

9. Mr. Lloyd George, with whom Sir Robert Borden desires to confer as to his return to Canada in the early future, will not reach Paris until Wednesday next, as the labour difficulties in Great Britain are still absorbing his attention.

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12. The conditions in Germany are not reassuring and there is good reason to anticipate the outbreak of grave disorders in that country the result of which cannot be conjectured with any certainty. As was the case in Russia, a powerful and determined minority may control the situation, but whether this will result in reaction or in Bolshevism is quite uncertain. Much depends upon the provision of food and the opportunity for employment. Even in the victorious European nations there is a very serious spirit of unrest; and undoubtedly that spirit is much more active and dangerous in countries like Germany and Austria-Hungary which have met defeat and in which the foundations of order and stability have been dangerously weakened.

Numéro 11

Paris, March 8, 1919

1. This memorandum covers the period from Saturday evening, first March, to Saturday evening, 8th March.

2. During the present week the Canadian Ministers have continued work on the various commissions to which they have been appointed. The Greek Committee held its last session on Thursday, the 6th March, and its report was presented on the following day. In Northern Epirus the French, British and American delegates concurred as to a considerable portion of the frontier, and the French and British concurred as to the remainder, the Americans dissenting. In Western Thrace as well as in Eastern Thrace there was a practically unanimous agreement by the delegates of all Four Powers. In Asia Minor the British and French delegates agreed that a portion adjoining the coast and including the Port of Smyrna should be annexed to Greece as it contains a compact Greek population which is in the majority. The American delegates are university men who depend wholly upon books, statistics and reports of missionaries. They are men of ability and of fine character and ideals; but their utter inacquaintance with public affairs and their outlook upon political conditions do not render them specially useful when difficult questions involving race, language, tradition, political association and future economic development have to be taken into account. The Italians were thoroughly obstructive from the first. As to the Dodecanese Islands, the British and French delegates found it inadvisable to examine the question having regard to the Treaty of 1915, the operation of which must be left to those who are responsible for it. The American Delegation held the opinion that these islands should be annexed to Greece. There is little doubt that this is the correct solution but the British and French Governments are confront-