

FALL OF PETROGRAD AGAIN REPORTED

**Prince Koropotkin Seized by
Reds—Admiral Razvozoff Said
to Have Been Murdered.**

ALLIES RUN VLADIVOSTOK

**Name Committee to Administer
City's Affairs—Russian and Jap-
anese Troops Fraternize.**

PARIS, Sept. 13. (Havas.)—Dispatches received by English newspapers through Helsingfors announce that Petrograd has been taken by the anti-revolutionists.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Prince Peter A. Kropotkin has been arrested at Petrograd, charged with participating in an English conspiracy against the Bolshevik Government, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A dispatch from Helsingfors, received in Stockholm, says that Rear Admiral A. V. Razvozoff, former Commander in Chief of the Russian naval forces in the Baltic, was murdered in Petrograd yesterday.

Prince Peter Alexeievitch Kropotkin, famous as a scientist and geographer, was arrested in 1874 for his revolutionary activities and confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, from which he made his escape in 1878. After living in many countries, mostly in England, Prince Kropotkin was enabled to return to Russia in 1915 by an amnesty ukase of the then Emperor Nicholas.

The Prince since has been outspoken in his antagonism to the Bolsheviks, and early in January of this year a report was received in New York that he had been arrested, but this report lacked confirmation.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 5. (Associated Press.)—The Entente allied authorities here have refused to recognize the Siberian Government headed by General Horvath, according to a semi-official announcement made today, and have appointed a committee of seven to administer municipal affairs.

All misunderstandings between the Japanese and Russian authorities have been completely removed. The Japanese and Russian troops are fraternizing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The State Department has not been advised officially of the taking over of the municipal affairs of Vladivostok by representatives of the Entente nations, as reported today by cable. It would not be surprising, however, to observers here in close touch with affairs in Siberia if the International Commission had found it necessary to establish an adequate city government to curb ambitious politicians.

This action, it was explained, might be necessary in other places so as to give the Entente nations a stable organization with which to work. It does not

mean necessarily that the representatives of the Allies will attempt to dictate the internal policy of Russia, but it is regarded as imperative that the Government of the country, as well as the smaller subdivisions of States, including some of the larger cities, shall be established in such a stable manner that they can co-operate in the restoration of the country.

The fact that the allied representatives had refused to recognize the Government which General Horvath attempted to establish has been known here for some time. Since that action, however, General Horvath has conferred with the Czechoslovaks, and it is believed here has shown an intention to work in harmony with them and with the Allies.

CROWDS JAM VLADIVOSTOK.

**Hospital Facilities Being Provided
for Entente Troops.**

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 23. (via Tokio)—(Associated Press.)—The influx of foreigners incident to the landing of allied troops has filled Vladivostok, already overcrowded by the native population, almost to the point of standing room only. Y. M. C. A. workers, American and Japanese Red Cross, and the American corps of railroad operatives have been put to it to find places to sleep. A stranger entering Vladivostok faces the prospect of walking the streets and sleeping in the open unless he is fortunate enough to find friends among some of the foreign charitable organizations, and considers himself extremely lucky to be provided with a mattress and blanket on the floor of some vacant building.

Every vacant house or apartment has been secured either outright or under option by representatives of the allied powers to house the staffs of incoming forces. Two floors of a girls' school building have been taken over for the lodging of eighty-four of Stevens's railroaders and directors of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work. The men are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows. Later it is proposed to secure cots, but for the time being they sleep on the floors. Fortunately Vladivostok has always been a heavily garrisoned town and there is plenty of barracks room, and the Red Cross doctors and nurses are well provided for on Russian Island, a beautiful wooded tract several square miles in extent lying across the bay. There a comparatively new hospital building, with a capacity of 150 beds, has been turned over to the American Red Cross and has been refitted throughout with beds and apparatus brought from Japan.

A half dozen Japanese doctors and a corps of Japanese nurses are in attendance upon seventy occupants. Czechs and Slovaks, who have hitherto been charges of the officers and men of a United States naval vessel in an improvised hospital housed in a dock warehouse.

When organization of the Russian Island hospital is completed there will be efficient surgical and medical wards with facilities for treatment of eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases. Contagious cases will be treated in the Russian Marine hospital under Czechoslovak control. Serviceable ambulances are being constructed by naval mechanics out of motor lorries, and two complete hospital trains will soon be put in commission.

The Red Cross is expected to care for the sick and wounded from the British contingent of troops who arrived with no hospital facilities. The Japanese, on the contrary, have secured and remodeled a Russian hospital with adequate

facilities in the outskirts of the town, for the care of their own men. The French contingent has an army medical service of its own; but will be dependent more or less upon the American and Japanese hospital facilities.

The branch of service which has proved most helpful to date is the army Y. M. C. A. Supply and club cars have accompanied each contingent of troops, distributing bread, tea, coffee, chocolate, cigarettes, tobacco, and matches, at cost price to the fighting men of the allied columns and to the Czechs and Slovaks all along the line, even to the foremost positions.