

little distance from Canada, such, for example, as in Washington, where we are completely identified with the British name, such restrictive use of the word British is very hard to explain. . . I cannot see why you say Canadians in the British Parliament. Why not say Canadians in the Parliament of the United Kingdom? The same observations apply to the word British, in brackets, on page 17, after the names of T.P. MacNamara and Bonar Law. Are not Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Tupper, Fitzpatrick and Borden, British? How else could they be in the Imperial Privy Council?" *

With this close attachment to Britain as the mother-country and metropolitan centre of the Empire, and recognition of Canada as constitutionally a colony - albeit self-governing in its domestic affairs - the Colonial Office was all-important in Pope's view and could and should not be circumvented. Likewise the only proper land-flag of Canada was the Union Jack, and not an anomalous red ensign of the merchant marine recommended by J.S. Ewart and many others and then gradually coming into use on land. The only proper national anthem for the Dominions was the old British one "God Save the King". Canada needed no independent diplomatic representation permanently abroad - but only for special ad hoc negotiations; the British Ambassadors, Ministers and

* In replying to this, on April 8, Major Chambers said in part: "My opinion exactly coincides with yours on this subject, and I recollect that fifteen years ago, when I was News Editor of the Montreal 'Star' I used religiously to make all copy read 'Imperial' instead of 'British', in such cases, until one fine day my chief dropped down on me with the argument that as the sovereign of Great Britain was not, as such, an Empress, the country was not an Empire and that it was wrong to describe its parliament, army, etc., as 'Imperial'. Having the backing of such an authority as yourself, I shall certainly adopt the term 'Imperial' in the 'Guide'."