the Brest-Litovsk treaty the army was permitted to go home, the soldiers having been promised bread, peace, and land.

"One Russian landowner was telling me," said Mr. Francis, "that they attempted to divide his herd of blooded cattle, and they came across a bull, a very fine bull that they could not agree upon as to which one should have it, so they killed the bull and divided the carcass."

BOLSHEVISTS USURPERS.

"During all this time," Mr. Francis continued, "we treated the Bolsheviki as usurpers. I did not think they represented, and I do not think now they represent, more than 10 per cent of the Russian people. The Bolsheviki following changes. There were people there who were Bolshevists four and six months ago but who are opposed to the Bolshevists now. The Bolsheviki army to-day is variously estimated at from 200,000 to 700,000 men, but they are not a body, they are scattered over the country and are composed of Lett and Russian Red Guards, and Russians were forced to serve.

You see they have been arresting the women for the past five or six months and have been confining them as hostages for the reappearance of their husbands and their sons and brothers whom they compel to serve with the Bolshevik army."

Speaking of the operations of the Bolshevik government while he was in Petrograd, Mr. Francis said that they had nationalized all the industries there. The workmen determined their own wages and their hours of service. "Bolshevik government" he said, is printing now, it is variously estimated, from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 roubles a day, and is intentionally keeping no account of it. They pay these men 300 to 500 roubles a month, but there is a state of famine in Petrograd."

REIGN OF TERROR.

Speaking of the fact that the Bolshevik government had not been recognized by any of the Allied or South American governments, Mr. Francis said: "Why they do not merit recognition? They do not merit even business relations because of their greed. They have instituted a reign of terror. They are killing every-