

# RED ARTILLERY SHELLS PETROGRAD, SEIZED IN REVOLT

## Kronstadt Guns Are Used to Suppress Rising of Soldiers of Former Army.

### MANY DEAD IN STREETS

#### Refugees Reaching Helsingfors Tell Story of Battle with Can- non and Machine Guns.

### ARMY LANDS AT LIBAU

#### Swedish and Finnish Troops to Help German Volunteers Fight Bolsheviki.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from Helsingfors say refugees who have arrived there tell that following a revolt of former soldiers of the Russian Army in Petrograd the capital has been bombarded with artillery from Kronstadt.

Cannon and machine guns were used in the streets, which were strewn with many dead bodies.

The great fortress of Kronstadt is twenty miles west of Petrograd, at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

The Bolshevist forces were reported on Jan. 23 last in a dispatch from Helsingfors to be evacuating Petrograd and removing all their stores. Trotzky, the Bolshevist War Minister, was said to be transferring his headquarters to Nizhni-Novgorod.

#### Swedes and Finns Capture Valk.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 1, (via Copenhagen.)—

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"We are informed that a large expedition of Swedish and Finnish troops has just arrived at Libau to co-operate with the German volunteer regiments against the Bolsheviki in the Baltic Provinces."

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—An official communication issued by the Esthonian Government says:

In the direction of Volmar, (in Livonia, 65 miles northeast of Riga,) Finnish troops and our detachments have captured the town of Valk. Our troops are advancing southward.

## FIGHT REDS BY LIGHT OF AURORA BOREALIS

### American and British Troops Again Repulse Attack on Dvina River Front.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 1, (Associated Press.)—While they have succeeded in capturing the Shenkursk and Taresevo sectors, the Bolsheviki are still unable to make any impression on the American and allied lines on the Dvina sector near Tulgas. For the second time within a week a night attack by the enemy there was repulsed by the Americans and the Scotch.

The latest attack occurred early Friday. The Bolsheviki stormed the upper Tulgas, but met with severe resistance from the American patrol, who, however, withdrew, giving their artillery a clean sweep of the village. The Americans killed twenty of the Bolsheviki and wounded twenty, and also took seven prisoners. The allied patrols on the Taresevo sector moved southward twelve miles without encountering the enemy.

The indications are that the Bolsheviki are not following the Americans on their line of retreat here, but are moving in the direction of the Dvina in an effort to cut off the Dvina and Vaga forces at a point north of the junction point of the two rivers.

Last night's fighting was carried out under a clear sky and in cold weather. During the fighting the Northern Lights flamed spectacularly.

## SIBERIAN STABILITY SHOWN BY TAX RETURNS

### Plan to Divide Land Among Peasants—Quick Aid for Railroad Urged.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Reports received from the Russian Government at Omsk by the Russian committee in Paris, indicate that customs and excise receipts are increasing rapidly and that the Government even is able to collect taxes on realty.

This is regarded by Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and his associates as a sign of greatly increased stability in Siberia. The paying of taxes on real estate throughout Russia virtually has been suspended since the overthrow of the Imperial Government because of the uncertainty of ownership.

OMSK, Jan. 27, (Associated Press.)—M. Petroff, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that he has formulated a solution of the agrarian problem, whereby he will divide the land equitably among the peasants, giving small landholders a chance to extend their holdings on their merits. This prospect, he said, was inspired by the success of the sys-

Continued on Page Four.

# RED ARTILLERY SHELLS PETROGRAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tems prevailing in America and Australia, where parceling out land to farmers had led to national prosperity.

Under this plan seizure of land by peasants in the Archangel district would not be legalized. On the other hand, M. Petroff said, the Government would not follow the path of reaction.

If the Trans-Siberian Railway, the great artery supplying Russia with the necessities of life, is to be saved, the Inter-Allied Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, must act quickly and on a big scale, in the opinion of M. Oustrougoff, Minister of Communications.

In discussing the best means of reorganizing the Siberian railroads, M. Oustrougoff, who is handling a big job with the odds against him, said he welcomed allied control as the salvation of the enterprise, which he declared he was carrying on solely in the interest of all the people of Russia.

"That's the great thing," he said. "The American people should understand we are doing this for all the people, not for any one privileged class."

Urgent necessities, he asserted, were first, railroad material, tools and machines, and second, expert instructors to teach the latest system of railroading in all its branches. He explained that the shortage of locomotives and cars was due largely to the needs of the armies now in the Urals, while insufficient and inferior equipment not only hindered repairs, but gave the workmen an excuse to labor indifferently or not at all.

The fact that the majority of the workshops are located in Bolshevik territory is the great weakness. The labor question is serious, but not hopeless, according to M. Oustrougoff, who said he was convinced that the majority of the workmen were not Bolshevik, although Bolshevik agitators were active and converted many to the fold.

"I am a railroad engineer, unconcerned in politics, but observing what the Bolsheviks wantonly have done to deteriorate and disorganize the railroads, I am convinced that we cannot think of turning them over to the Bolshevik conception of control," he said. "It would mean their ruin. When I see what the Bolsheviks in their madness have wrought, I can say with sadness, 'They know not what they do.' To this stage, alas, have we arrived in Russia." M. Oustrougoff admitted that the workmen had not been paid for two months, but explained that this was due

to inability to print sufficient small money, because the printing facilities were in the hands of the Bolsheviks. He said that the world must realize that anarchy had made Siberia destitute of even rudimentary necessities, but added that the Government was rushing substitutes.

In bringing the interview to an end, he declared he was convinced that the workmen would respond when they realized that the world was backing them and that Americans were actively helping.

## NORTH RUSSIA REFUSES TO MEET RED ENVOYS

### Premier Tschaikovsky Calls Allies' Parley Proposal Impractical and Humiliating.

LONDON, Feb. 2. (Associated Press.)—Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the Provisional Government of North Russia, who is in London on his way to Paris in connection with the Peace Conference, in an interview today fully indorsed the view already given by Lieut. Gen. Eugene Karlovitch Miller, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the same Government, that it would be impossible to meet the Bolsheviks at Prinkiro, (one of the Princes Islands.) He declared that Bolshevik rule stood for tyranny and terrorism, atrocities, and the abolition of all discipline.

Protesting against the statesmen at Paris treating the Bolsheviks as though they were a political party, President Tschaikovsky said:

"So long as Bolshevism is alive there can be no peace in Russia, and therefore no peace in Europe. If Russia is not represented at the Peace Conference, its conditions are not binding on Russia, and all the Slavonic nations, who look to Russia as their head, will morally be left out of account. Then your League of Nations would never be realized.

"The Allies must find some organic solution of the Russian problem, not merely wave it away as has been done by the Prinkiro invitation, which is not only impracticable, but humiliating to the representatives of Russia as a State. Don't ask us. Fighting Bolshevism, we cannot. We must fight to the death or Russia will perish."

## DUTCH BANK LOOTED BY REDS.

### Rotterdam Institution's Experiment in Petrograd Ends Disastrously.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the Rotterdamsche Bank, which has German interests, was persuaded last

Summer to maintain a bank in Petrograd.

After having received a report there that there were elements of order in Bolshevism, that the Bolsheviks represented a certain organization, that the peasant elements were conservative, and that it was not impossible for a financial establishment to maintain its position in Petrograd, the Rotterdamsche Bank sent two agents there. These agents have just returned to Holland after perilous adventures of which they will not speak.

The bank was completely pillaged by the Bolsheviks, who took its money deposits, papers, and shares, transporting them to the National Russian Bank, as also its books. The incident was considered as a complete débâcle in the financial world, which takes unusual interest in Russian finance, owing to the numerous Dutch holders of Russian shares and bonds. The Dutch agents had an adventurous journey, even their wearing apparel being stolen from their backs, and one was tried and condemned to death at Reval by a beautiful woman who asked the prisoner if he had anything to say.

"Yes, I'm pleased to be condemned by a beautiful woman," said the prisoner, whereupon the female judge began to exchange ideas with him, finally pardoned him, and gave both a laissez passer.

## BOLSHEVIKI MENACE KIEV.

### Ukraine Government Removes from There to Winnitza.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The advance of Bolshevik troops into the Ukraine has compelled the Ukrainian Government to move from Kiev to Winnitza, in Podolia, southwest of Kiev.

Recent dispatches reported that a Franco-Rumanian army had occupied Kiev, arriving by way of Bessarabia.

## MOVE TO SOCIALIZE BIG PLANT.

### German Factory Forced to Keep Surplus Men on Its Payroll.

BERLIN, Feb. 1. (Associated Press.)—Owing to lack of orders, Rehenutz's metal ware and machine manufactory at Düsseldorf has been forced to lay off several thousand employees.

When the decision of the company became known to the workers, they threatened the destruction of the plant. The company is being compelled to keep 15,000 men on its payroll, although it has work for only 1,000.

The Spartacides on Friday decided to proceed at once with the socialization of this plant, which is one of the largest in Rhenish Russia.