

Paris, March 14th.—The Press attaches great importance to the project of the Govt. re-establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The moderate parties express their satisfaction, but those of the extreme left do not approve, reproaching the Vatican with its conduct during the war. A telegram to the "Matin" states that the Pope expressed great satisfaction upon learning of the project of the French Government.

Paris, March 14th.—The famous boxer Carpentier, champion of Europe, has sailed from Havre for the United States, to arrange the conditions of the match to take place between him and the American champion Dempsey.

Berlin, March 14th.—The Government has discovered a monarchist plot in connection with the recent anti-French incidents and several arrests have been made.

Zurich, March 14th. A despatch from Sofia states that during a conference an infernal machine was exploded, four persons being killed, twelve wounded and many others buried in the ruins. Several arrests have been made.

London, March 14th.—In his first article in the "Revue Des Deux Mondes" M. Poincaré points out the attempts of the Germans to obtain the revision of the treaty of Versailles. He demands that the Anglo-Saxon Allies, before listening to the Germans, should throw a glance at the devastated regions of France and says that having paid for victory with their own blood the free nations have the right to claim damages.

Berlin, March 15th.—The triumph of the monarchists is not yet certain. Gen. Von Knapp has thrown out Herr Bauer, taking possession of the buildings occupied by the Govt., but opinion is very divided and the loyal democrats have barricaded themselves in the Eastern part of the city. The new Govt. has established a Press Bureau, which declares that the change of regime will in no way affect the carrying out of the peace treaty. The members of the Bauer Govt., after an ultimatum from the Monarchists, fled without handing in their resignations. President Ebert and his wife also fled upon learning of these events. The Allied Missions are protected by troops. Although the new Govt. may have monarchist inclinations, it has the intention to re-establish the monarchy. A cabinet is being organized with specialists in all the ministries.

Berne, March 15th.—Advices received from all the provinces of Germany state that the change of Govt. at Berlin was affected peacefully and the country is quiet.

Paris, March 15th.—Prominent officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs say that President Wilson is opposed to the resumption of commercial relations with Russia as long as the Bolsheviks are in

power, and that he is working to prevent it.

3000 DIE DAILY IN PETROGRAD

Prof. Zeidler Tells Heavy Toll by Cholera, Typhus and Influenza

LIVING CONDITIONS ARE "INTOLERABLE"

Helsingfors, Saturday, Feb. 14—Reports of serious living conditions in Petrograd have been received by Prof. Hermann Zeidler of Viborg, showing that typhus, cholera and influenza are taking a heavy toll of the depleted population. He will have charge of the Russian Red Cross relief work in Petrograd when Russia is opened to the outside world.

The reports state that up to Jan. 15 deaths in Petrograd reached a total of 3000 a day. The coffin factories could turn out only 1000 coffins daily, and most of the bodies were being carried into the country on sleds and left in the snow. Many bodies were being dropped through the ice in the River Neva. Funerals were prohibited, owing to the scarcity of horses and because of the depressing effect of funeral processions on the people.

"CONDITIONS INTOLERABLE"
"Living conditions are intolerable" said Prof. Zeidler. It costs 30,000 Lening rubles a day for food alone. Petrograd at night is without lights and there is very little water. Houses are flooded by the bursting of frozen pipes. The sewers are stopped and sanitary conditions are deplorable.

"A month ago the number of typhus cases was 800 a day and steadily increasing. Hospital conditions are indescribably bad. There is no linen for the beds, no medicines, no soap and no disinfectants, the last of the supply of sublimate having given out Jan. 1, when 35 disinfecting stations were closed.

"The people have given up here and do not wish to live. They make grim jokes among themselves as to how much longer they will hold out."

RED VERSION DIFFERS

Prof. Zeidler's information is wholly at variance with the cheerful account given to the Associated Press correspondent by Sergius Zorin, a member of the Bolshevik committee from Petrograd that came to the frontier to receive the Russians deported from the United States. He said every resident was obtaining one and one-quarter pounds of bread daily, while Prof. Zeidler asserts that two ounces of flour is all that can be supplied even to the favored classes, the non-Bolsheviks receiving none at all.

Zorin declared that there was no scarcity now of wood, and that some coal had been received from the South. On the other hand, Prof. Zeidler says:

"Wood is so difficult to get that the people are not permitted to burn it in stoves.

Those living in tenements huddle together for warmth in rooms on the lower floors and sleep there. They count themselves lucky if the temperature of a room is one degree above the freezing point."—*Boston Herald*.

The new year will be a busy one for the Junior Red Cross. Already more than 11,000,000 American boys and girls have been enrolled, not only in the United States, but from every distant corner of the land and sea where the American flag flies—from school centres in Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Panama, and even from the newest of Uncle Sam's possessions, the Virgin Islands. —*The Youth's Instructor, March 9th*.

Mauna Loa, Hawaii's great volcano, has burst forth in another eruption, hurling a stream of lava twenty to thirty feet deep and one thousand feet wide down the mountain side into the sea. A party of scientists who made their perilous way to within a mile of the fissure, reported a new crack from which flowed a lava stream a mile wide, while lava columns, three hundred feet across and three hundred to four hundred feet high, issued with a tremendous roar. One molten stream, flowing twenty miles to the sea with extraordinary velocity, has built a quarter-mile-long cape, the ocean meanwhile boiling for half a mile around, causing a small tidal wave.—*Ibid*.

One of the largest and most accurate clocks in the world is that in the Westminster Clock Tower of the houses of Parliament in London. This great timepiece was built in 1850. It chimes the quarters on four bells, and strikes the hours on a bell weighing thirteen tons, called "Big Ben." The pendulum is fifteen feet long and weighs 680 pounds. The four dials are each twenty-three feet in diameter. The minute hand on each of the dials is sixteen feet long, and the hour hand nine feet long. This famous timepiece was recently overhauled and cleaned, the operation being so thorough that it is believed the clock will not need attention again for fifty years or more. This last cleaning took four years for completion.—*Ibid*.

A quarter of a century ago a Japanese named Yamaguchi was employed as a window washer in a big San Francisco hotel. Today he is the owner of a chain of palatial hostels, including the one where he once worked as a menial.—*Ibid*.

Two superdirigibles, the largest in the world, are being planned for by the United States Navy. One of them, now being built in England, will attempt a transatlantic flight next fall.—*Ibid*.

The Chinese ambassador to the United States owns a typewriter with over 1,800 keys.—*Ibid*.