

(b) that their economic control of the existing railways, which the possession of the majority of the shares give them, will not be used in any way to discriminate between the trade facilities of different nations.

It should be mentioned that the Japanese Delegates throughout these conversations made it clear that in the event of any failure by China to carry out her share of the bargain, if, for example, the refused to co-operate in the formation of the police force or to admit the employment of Japanese instructors, Japan reserved right to fall back, in the last resort, on the Sino-Japanese agreements of 1915 and 1918.

President Wilson expressed the hope that in the event of such failure on the part of China, Japan, instead of appealing to agreements, should voluntarily apply for mediation by the Council of the League of Nations.

Japanese Delegates pointed out that if China carried out her obligations loyally, the case would not arise, and that even if the matter were submitted to the League of Nations, Japan nevertheless must reserve her right in the last analysis to base herself on the agreements.

President Wilson insisted that nothing he had said should be construed as a recognition of the notes exchanged between Japan and China, because they were based upon the original demands against which the Government of the United States had earnestly protested.

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