

'BYNOL'

Cod-Liver Oil and Malt Extract

'BYNOL' is a rich tonic food and restorative which gives new strength and energy. When suffering from loss of weight 'Bynol' builds up the body and increases its natural powers of resistance against disease. 'Bynol' restores vitality and brings good health.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the B.W.I.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.
H. S. HALLSALL, Special Representative for the B.W.I.,
P.O. Box 57, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS.

LORD WHARTON'S NIECE

— AND —

THE HEIR TO REGNA COURT.

CHAPTER III.

"On this occasion the trespass was a very fortunate one for me," she said. "If you had not gone into the wood you would not have found my spray."

She waited a moment to see if he would refer to the quarrel with Mr. Mordant Sapley, and admit that he had seen her, but as he did not do so, she added:

"Are you staying in the village?" "Yes, for a short time," he said. Claire was conscious of a singular curiosity respecting him; singular because, as a rule, she felt very little curiosity about any one.

"Are you an artist?" he asked. He hesitated a moment.

"Well, I suppose an architect is something of an artist," he said. "You are an architect?"

"Yes, I suppose I may say so," he replied, "though I have not architected much. I am studying the business. It is a good excuse for wandering about and staring at buildings old and new, hideous and otherwise."

"I am afraid you will not find anything very interesting in Regna," said Claire.

"I don't know," he said, as if he were not so certain. "There's an old ruin on the hill over there which looks worth interviewing."

"It is St. Anne's Chapel," said Claire quickly. Of course, it belonged to her. "If you would like to examine it I will give you the key; the entrance gate is locked. I had forgotten the chapel. But there is nothing else, I think."

"No, excepting this house," he said. "Thanking you very much for the key, I shall be very glad to have it."

"Is this house interesting?" asked Claire.

"Oh, yes, a portion of it," he said. "It is almost unique in its way."

"I did not know it," she remarked. "If you would like to examine it, to take sketches, or—whatever it is you do, please do so."

"You are very kind," he said. "But I'm afraid I should be somewhat of a nuisance, should I not? It is not as if the house were unoccupied."

"That does not matter," said Claire. "I suppose you allude to the old wing?"

"Yes," he assented. "That is almost unoccupied," said Claire, "and you are quite at liberty to examine it."

"Thank you," he said, again. "I should like to do so, some day, when

Best Way to Loosen Stubborn Cough

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of loosening up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under the healing, soothing, and chest-soothing goes, it gives relief to throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The nasal throat and chest relief is immediate. It is in 24 hours, or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat tickle, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pine into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain distilled sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 16 ounces—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy for 25¢. It costs \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Being a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "24 hours of Pine" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pine Co., Toronto, Ont.

After the elder woman had gone, Claire stood by the window, looking out at the night, and notwithstanding the arrival of her friend, the feeling of loneliness still remained with her. She went to the piano and touched the keys softly, but all through the music she heard Gerald Wayne's voice. And she was angry with herself for not being able to forget him.

CHAPTER IV.

Gerald Wayne lit his pipe and walked through the garden and down the steep village street, until he almost reached the beach; then, turning to the right, he stopped before a thatched cottage inn where he lodged. An old fisherman as round as a tub and as fat as a porpoise, sat on a seat against the cottage wall, and in a perfect bower of roses. He took his pipe from his mouth, and touched his hat to Gerald.

"Been for a stroll, sir?" he said. "It's a grand night for a walk."

"Yes," said Gerald, and he sat down beside Captain Hawker—nearly every man in Regna was called "captain"—and, tilting his hat back, looked at the moonlit sea.

"That's a fine house you have up on the hill, Captain Hawker," he said.

"Meanin' the court, sir?" said the old man, with a nod. "Yes, it be; it's the grandest house in these parts, and we're all on us mighty proud on it."

"And justifiably," said Gerald. "To whom does it belong?"

"T o the young lady as lives there, Miss Sartoris," said Captain Hawker. It did belong to Lord Wharton, but he left it to her. She's the landlady of all of us, as you may say, and quite like a queen here."

"Do you see much of her?" asked Gerald.

"She comes down along now and again, sir, but not very often at all, mostly in the evening. She's a very kind-hearted young lady, but a bit proud-like, as she's reason to be, you may say. She ain't one of those ladies as pokes their nose into cottages with facts and advice; ain't familiar in any way, indeed; but she's good to the poor, and has always a pleasant word for the children."

Gerald smiled. The rough picture seemed to hit off the stately girl, with

Claire stood where he had left her for quite a couple of minutes. She seldom met strangers, and visitors were very rare indeed at the court, and this adventure—for it might almost be called an adventure—was an event in her life. She recalled his face and his manner, the first so handsome, the latter so full of a kind of pride and frank brusqueness.

Suddenly it occurred to her that he had been rather magisterial with her; he had scolded her, or almost scolded her. And she—had she not been rather too free with a perfect stranger? At the thought the color rose to her pale face. She returned to the drawing-room, and in answer to Mrs. Lexton's glance of interrogation, said:

"It was some one to see me on business." She broke off with a smile. "Oh! I'd better tell you, Mary! I had lost my spray, and it was found by this young man who brought it."

Mrs. Lexton laughed. "My dear Claire! You had really lost it? How lucky to get it again—and so soon! What a terrible temptation to anybody finding it! What was the young man like? What is his name?"

"Oh! he is just a young man. His name is Gerald Wayne."

"Do you know him?" "No," said Claire.

"She was going to say," I have never seen him before," but remembered the scene in the woods and stopped.

"He must be very honest," said Mrs. Lexton. "That ornament must be worth a couple of hundred pounds."

Claire flushed slightly. "He is a gentleman; at least, I think so."

Mrs. Lexton looked at her curiously. "I mean that though he was not well dressed—his clothes were not new, were well worn—he looked and spoke like a gentleman."

"He is staying here, I suppose," said Mrs. Lexton.

"Yes; in the village. He is an architect, or something of the kind, and is travelling to study."

She did not tell Mrs. Lexton that she had given him the key of St. Anne's Chapel; for again it seemed to her that she had been too free with a stranger, and she changed the subject.

They sat and talked for some little time, and then Claire insisted upon Mrs. Lexton going to bed.

After the elder woman had gone, Claire stood by the window, looking out at the night, and notwithstanding the arrival of her friend, the feeling of loneliness still remained with her. She went to the piano and touched the keys softly, but all through the music she heard Gerald Wayne's voice. And she was angry with herself for not being able to forget him.

CHAPTER IV.

Gerald Wayne lit his pipe and walked through the garden and down the steep village street, until he almost reached the beach; then, turning to the right, he stopped before a thatched cottage inn where he lodged. An old fisherman as round as a tub and as fat as a porpoise, sat on a seat against the cottage wall, and in a perfect bower of roses. He took his pipe from his mouth, and touched his hat to Gerald.

"Been for a stroll, sir?" he said. "It's a grand night for a walk."

"Yes," said Gerald, and he sat down beside Captain Hawker—nearly every man in Regna was called "captain"—and, tilting his hat back, looked at the moonlit sea.

"That's a fine house you have up on the hill, Captain Hawker," he said.

"Meanin' the court, sir?" said the old man, with a nod. "Yes, it be; it's the grandest house in these parts, and we're all on us mighty proud on it."

"And justifiably," said Gerald. "To whom does it belong?"

"T o the young lady as lives there, Miss Sartoris," said Captain Hawker. It did belong to Lord Wharton, but he left it to her. She's the landlady of all of us, as you may say, and quite like a queen here."

"Do you see much of her?" asked Gerald.

"She comes down along now and again, sir, but not very often at all, mostly in the evening. She's a very kind-hearted young lady, but a bit proud-like, as she's reason to be, you may say. She ain't one of those ladies as pokes their nose into cottages with facts and advice; ain't familiar in any way, indeed; but she's good to the poor, and has always a pleasant word for the children."



MAVIS de Vivaudou

FACE POWDER

Mavis Face Powder, with its fascinating perfume, is chosen by beautiful women all over the world because it gives that soft perfection to the skin which enhances beauty and is so irresistible.



the clear oval face and dark gray eyes quite exactly.

"And does she live in that big place alone?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; at least, she did, but I'm told as there is a lady come to stop with her."

"Poor girl!" said Gerald to himself. The captain took his pipe out of his mouth, and looked at him with some surprise.

"Just so!" said Gerald. "I meant that it was a great responsibility."

"Ah, yes, sir," said Captain Hawker. "I see what you mean—the estate and all that; but Mr. Sapley looks after that, he's the agent as we pays our rents to, and manages the estate."

At that moment a young girl came out of the cottage door, a girl with a pretty and rather delicate face, with soft brown hair, and soft brown eyes, and soft, red lips. She was neatly dressed in a frock of gray merino, by no means badly made. She was Lucy Hawker, the captain's daughter.

"Hasn't Mr. Wayne come back, father?" she asked. "His supper's ready and spilling."

Gerald rose, and she started, and the color flew, in good, honest fashion, to her pretty face.

"Here I am, Miss Lucy," said Gerald, "and spilling for the supper."

He entered the sitting-room, upon which the outer door opened, and found a plain, but well-cooked meal awaiting him. There were fresh herrings—Regna is famous for its herrings—mutton cutlets—Downshire, in which Regna is situated, is famous for its mutton—a junket, and strawberry jam.

Lucy waited upon him with downcast eyes, and a timid little smile playing about the corners of her lips, as if she enjoyed his enjoyment of the fare. Now and again he spoke to her.

"If you treat me so well, Miss Lucy," he said, as he helped himself to a second serve of junket, "I shall never want to leave Regna."

The girl flushed with pleasure. "I'm glad you're pleased, sir," she said, and her voice grew as soft as her hair, or her eyes, or her lips.

"Pleased? Who wouldn't be? My dear Miss Lucy, it's a supper fit for a prince. If you only knew what suppers I have eaten—a crust of dry bread in the Pyrenees, half a water-melon in Naples, a slice of buffalo hump in the Rockies, a basin of porridge in the Trossachs, a stead of cod in Newfoundland!"

(To be continued.)

British Labour Situation Improving

The employment situation in Great Britain is beginning to improve. During October among the 11,892,000 employees insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage of unemployed at the end of the month was 11.4, compared with 12 p.c. on Sept. 21, 1925 and 11 p.c. at the end of Oct. 1924. Trade union returns showed a percentage of unemployed at the end of Oct. of 11.3, compared with 11.4 at

the end of Sept., and 12.1 p.c. at the end of August and 2.7 at the end of Oct. 1924, according to the figures received by Bankers Trust Company of New York from its British Information Service.

The industries principally affected by the improvement in employment during October were the coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, although in these trades conditions were still bad; tin plate, cotton, wool, hemp, hosiery and carpet trades. Employment continued good in the building and brick trades although a seasonal decline was reported. It was fairly good in the printing, furnishing and silk trades.

There were no important changes in the wage situation. Small increases for 110,000 employees being offset by small reductions in the weekly wages of 63,000. During the ten completed months of 1925 there were net reductions amounting to over £150,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 699,000 employees, and net increases of £27,000 in those of 840,000. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were net increases of nearly £240,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,000,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in October was 49. In addition 31 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 43,000. The estimated duration of all disputes during October was 440,000 working days. These figures compare with 44,000 people out of work due to trade disputes, and 413,000 working days lost in the previous month. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1924 was 6,519,000 working days, and the number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 405,000. These figures compare with 8,045,000 working days and 567,000 workpeople respectively for the corresponding period of 1923.

Motor owners—avoid skidding and slipping. Use W E D CHAINS and your worries cease. Get them at Bowring's Hardware Department.

Turks Do Not Want War Over Mosul

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—Turkey will accept no decision concerning Mosul by the Council of the League of Nations which involves an abandonment of the Turkish sovereignty there. This pronouncement was made by the Turkish spokesman to-night, giving the Ankara viewpoint on the dispute which divided Great Britain and Turkey and which continues to cause the utmost anxiety in Geneva. On behalf of the Ottoman delegation, one of its leading members insisted that despite the ruling of the world court of justice, Turkey was convinced that the Council's only role in the controversy was that of mediator and that it has no power to impose its decision on the parties to the dispute. Hence, he said, the Council should continue its endeavors to mediating between Great Britain and Turkey and finding a solution acceptable to both. At all events, he continued, Turkey would not consider

700,000 employees, and net reductions of something over £27,000 in those of 840,000.

The cost of living index number at the end of October was approximately 76 p.c. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 72 p.c. These figures are the same as for a month ago, but appreciably below those for a year ago when the increases were 80 p.c. and 79 p.c. respectively.