

August, 1914, and I remember von Kühlmann telling me that many people had marked him out for the next Chancellor.

It is, I believe, a common belief that German colonial administration is stained with injustice and cruelty to the natives. Such charges are made against every colonial power in turn. In the early days of colonising the Germans put down native resistance harshly and brutally. It has always been part of their policy to emulate the Huns in such matters, but when things are running smoothly their tendency has been to indulgence and over-familiarity with the natives, and as a consequence they have failed to win their respect as they had already failed to win their affection. Whatever may be the case in other German colonies, I do not think that in the Pacific they can be accused of frightening away German settlers by over-government. Nevertheless they do not attract a German population, and there was no disposition on the part of Germans settled in the neighbouring British colonies to remove to islands governed by their own countrymen. It is a fact much deplored by German writers that Germans living under the British flag very quickly lose their sense of nationality, and adopt the views of the people among whom they live. Under the strain of a war like this it is possible that the sense of German nationality and patriotism may reassert itself in individuals, but, as has recently been discovered in the United States, the great mass of Germans, naturalised and unnaturalised, have thrown in their lot with the country of their adoption. Though the fire of patriotism may burn fiercely in German hearts, as German newspapers are never tired of