

zation of the military forces. In spite of this, however, an uprising of the Bolsheviks on the 3rd and 4th of July, which is our 16th and 17th, was suppressed. Kerensky made a mistake in failing to arrest Lenine and Trotsky on a charge of treason.

"There was", said Mr. Francis, "as much difference between the Bolshevik revolutionary government and the provisional government as there was between the provisional government and Imperial government. The Bolsheviks were always trying to undermine the Kerensky government." He further pointed out that 90 per cent of the 180,000,000 people in Russia are under-educated, while the other 10 per cent were, as he put it, over-educated. Between the two is a middle class called the Intelligentsia, and the Bolsheviks had been attempting to wipe out both the Bourgeoisie and the Intelligentsia.

BETRAYED THE ALLIES.

In order to bring out clearly the difference between the Kerensky government and the Bolsheviks, Senator King put the matter to Mr. Francis as follows:—

"Generally speaking you would say that the Kerensky government stood for law and order and for the establishment of a democratic form of government something like our own?

"Mr. FRANCIS: Exactly.

"Senator KING: And it was manned by patriots who earnestly sought the freedom of the people, of law and order and a stable democratic form of government; and that government, so long as it was in power, attempted to do all that it could in the prosecution of the war and to stand by the side of the Allies in fighting the central powers?

"Mr. FRANCIS: I think so.

"Senator KING: That while they were engaged in that laudable and proper effort, the Bolsheviks, led by Lenine, Trotsky, and others, were attempting to undermine them, primarily for the purpose of getting control and establishing Proletariat dictatorship, and secondly for the purpose of betraying the cause of the Allies and getting Russia out of the war?

"Mr. FRANCIS: Exactly."

Continuing, the Ambassador said:—