RED ARTILLERY SHELLS PETROGRAD, SEIZED IN REVOLT

Kronstadt Guns Are Used to Repulse Rising of Soldiers of Former Army.

MANY DEAD IN STREETS

Swedish and Finnish Troops to Help German Volunteers Fight Bolsheviks.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—Delegates of ten nations who were summoned last week by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, who has arrived here to follow that of a revolt of former soldiers of the Russian Army in Petrograd by the capital has been bombarded with artillery from Kronstadt yesterday.

Cannons and machine guns were used in the attack, according to reports from Petrograd and caused many dead bodies.

The first use of artillery on Kronstadt was on February 9, when the Bolsheviks at the attack on Kronstadt, which was captured by the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks were reported to be planning a assault on Kronstadt, but the Swedish and Finnish troops have arrived to help the German and Finnish troops to be bombarded by the Bolsheviks in the Neva Province.

Swedes and Finns Capture Yalma, More Troops Ordered to New York State.

New York Times, Feb. 3. (Teletype.)—The Bolsheviks Are*

The latest news is that the Bolsheviks have been bombarded with artillery from Kronstadt yesterday.

The Bolsheviks and the Swedish and Finnish troops are in the Neva Province, which is bombarded by the Bolsheviks in the Neva Province.

In the direction of Valona, (Leningrad,) another report was received that the Swedish and Finnish troops are bombarding the Neva Province.

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SIBERIAN STABILITY SHOWN BY TAX RETURNS

Plan to Divide Land Among Peasants—Quick Aid for Russia.
RED ARTILLERY SHELLS PETROGRAD

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tom's 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 O. 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 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 the war effort, but gave opportunity to the Bolsheviks to use it as 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, unacquainted in politics, but observing what the Bolsheviks have done, disorganize and disband the railroad, I am convinced that we cannot think of turning them over to the Bolshevik conception of control," he said. "I conclude from this that the Bolshevists have wrought, I can say with sadness, 'They know not what they do.' To this stage, alas, have we arrived in Russia."

He admitted that the workmen had not been paid for two months, but explained that this was due to inability of the Government to print sufficient small money because the printing facilities were in the hands of the Bolsheviki. He said the world must realize that anarchy had made Siberia destitute of even rudimentary necessities, but 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 Tschakovsky Calls Allies' Parley Proposal Impractical and Humiliating.

LONDON, Feb. 2, (Associated Press).—Nicholas Tschakovsky, 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 endorsed 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 Bolsheviki at Frinkiro, (near Pskov), as 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 the 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 Frinkiro invitation, which is not only impracticable, but humiliating to the representatives of Russia as a State. Don't ask us. We are fighting Bolshevism, we cannot. We must fight to the death or Russia will perish."

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-Russian 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, Rehnutt's metal ware and machine factory at Dusseldorf has been forced to lay off several thousand men.

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