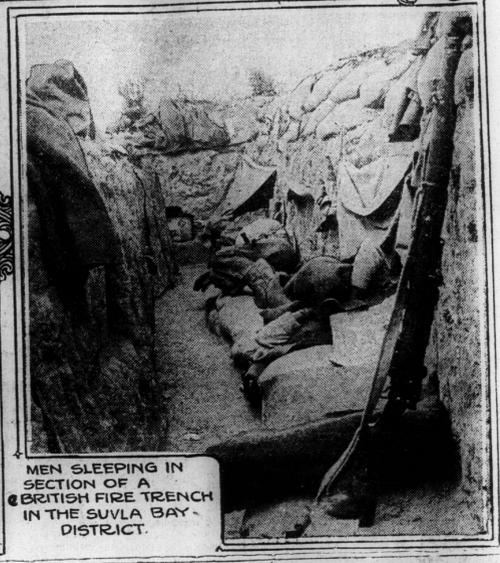


JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE; ON THE LALA BABA CLIFFS, DARDANELLES.

"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 SUVLA 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 caribole 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 our own) a place of refuge. 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 City that the London Greeks are now sending to Mr. X. (Whimsical) 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 domes of the first Greek churches built in London. Its founder was Joseph George, a refugee. Finding his countrymen withered and hungry, he had some whiskey carried out to a 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 benefactor before the lord at Fulham. 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 Georgians 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, meringues 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, stock-brokers, bankers and agents of every description seemed highly amused at the new restriction. In one much 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 stroke of the 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 in the afternoon." 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 a club 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 benefactor before the lord at Fulham. 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 Georgians 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.

will not be tied down to buying not less than a quart bottle of spirits to be consumed off the premises. They bring flasks with them, and as they are able to order what they want at meals they transfer all they want to the flasks to carry home with them. At the docks there is a distinct movement to "down tools" till the order is withdrawn as far as they are concerned. It is purely a rank and file movement and promises to alienate the men from the officials. It is asserted on all hands that their leaders have been "nobbled" and that the men will decide the question for themselves.

\$45 AN OUNCE IS PAID FOR A MOUSE

LONDON, Dec. 23.—At a jumble sale at Norwich to assist the farmers in France a mouse, decked out in a Union Jack, several times resold, made \$100, which worked out at \$45 an ounce—a higher price than some of the rare old silver which is sometimes sold by auction at Christie's.

WILHELMSHAVEN ALARMED 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. It is not a good idea to see any one going out at night. "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."

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 party members who were charged with disseminating remarks about the war and German military crimes. One of them, a woman, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment for selling a brand of cigars called "Delacasse," although she was able to prove that they were supplied to her by a German firm of wholesale tobaccoists, Messrs. Trappier, of Laub. The court, in pronouncing judgment, took into account the fact that the accused party, its anti-war section. Another culprit, a café proprietor at Schlettstadt, 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.

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 Stobs 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. I think it was the 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 was our first shell. We were shelled 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.

NEW HULL IS A MATTER

This is What Paris Believes. New York, Dec. 27.—A cable Tribune from Paris says: Paris believes that the beginning of a new German offensive on the western front is only a matter of time. For the last week, while the battered allied positions at 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 fiercest battles took place in the autumn; in the Argonne, where Crown Prince has tried repeatedly to loosen the French hold on Verdun in the Noyon sector, the sector of Paris.

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 44,023 arrived by mail and 2,579 letters. The journal also has an editorial commenting on the news.

YOUTH OF THIRTEEN IS SENT FROM FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Vienna newspapers tell of the return of a 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.

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 marvellous 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." But the labor involved in producing these has been exceeded greatly by that entailed in getting ready "The Queen's Gift Book," which is a wonderful anthology by the best English writers and artists, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Queen Mary Convalescent Hospitals for those soldiers and sailors who have lost their limbs in the war. At the hospitals in question is undertaken the beneficent work of providing for the maimed fighters the best possible artificial limbs. At the beginning of last month there were 2,400 cases on the hospital register and 1,250 other patients were waiting for amputation. That they may be attended to as soon as possible temporary wards have been erected, costing an extra outlay of £175,000.

MESSRS BOW...

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

The nominations... ing were as quiet as... speaking done was th... the season one to ano... which go to make a r... lacking. BOWLBY AND... All the offices... Mayor, T. E. Ryerson... ated. For the Board... nominated, including... Messrs. Lane and An... RAILWAY... Eight members... of Municipal Railway... three former commis... was elected Hydro-I... mation, and John Fai... to the Water Commis...

For Mayor... JOHN W. BOWLBY, Dalhousie Barrister-at-Law, proposed by Thos. Hendry, seconded by J. 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. Montgomery. JOHN R. WILL, dentist, street, proposed by John H. seconded by A. O. Secord. JOHN B. DETWILER, 48 Avenue, manager, proposed G. Montgomery, seconded by Secord. JOHN WIDDUP, Lorne C. accountant, proposed by Montgomery, seconded by Secord. ALEXANDER BALLAN, Charlotte Street, proposed by John Moffat, seconded by A. O. Secord. JOHN SHEPPERSON, Chatter Secretary-Treasurer, propos...

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