them out of the door. During the temporary calm which resulted we succeeded in getting our coffee, which, by the way, was all we had during the day, until Gov? Francis thoughtfully sent us some bread in the afternoon. The next time this happens I shall join the sun-flower seed nibblers. The Russians appear to get some sustenance or, at least, comfort from this occupation; it is the national variant of our chewing gum habit.

July 14th. The strike settled; the hotels have promised various concessions, including a bonus of 15 per cent. on all bills, to be paid direct to employees. To offset this 30 per cent. was added to all prices. For a few days waiters and other employees stuck to their bargain and refused tips, but within a week the old conditions again prevailed; the employees had thus secured double tips. During these and the following days I was at work on my report, tabulating and arranging motive power and other railway statistics I had collected in shape for use of the Commission.

July 15th. First mail from America arrived. I called on the Houghs. He has just returned from the States. His wife and two children remained here during his absence since last Spring. She is a step-sister of Charles K. Beekman.

July 16th. The weather has become quite warm and things political are getting mixed; the Cadet members of the Ministry resigned to-day on account of pressure from the radical elements in the Council of Soldiers' and Workingmen's Deputies. They are demanding a majority representation in the Provisional Government. Kerensky is resisting and says he will not form a new ministry unless given a free hand. I have elsewhere outlined Russian political conditions and party alignment; these notes, therefore, merely re-