

had been incited by a speech made by Lenine, but Mr. Francis had not been able to confirm the report. Under the Bolshevik regime he had been waited on by a committee of anarchists from Helsingfors who warned him that he would personally be held responsible if Berkman, Emma Goldman, and Mooney were not released. Some time after he had been presented with a resolution adopted at a meeting of about 200 anarchists, and which contained a similar threat. The resolution was delivered at the American embassy by Zolkin an official of the Soviet government under Trotsky and Lenine, indeed assistant minister of Foreign Affairs. After Lenine's attention had been called to the instance, Zolkin was removed and appointed Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Francis, at another time when a disturbance threatened the embassy, had asked for and received a Bolshevik guard, which in reality was worse than none at all.

BOLSHEVISM AKIN TO BARBARISM.

Mr. Francis stated that in his recommendations to the United States government he had consistently and persistently refused to recommend the recognition of the Bolsheviks. On this point he said, "I think that they were against our government as well as against all organized government; that their decrees concerning women, marriage, and divorce, meant the breaking up of the family and the return to barbarism, and I think so now." Asked respecting the activity of the Bolsheviks towards religion and the churches, Mr. Francis said that while they were not persecuting religion, they were not respectful to it.

Senator OVERMAN: Did they not confiscate the church lands?

Mr. FRANCIS: I do not think they did. I do not think they confiscated any of the church lands. I do not remember. They issued a decree on the morning of the 1st of February, when the last Soviet Congress was held in Petrograd, confiscating all the lands, making all the lands the property of the state.

Senator NELSON: That would include church lands, of course?

Mr. FRANCIS: That would include church lands, of course.