

house was searched three times and the Bolsheviks took away his library which he had been collecting for twenty years.

The following story was given by three independent witnesses on separate occasions. At 11 p.m. on the 12th of March, the Bolsheviks arrested Elizabeta Yakovlevna Sharovkina, the widow of a lieutenant killed at the Front in 1915. She was arrested at the flat where she was living with her two children and taken to the Commandant's office and shot in the yard. She was charged with 'being opposed to the Bolsheviks.' On the occupation of the city the next day, March 13, by the Government forces, her body was found with four others in the yard. The corpse was found in a kneeling position, head in the snow, and covered only by a soldier's greatcoat. The body had been desecrated in a disgusting fashion. In a shed near by were found many other corpses.

Railwayman named Selisnov for some remark not in sympathy with Bolsheviks was confined in an underground cellar in complete darkness for 11 days.

The Archbishop of Ufa stated that early in March of this year in the village of Urgush, near Birsik, 48 Mussulmans were huddled up and shot with machine guns for refusing to join the Red Army.

Praporschik Videnski of the armoured train "Tagil" was killed by a shell near Shingakul Station on April 1, 1919. After recovery of his body which fell from the train it was found that the stomach had been ripped up. Red Guards captured in the vicinity admitted doing this but made excuse for their action by saying that they wished to know what food the Government's officers ate.

Smirnov, Engine Driver Instructor at Ufa Railway Shops and Warden of the Railway Church, stated that on February 26th Ipolit Vasilievitch Vasiliev, previously foreman in the railway shops, was shot in the yard behind the Commandant's office. He was permitted to take away the body and, when recovering it, saw many other corpses of victims.

On March 11 or 12, just before the evacuation, Galkin, President of the Local Extraordinary Committee, got 500 workmen from workshops to join the Red Army by offering each 1,000 roubles, two months' salary for each family, one bottle vodka, two pounds of sugar and tobacco. Those who joined were the worst men in the shops and have since been annihilated west of Chishma. Many other good workmen were, at the last minute, forced by the Reds to accompany them, but these are now returning in dribbles.

Peasants in the villages were very hostile to the Bolsheviks, and only with great difficulty could the Reds get them to bring flour into the city. Thus the price of flour has now dropped to 27 R. per pood, whereas under the Bolsheviks it was 100 R. per pood. To induce the peasants to bring in flour, the Bolsheviks agreed to pay them 20 R. per pood for quantities requisitioned up to 100 poods, and 30 R. for quantities between 100 and 300 poods. For quantities of 1,000 poods the price was to be 40 R. per pood. Consequently, the peasants of a village would give their flour to one man and appointed him to sell on their behalf at 40 R. In such cases, the Bolsheviks paid the man and a few days later invariably demanded from him a contribution of sometimes up to 15,000 R.

The mobilization which has been announced by the Government armies in re-occupied territories is proving a success and large numbers of former N.C.O.s who kept away from joining the Government armies last autumn are now reporting themselves. They have experienced Bolshevik rule in the meantime.

Ekaterina Egorevna Piskunova stated that her son, aged 18, still going to school, was arrested on 31st December, 1918, and detained for five days. He was then released only to be again arrested and taken to 85 Pushkinskaya Street under charge of being an agent of the Government at Omsk. He met Antipovich, aged 18, father of the boy, was also arrested and confined with son till January 10, when the boy was separated from the father and taken away. The father was released next day, but the boy was shot, which fact was only ascertained some time later. The evidence of the mother shows that the above charge was brought against the boy by Communists who quartered themselves in her house and had a disagreement with the boy over lodgings. The mother states that although the house was searched on several occasions each of these searches revealed nothing.

Ivan Flerov and Kozlov, owner of the house, 96 Ufimski Street, states that Anna Ivanovna Ziryapova, aged 44, resided there with her husband and a servant as lodgers. Five days before the occupation of Ufa, her husband went to Omsk, and Madame Ziryapova remained alone. A few days after the Bolsheviks seized