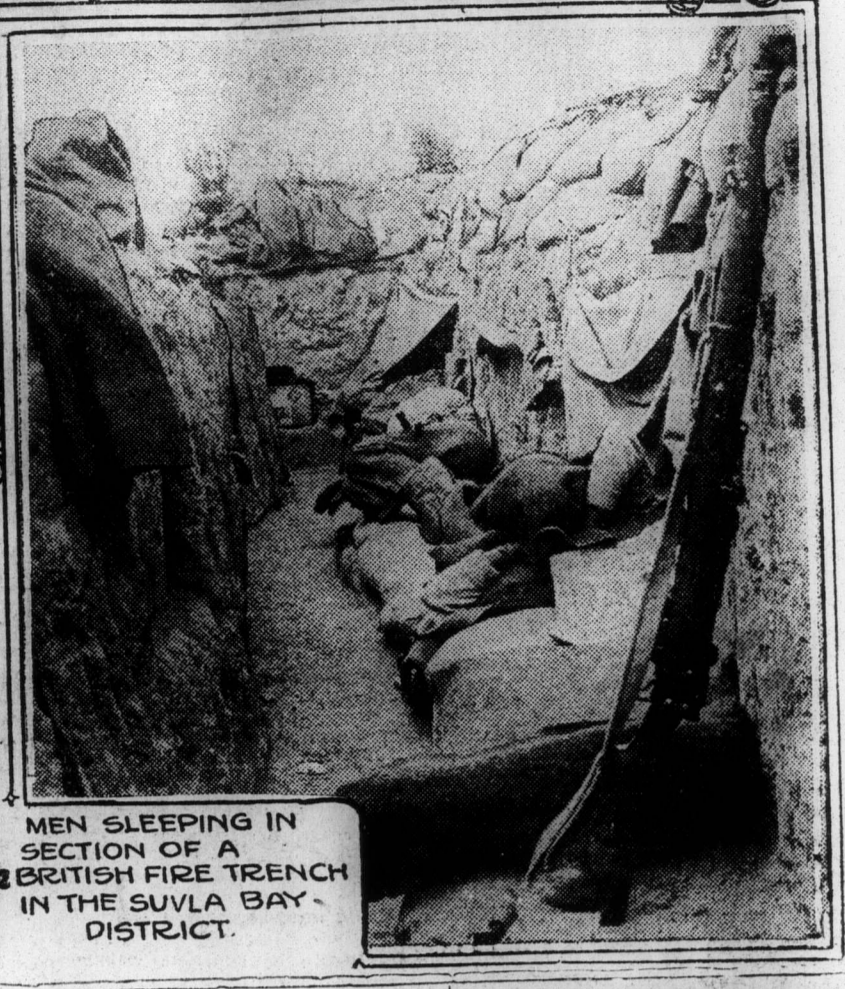


JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE; ON THE LALA BABA CLIFFS, DARDANELLES.

"AWAITING THE WORD" ON THE CLIFFS OF LALA BABA. PHOTOS BY HANET R. CUMINGS



MEN SLEEPING IN SECTION OF A BRITISH FIRE TRENCH IN THE SIVLA BAY DISTRICT.

LONDON'S GREEK COLONY DEVOTED TO ALLIES' CAUSE

The Fall of Constantinople Drove Ancestors to Western Europe; Many Wealthy Greeks Help British War Funds.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The desire of the Greek colony in London to express, not in words only, but by deeds and gifts, their loyalty to King George and to the cause of the Allies creates another remarkable historical coincidence of the war, writes a correspondent in the Daily Chronicle. For this Hellenic rally, he says, occurs with the Allies' desire for the fall of Constantinople, and it was precisely the fall of that magnificent carbuncle of empire to the Turks in the year 1453 that was the origin of the London Greek colony. Not that the colony proper is so old as that. The first Greek refugees came west no farther than Italy, Spain and various Mediterranean islands, and it was not until the reign of Charles II, that a large and recognizable body was found in London. They settled in Soho, where the name of Greek street perpetuates their residence. It is true that some ingenious iconoclasts will have it that this street name is not Greek at all in its original intent, but is a corruption of Greg, short for Gregory, and derived from Gregory King, the herald and genealogist who said our Soho. But on a show of antiquarian hands the Greeks would have it. For some reason Soho was to the Greeks (and some of us) a name of ill omen. One guesses that with their eyes toward the City. At any rate, they went there, and are there to this day, a wealthy and respected body of merchants. At one time Finbury Circus and Finbury Square had many wealthy Greek residents, and it is indeed to Messrs. Itall's offices in the Grosvenor Gardens that the Greek colony is now sending to Mr. X. (Xanthopoulos) their subscriptions toward a fleet of motor ambulances which they will present to the British government for use in Macedonia. Still, it is in the Babel of Soho that the Greek tones linger on London's ear. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, which presents its dusky east end to the Charing Cross road, is lined with the Greek churches of the first Greek churches built in London. Its founder was Joseph George, a refugee. Finding his countrymen with no church in the Soho district, he had himself to gather aid and money, and the first person to whom he went was the then Bishop of London, the famous Henry Compton—famous because he taught both Queen Mary II and Queen Anne their lessons, and was a mighty lobbyist before the lord at Pall Mall. The Bishop promptly granted a piece of land, and that is why there is a Compton street today. Not only so, but Fifth street is said to have been named after the builder or agent who managed the business. Suddenly the expectant Greeks were thrown into some perplexity by the appearance of a rival Greek priest, who interfered in the matter, and represented himself as the Archbishop of Samos. He was a pious fraud, and Georgiou had in the end to resort to the curious device of advertising the "Archbishop's" personal appearance and his own in order that people might know to whom they could safely make their donations. Soon, therefore, every one knew from the London Gazette that the false bishop was a tall man with black, bushy hair and a long black beard, whereas the true bishop was but "indifferent tall" and had a very little beard, but by way of compensation on the right side of the nose.

London's New Drinking Rules Are Called Silly

Thirsty Briton, However, Makes the Best of a Queer Situation While Endeavoring to Invent Some Scheme Whereby He May Quaff Without Becoming a Lawbreaker.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—London has accepted its new drink regulations permitting the opening of bars only between the hours of noon and half-past two in the daytime and between six and half-past nine in the evening with philosophic calm. On the first day of the new order, east, west, north, south, it was taken very much as a matter of course. There was very little grumbling, except on the part of licensed victuallers, who are unquestionably hit hard by the order of the Board of Control. But even they, as one man phrased it, "to look pleasant and make the best of it." Most of the licensed houses in the city proper, and a large number in outlying districts, displayed in their windows announcements that freshly made tea, meringue and mineral waters were on sale "throughout the day." Some, too, increased their catering facilities, but they were not much of a success. In the neighborhood of the Bank, stockbrokers, bankers and agents of every description seemed highly amused at the new restriction. In one moderately frequented house a score of "cheery cocktails" were prepared a full half hour before the hour when they can lawfully be served. Ordinarily full, the buffet was empty ten minutes before noon. Then two men, a stock jobber and a friend, walked in. They asked for two glasses of beer each, and were politely requested to wait till the next hour. "Hope deferred gives added pleasure to the draught," was the comment when at length they were permitted to quench their thirst. Five minutes later the bar was besieged. There was a consensus freely expressed that the new regulations were absurd, unnecessary and irritating, but the customers all the same laughed and joked at their own discomfort. "Not yet understood." "We have had the busiest time of our lives," said the manager of a house off Leadenhall street. "From noon till half-past two we have been serving out drinks as fast as we could. Many regular customers, too, seem now to prefer a 'cocktail' to the usual 'sitting down' luncheon. In this way they are able to take their accustomed allowance of alcohol before the new regulations are put into effect. But the new regulations are not yet fully understood. Some men insist that they can be served with drink so long as they eat a meal of bread and cheese, or sandwiches. One city man emptied some whiskey from a bottle he carried out to the street, and was amazed when the publican declared that he could not consume the mixture on the premises. As in the 'dry' States of America the restrictive regulations have considerably augmented the revenue of druggists who sell 'pick-me-ups.' One druggist in the City, who makes a specialty of these, had 'sold out' by ten o'clock in the morning—an unprecedented sale. Strangely enough a section of the public appeared to hold the licensee responsible for the curtailment of the facilities to obtain refreshment. When it was explained that it was against their desire they were blamed for 'putting up with it.' "Why don't you defy them?" was frequently asked, but the licensee was too busy during the brief business interval for that it is all now to argue or give explanations to anybody. During the interval, however, it was a relief to have some one to talk to, and then the special grievances of the City were dug into—the huge number to feed daily in the restricted hours, the different conditions of the 'square mile' to any other locality in the world, the tetralog Board of Control that had made the order, under pressure of Mr. Lloyd George, the unfairness of the designed blow at "the trade" during war time—all these and many more grievances were discussed over coffee, tea or mineral waters. It was in the West End cafes during the afternoon that the most real grumblings were heard. These cafes, frequented by foreigners who like to sit and sip their absinthe all the afternoon or to assist the farmers in France with a drink for a couple of hours between lunch and dinner time, were noticeably empty and the waiters correspondingly depressed. At the clubs men seemed to take the regulations more in a humorous spirit. To them the prospect of being unable to drink a drink until half-past six in the evening appeared as the greatest hardship, for so many men look in at their clubs for the first drink of the day on their way home from business. But the concession of an additional half hour both at luncheon and dinner time which interesting liquor previously or devised can be consumed has been hailed with much satisfaction by restaurant and hotel proprietors in the West End. A Londoner, with his customary adaptability, has arranged a rehearsal of the precautionary measures to be taken in the event of the sudden arrival of hostile aviators. The first drill came near during the whole of the afternoon. When the general alarm signal—six strokes of a bell and six cannon shots in rapid succession—was given, the inhabitants poured pell-mell into the streets and anxiously questioned every soldier and policeman in sight as to the meaning of the alarm. The thoroughfares became congested to such a degree that the movements of the troops were greatly impeded. "The Military Governor issued an urgent appeal to the citizens to remain calm in any contingency. He also formulated certain rules of conduct in a rather sarcastic manner. This he ordered:— "Don't keep the police busy at the telephone all the time. They have other things to do besides answering stupid inquiries. "Don't assemble at night in the streets drinking but stars or clouds. "At the first alarm signal merchants as well as private persons must extinguish all lights in their establishments and residences. Failure to comply with these regulations will be punished with imprisonment." Credit a Consideration. In view of Mr. Reeves-Smith's statement that this practice had grown so rapidly in recent years that one company alone has about two thousand customers, who have received credit for meals in restaurants and cafes, it will be seen that this is a serious consideration in the West End, where bills frequently run on for three months. It is the working classes who are taking the matter most jealously and are most alive in evading the order, and some humorous incidents are told by Mr. J. T. Terrett, secretary of the London Trades Union Protest Committee. "The new order," he said, "is regarded at Smithfield Market as a joke. The busy time in the market is over by nine o'clock in the morning, and a large number of people seem to have occurred the next three hours in devising ways of evading the order." The licensed places were open all day for the sale of coffee and so forth. Four men walked into a public house, one of whom put a £1 (85) note on the counter, and each man took a bottle of whiskey and walked out. Another instance was that in which a party of men went into a small beer house in prohibited hours. They held the landlord down on the counter while one drew plants of ale for the party. It was useless for the landlord to protest or to threaten to call the police. The men left the price of the ale on the counter and departed, laughing. The regulations regarding the sale of spirits were being disobeyed in every direction, said Mr. Terrett. Working men

Anti-War Feeling Grows Among German Socialists

Increasingly Severe Punishments Are Inflicted on Persons Who Express Public Discontent—Party Members in Office Are Sharply Criticised.

BERNE, Dec. 23.—One of the indications of the growth of the anti-war feeling among German socialists can be found in the increasingly severe punishments meted out to those who express publicly the prevailing popular discontent. In Berlin three active members of the socialist party, Heren Jacob Walcher, Gustav Fetsch and Erwald Thelmeier, were sentenced to three months, two months and six weeks' imprisonment respectively for inciting to sedition. Each of them committed the offence by saying that the government ought to stop the war before more valuable German lives were sacrificed unnecessarily. At Strasburg a court martial sentenced a socialist named Bernard Cuas to nine months' imprisonment for saying that the war had longed for the victory of the Allies, the champions of freedom, over Germany. The same tribunal inflicted sentences varying from two days to four months' imprisonment on seventy-six other socialist remarks about the war and German military crimes. One of them, a woman grocer, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment for selling a brand of cigars called "Delicasse," although she was able to prove that they were supplied to her by a German firm of wholesale tobaccoists, Messrs. Trappner of Laub. The court, in pronouncing judgment, took into account the fact that the accused anti-war work was done in a public place, and its anti-war section. Another culprit, a café proprietor at Schlietstadt, went to prison for a week for spreading alarming war news. There are other signs of growing restiveness among German socialists. At Solingen two hundred socialist women assembled near the office of the local labor newspaper and demonstrated their contempt for their party leaders by calling them abusive names, such as "William's darlings," "traitors to the working classes," "cowardly shirkers" and so forth. In angry language they demanded that the policy of supporting the government should be abandoned and that the socialist deputies in the Reichstag should protest against the continuation of the war. At Bremen one of the socialist members of the Reichstag, Herr Leinert, addressed a public meeting of his constituents and defended the policy of supporting the government to the end of the war. His audience became very noisy and rebellious and several subsequent speakers criticised his speech and were applauded by the majority of the gathering. Another socialist deputy, Herr Henke, declared he disapproved of the policy adopted by his party, but that his sense of discipline prevented him from giving expression to his personal views in Parliament. This confession was received with angry shouts of "Consistency to principles is more important than discipline." At Munich a meeting of socialists expressed dissatisfaction with the passive attitude of the party leaders of the socialist parliamentary deputies. One speaker directed attention to certain intolerable limitations of freedom now enforced in Bavaria. Taking advantage of their absolute power under martial law, he said, the Bavarian military authorities had decreed that any workers in rural districts who left their employment without their employers' permission were liable to summary punishment. A domestic servant named Theodor Himmelstoss actually was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for leaving her place in a Bavarian farmhouse; a woman named Marie Simon and her daughter, Emma Simon, were imprisoned for three and two weeks respectively for running away from their employers; a woman named Katharina Richter, employed near Aeschaffenburg was imprisoned for one week for leaving her work without permission. "These victims of the war were not engaged in any kind of military work," said the speaker, "and the punishments inflicted on them mean slavery pure and simple, but while such things are happening our leaders do nothing but sit with folded hands and vote fresh expenditure for the war." The veteran socialist Earl Kautsky has contributed to the Neue Zeit, of Stuttgart, a bitter criticism of his party's policy of supporting the government all through the war, and accuses the Executive Committee and the majority of the parliamentary group of faithlessness to the great underlying principles of the cause. Outside the socialist party there are no signs of any formidable party demand for an early peace.

WILHELMSHAVEN ARMED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT DRILLS

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Fear of aerial attack is felt in Wilhelmshaven according to a despatch from Copenhagen. Recently the local authorities arranged a rehearsal of the precautionary measures to be taken in the event of the sudden arrival of hostile aviators. The first drill came near during the whole of the afternoon. When the general alarm signal—six strokes of a bell and six cannon shots in rapid succession—was given, the inhabitants poured pell-mell into the streets and anxiously questioned every soldier and policeman in sight as to the meaning of the alarm. The thoroughfares became congested to such a degree that the movements of the troops were greatly impeded. "The Military Governor issued an urgent appeal to the citizens to remain calm in any contingency. He also formulated certain rules of conduct in a rather sarcastic manner. This he ordered:— "Don't keep the police busy at the telephone all the time. They have other things to do besides answering stupid inquiries. "Don't assemble at night in the streets drinking but stars or clouds. "At the first alarm signal merchants as well as private persons must extinguish all lights in their establishments and residences. Failure to comply with these regulations will be punished with imprisonment." Credit a Consideration. In view of Mr. Reeves-Smith's statement that this practice had grown so rapidly in recent years that one company alone has about two thousand customers, who have received credit for meals in restaurants and cafes, it will be seen that this is a serious consideration in the West End, where bills frequently run on for three months. It is the working classes who are taking the matter most jealously and are most alive in evading the order, and some humorous incidents are told by Mr. J. T. Terrett, secretary of the London Trades Union Protest Committee. "The new order," he said, "is regarded at Smithfield Market as a joke. The busy time in the market is over by nine o'clock in the morning, and a large number of people seem to have occurred the next three hours in devising ways of evading the order." The licensed places were open all day for the sale of coffee and so forth. Four men walked into a public house, one of whom put a £1 (85) note on the counter, and each man took a bottle of whiskey and walked out. Another instance was that in which a party of men went into a small beer house in prohibited hours. They held the landlord down on the counter while one drew plants of ale for the party. It was useless for the landlord to protest or to threaten to call the police. The men left the price of the ale on the counter and departed, laughing. The regulations regarding the sale of spirits were being disobeyed in every direction, said Mr. Terrett. Working men

The "Queen's Gift Book" for Aid of War Maimed Has Record Demand

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Many commissions for war gift books have been intrusted to Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. There was "The Land of My Fathers," that Welsh gift book suggested by Mrs. Lloyd George in aid of the national fund for the Welsh troops. Others which were marvels of value included "With the First Canadian Contingent," "Melba's Gift Book," "The Scottish Gift Book," "The Red Cross Story Book" and "Edmund Dulac's Picture Book for the French Red Cross."

YOUTH OF THIRTEEN IS SENT FROM FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Vienna newspapers tell of the return of school in that city of Hans Kiesel, a thirteen-year-old boy, who disappeared six months ago and went to the front. It appears now that he joined the Eighteenth Battalion of the First Austrian Infantry and was for four months on the front of the Bessarabia. He participated in the battles, was wounded in the chest, but recovered quickly.

YOUNG MAN TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE AT GALLIPOLI

Passed First Night in Hole Foot Deep While Big Turkish Guns on Achi Baba Thundered: 3 Days Without Sleep.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The following letter has been received by his father from a young man in the First regiment of the British Mediterranean expeditionary force:—"Dear Dad—Here we are, actually at the front. I can hardly realize it sometimes, but at present I am reminded by the continual rumble of the big guns up at Achi Baba. After we left Stots we had just a series of rush movements. This, coupled with being a private, a lance corporal and an officer all in about a space of three weeks, is rather disconcerting. However, we should worry. We left the Island of Lemnos a week ago today. We landed here in small boats at about one o'clock that night. We were marched about two hundred yards up the beach, where a lot of holes had been dug in the sand. These were about six feet square and of varying depths. After seeing our men settled, Cecil and I managed to get into one about one foot deep. We had no blankets, so having had some tinned meat and biscuits we lay down to sleep. We woke up frozen and buried in sand. It was the most uncomfortable night I have ever spent. We got some hot tea from an Australian and then sat down on the edge of the dugout to wait for something to happen. It did happen about nine o'clock. We heard a shriek and then a heave, and an explosion on the side of the hill just behind it. It was our first shell. We were shelled without their employers' permission were liable to summary punishment. A domestic servant named Theodor Himmelstoss actually was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for leaving her place in a Bavarian farmhouse; a woman named Marie Simon and her daughter, Emma Simon, were imprisoned for three and two weeks respectively for running away from their employers; a woman named Katharina Richter, employed near Aeschaffenburg was imprisoned for one week for leaving her work without permission. "These victims of the war were not engaged in any kind of military work," said the speaker, "and the punishments inflicted on them mean slavery pure and simple, but while such things are happening our leaders do nothing but sit with folded hands and vote fresh expenditure for the war." The veteran socialist Earl Kautsky has contributed to the Neue Zeit, of Stuttgart, a bitter criticism of his party's policy of supporting the government all through the war, and accuses the Executive Committee and the majority of the parliamentary group of faithlessness to the great underlying principles of the cause. Outside the socialist party there are no signs of any formidable party demand for an early peace.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER IN GERMAN PRISON CAMP

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The French prisoners of war in Ohrdruf, Germany, have issued a paper "Le Journal du Camp d'Ohrdruf," the first number of which announces that a reading room has been installed for those who like to read, and that the artists and sculptors among the prisoners have built a little studio for themselves, where they work several hours daily, and that the musicians have succeeded in getting enough money together to purchase musical instruments and they now have an orchestra which gives concerts to appreciative audiences. Another article in the journal gives some statistics on incoming and outgoing mail in the prison camp. Since September the French prisoners have received 199,571 marks sent to them from their families, while the British prisoners received 20 marks, the Belgians 68 marks, and the Russians 2,972 marks. It also announces that the number of parcels and packages to the number of 41,023 arrived by mail and 2,579 letters. The journal also has an editorial commenting on the news.

MESSRS BOWLY AND RYERSON

Nominations T Crop of C Education sioners--H Commission --No Spe Were Very

The nominations were as quiet as speaking done was the season one to another which go to make a lacking. BOWLBY AND RYERSON Mayor, T. E. Ryerson, nominated, including Messrs. Lane and An RAILWAY Eight members of Municipal Railway three former commissioners, was elected Hydro-Information, and John Fair to the Water Commission For Mayor JOHN W. BOWLBY, Dalhousie Barrister-at-Law, proposed by Thos. Hendry, seconded by J. W. Waddip, seconded by J. W. Powers. THOMAS EGERTON RYE, merchant, proposed by Jno. S. King, seconded by Reginald W. Board of Education HARRY HEDLEY POWELL, William Street, manufacturer, proposed by Andrew McFarland, seconded by Andrew McFarland. WILLIAM NORMAN ANDERSON, Professor of music, 32 Nelson Street, proposed by John Fair, seconded by J. W. Waddip. WILLIAM H. WHITAKER, Treasurer, Chatham Street, proposed by A. G. Montgomery, seconded by A. G. Montgomery. JOHN R. WILL, dentist, street, proposed by John Waddip, seconded by A. O. Secord. JOHN B. DETWILER, 48 Avenue, manager, proposed by A. G. Montgomery, seconded by A. O. Secord. JOHN WIDDUP, Lorne C. account, proposed by J. W. Waddip, seconded by J. W. Waddip. ALEXANDER BALLAN, Charlotte Street, proposed by John Waddip, seconded by A. O. Secord. JOHN SHEPPERSON, Chatham Street, Secretary-Treasurer, proposed by J. W. Waddip, seconded by J. W. Waddip.

NEW HULL IS A MAT

This is What Paris Believes that Paris is now on the verge of a new German offensive on the western front is only a matter of time. For the last week, while the battered allied positions night, the Kaiser's troops have been feeling out the ground in probing for a weak spot at which an attack can be launched. Where this new assault will not be certain. It may be staged in the north, in Artois, or in the south, along the Champagne front, or in Belgium, where the Germans attacked in the Argonne, where Crown Prince has tried to loosen the French hold on the Meuse sector, the sector of Paris. That an attack will be made on the very near future is granted. For a month reports came that the Germans were troops and guns to the lines of the front. An special concentration was reported north, along the Belgian front. In the last fortnight has been increasing evidence that the troops were picking the spots where the new offensive could be made. Raids have been attempted at several points in the line—test determine the strength of the positions in some sector. These raids took place on Dec. 21 between Ypres and Arras, where the Germans attacked the British line in force, but Sir Haig's men drove back the Germans, who gained not an inch of ground, and lost 8,000 men, according to reports from La Liberté. The fighting was most severe.