

and enterprises in Turkey, that the Allied Powers already have invited some of their Nationals interested to negotiate direct with the Turkish Govt. and it suggests that the success of such negotiations would greatly facilitate the conclusion of peace. Continuing, the note says that only in the event of the failure of such negotiations within a certain time would the Allies have to insist on the insertion in the treaty of detailed provisions approximating those appearing in the draft agreement of Jan 31st, in order to safeguard the vital interests, of their Nationals. For the rest, it is added, it will be possible to deal with some of the other economic clauses in a more general manner, if necessary, leaving certain details to be settled by subsequent negotiations between the Turkish Govt. and each Govt. interested. The note concludes with an expression of the conviction that with equal goodwill on both sides at Lausanne, it will be possible to conclude peace without difficulty.

London, April 1st.—The Foreign Office announces that Said Zagloul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, has been released from exile at Gibraltar, his physician having reported the necessity of his undergoing an operation and treatment. It is understood that he will go to France immediately. After refusing to obey orders that he refrain from delivering speeches in advocacy of non-cooperation with the Govt., Zagloul was arrested at Cairo in December 1921 and taken to Ceylon. Some time later Zagloul Pasha was removed to Gibraltar.

Paris, March 1st.—Great Britain's release of Said Zagloul Pasha was received calmly in Egyptian Nationalist circles here. His arrest in December 1921 infuriated his followers, who appointed a representative delegation to carry the protest to the Near East conference at Lausanne, insisting that his release was the first essential step to complete Egyptian independence and that the ensuing steps must be evacuation of the British troops from Egypt and the Soudan. Hassan Bey headed this mission to Lausanne, which the British delegates termed "Irregular Egyptian delegation". He sent frequent communications to the conference, setting forth the Egyptian demands and asking the right to appear to expound his cause, but the conference took no notice of any of these pleas. Hassan Bey said today that the partisans of Zagloul Pasha, whom they term the Egyptian Liberator, would never abandon the struggle for complete independence of their country and were ready to devote limitless years to the campaign until the world has forced England to grant full freedom to the Egyptians.

Glasgow, April 1st.—Celtic won the Scottish Association football cup by beating the Hibernians at Hampden Park by a score of one to nothing. The attendance at the Scottish Cup Final, played yesterday afternoon, totalled over 80,000

and the gate receipts mounted to 3,300 pounds.

Belfast, April 1st.—The final of the Irish Football Association cup resulted in a victory for Linfield, who defeated Glenoran by two goals to nil.

York, April 2nd.—The *Dorn* correspondent of the *Yorkshire Evening News* states that he has learned from singularly well informed source that the ex-Kaiser and his wife has been definitely separated, as a result of domestic troubles.

Pinehurst, April 2nd.—Slugging during the last round of the tournament on Saturday, Walter Hagen, British Open Golf Champion, let his lead of seven strokes slither away to two, but won the North and South Open Championship with 289 for the 72 holes of play.

Moscow, April 2nd.—The Soviet Foreign Office replied yesterday to a note submitted by Mr. Robert Hodgson, British representative here, appealing for a stay of execution for Vicar-General Butchkavitch. The note says: "The Russian Independent Sovereign State, has the undeniable right of passing sentences in conformity with its own legislation on people breaking the laws of the country. Every effort from the outside to interfere with this right and protect spies and traitors to Russia, is an unfriendly act and a renewal of the intervention which has been successfully repulsed by the Russian people".

Dusseldorf, April 2nd.—The French troops in Mannheim district have occupied the railway station and automobile factory across the Neckar river from Mannheim. According to French headquarters Mannheim itself still remains unoccupied.

Angora, April 2nd.—The Turkish National Assembly has voted to dissolve. New elections will be held in two months. The dissolution proposal was a Government motion and its adoption is regarded as having strengthened the position of Mustapha Kemal Pasha at this juncture. The present assembly will continue to function until the elections are held. The peace negotiations meanwhile will proceed. It is expected the Turkish reply to the Allied communication with regard to the Near East negotiations will be delivered by the end of the present week.

London, April 2nd.—Various despatches from Cairo report the condition of the Earl of Carnarvon as more serious and there is grave anxiety, owing to the great weakness from which he is suffering. The *Daily Mail* Cairo correspondent says it is feared he is sinking. On the other hand an official statement issued at midday today and the *"Times"* Cairo correspondent agree that the condition of the Earl has not changed since Sunday. According to a Cairo despatch to the *"Daily Express"*, the crisis of pneumonia is expected early Tuesday morning.

Augusta, Ga., April 2nd.—The proposal that the United States accept membership in the International Court of Justice was recommended as an issue the Republican party can safely take before the country, by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university and long prominent in Republican councils, at a conference here tonight with President Harding.

WATER PIPES FOR PRISON BARS.

Ever since Clara Phillips, convicted murderess, escaped to Paris unknown by sawing through the steel bars of her cell at the Los Angeles jail there has been talk of substituting water pipes for the usual tempered steel bars. Then if a prisoner filed through a bar the water would gush out and at the same time automatically register an alarm at the warden's office. It is said that this would prevent many escapes.—*The Pathfinder*.

POMPEII WAS "MODERN."

Many interesting and surprising discoveries are being made on the site of ancient Pompeii. During the war excavations practically ceased but better methods have been adopted and the work is now proceeding more rapidly than ever. Instead of digging pits and trenches to the level of the ancient streets the excavators remove horizontal strata of earth and preserve intact all parts of the buildings which escaped destruction when the city was destroyed in 79 A. D. Recent findings reveal that the Pompeians were more "modern" than formerly supposed. Their houses had porches and balconies, and windows and were furnished with "dumbwaiters" and drinking bars. The principle of electioneering posters and sensational advertising seems to have been widely employed by the merchants and politicians. These relics of Roman civilization are no longer carted off to the museum at Naples as formerly; an attempt is being made to resurrect as much as possible of the city where it stands.

In one of the houses was found a large dining-room with a stone table surrounded with couches on which the diners reclined. Partly finished decorations on the interior walls and the presence of tools and materials in the courtyard indicate that the workmen and artist, surprised by the catastrophe when at their work, dropped everything and ran for their lives. One building was found which contained complete, well preserved apparatus for fulling cloth. In one kitchen were bronze cooking utensils and the charred remains of a large roast of mutton. A large kettle, partly filled with a liquid, was found. It is believed that this was wine or a kind of punch. The building was buried so deep under the ashes and debris that it seems improbable that the liquid could have got there after the disaster.—*Ibid*.