that the conservative press was completely muzzled and yellow journalism was the only kind which flourished. In fact, the Soviet gang was continually raising an alarm of "counter revolution" at any suggestion that rank socialism be curbed; anything advocated by a Bourgeois was counter-revolutionary. So no public propaganda for law and order, along old lines of government, could be spread. The foreign language papers which we saw and depended upon for the meagre news we got of doings in the world were, the "Russian Daily News" a paper published in English by H. Curtis-Vezey and in two French newspapers. The former was a small sheet which appeared somewhat irregularly in the early part of the summer in typewritten mimeographed form; later it came out printed, sometimes of two and at other times four small pages. I understand it was supported mainly by English money. The French papers were, the "Journal de Petrograd", an old established paper edited by a woman, and "L'Entente" a new paper. Both of these were strongly pro-Ally and pro-war, but of course had a very limited circulation and influence. We got from them a fair idea of the important war events and I was especially interested in the quotations they gave of the opinions expressed in Russian newspapers.

June 25th -- Petrograd. Dined this evening with the Butler-Wrights. He is Counsellor of the Embassy. A bright and energetic fellow with considerable diplomatic experience. His wife (the second,) is a charming young woman. They were most kind to me on several occasions and their apartment was the rendevous of Americans at Sunday teas.

June 28th I gave a dinner for General Poole and for Bertron at the Donon. This famous restaurant is a shadow only of its former self; food is poor and the former fashionable throngs absent. By bribing the head waiter