

presented in Washington until the appointment and arrival of the new Minister, Mr. W.D. Herridge. In theory, therefore, it was contended that Mr. Massey technically had not ceased to hold his position as Minister to the United States, although in fact the Order-in-Council of July 24th appointing him to London superseded his appointment at Washington.

According to Mr. King, Mr. Ferguson, in 1930, considered that Mr. Massey, then at Washington, should go to London.

At the time of the death of the Hon. Mr. Larkin when the government was considering the appointment of a successor I had a long-distance telephone conversation with the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the then Premier of Ontario, with respect to a matter on which negotiations were pending. In that conversation Mr. Ferguson said to me: 'If I may be permitted to do so, I would like to make one suggestion, that you appoint Mr. Massey to London as High Commissioner. No better appointment could be made.'⁽¹⁾

In due course, in 1930, (and subsequently in 1935) Mr. King did appoint Mr. Massey to London.

Mr. Massey was appointed to London on July 24th, three weeks before the Liberal Government was defeated. The new Conservative administration took office on August 7th. A few days later Mr. Massey called on Mr. Bennett.⁽²⁾ At this interview the new Prime Minister explained his views that the High Commissionership, under statute and by past precedent, was a political appointment representative of the administration in power.

(1) H. of C. Debates, May 15, 1931, III. p.1676.

(2) For circumstances and details of his interview, see Ibid, p.1674, Col.2, 1651.