work, both civil and military, but its influence did not extend measurably beyond the official class; the newspapers had little to say of its presence.

Our Commission came more into contact with the minor officials and with the public, as our detail work at the Railway Bureau and inspections at the various shops and towns along many thousands of miles of the railways brought us to the attention of the people. For instance, while on our trip through Southern Russia we met many delegations of the local Soviet, and exchanged speeches of welcome; America and the "Americantsky" were cheered, our help was asked and our aims were, in a way, appreciated. In responding to these welcomes we always referred to the fact that America was anxious to help the new and free Russia, but that we could not help unless the people did their part in helping themselves; in other words, unless all did their duty and worked hard and as usual, our efforts would be in vain. We also emphasized the importance of winning the war against Germany, the enemy of free peoples.

These back-platform speeches I believe could have been made a most effective means of countering the growing disorganization of the workers and soldiers if the campaign had been systematically laid out and continued throughout the country. The Root Mission could, I think, have taken on this program to advantage, we had other important duties to perform and could not give the time to propaganda work.

While speaking of this matter, I may here outline my impressions of the trend of internal affairs as I observed them, up to the time when I left Petrograd for home.

The first widely advertised aim of the March, 1917, Revolution was "freedom", which to the ignorant, easy-going Russian peasants was taken to