

upheld. Experts from the Colonial Office attended this meeting in order that proposals put forward by President Wilson might be examined and considered from the standpoint of experience.

8. At ten o'clock on the following morning [January 28] there was another meeting of the British Delegation at which the same subject was again considered. At this as well as the previous meeting a memorandum of the views expressed by President Wilson on Monday afternoon was under discussion. Briefly summarized, the views of President Wilson were against annexation and in favor of administration and guardianship by a mandatory of the League of Nations. He went so far as to suggest that expenses of development incurred by a mandatory in administering an undeveloped country, inhabited by backward races, should be met by a contribution from all nations who adhered to the League as members thereof. This proposal which was put forward by the President to meet serious and obvious objections to the course which he advocated is clearly impracticable. A draft resolution affirming the principle of mandate by permitting certain exceptions to meet the cases put forward by the British Dominions was under consideration.

9. At eleven o'clock the Conference met at the Quai d'Orsay when the discussion was resumed by Mr. Massey on behalf of New Zealand. One argument which he put forward and which he had not mentioned on Friday was regarded as more cogent and relevant than anything yet advanced with regard to Samoa. He pointed out that the native population of Samoa is of the same race as the Maoris of New Zealand and speak a dialect of the same language; and that the New Zealand Maoris are exceedingly anxious that their kinsmen should be brought under New Zealand administration. At this meeting the Chinese delegates made a very able presentation of their case with regard to Kiaochow and the Shantung Peninsula and Railway. The delegate who spoke had a perfect command in English and handled his case with great skill. The Japanese delegate, Baron Makino, in reply practically admitted the obligation to restore Kiaochow and the Shantung Peninsula and Railway to China but made a reservation as to certain conditions which are to be submitted to the Conference.

10. At three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon another meeting of the British Delegation was held at the Villa Majestic and the difficulties of the situation were further canvassed until four o'clock when the Conference at the Quai d'Orsay was again resumed. This meeting continued until seven and a somewhat grave situation of acute difference was developed. At the commencement the French Colonial Minister M. Simon made a statement in which he very skilfully used the arguments put forward on behalf of the Dominions as a basis for similar claims by France to Togoland and a portion of the German Cameroons. A general discussion then arose as to the principle on which the Conference would proceed. President Wilson pointed out that in every instance up to the present where a specific case had been under consideration the principle advocated had been that of annexation to which