

meetings in England, with their respective Prime Ministers, Borden and Lloyd George or Balfour; and though Borden returned home, along with President Wilson, both Christie and Kerr attended in 1920 the Peace Conference at Versailles on their respective delegations. Christie accompanied Mr. Arthur Meighen, and Kerr accompanied Mr. Lloyd George at the Imperial Conference in 1921, when the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was discussed. Christie rejoined the Department of External Affairs under Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackenzie King in 1935; Kerr became Under-Secretary for India in 1931 under Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

Both of them were appointed to Washington in 1939 - Christie as Canadian Minister, and Kerr, then Lord Lothian, as British Ambassador. Lothian died there en poste on December 12, 1940; Christie took ill with thrombosis in November, 1940, and died en poste in April, 1941, four months after Lothian. Thus, during the first war years, both were closely associated in the same post and same cause as "belligerent" ambassadors to the then neutral United States. Their identity of background and experience, and identity of Commonwealth and American interests, were remarkable.

Even as early as 1909, Lord Grey had been impressed with the youthful (27) Philip Kerr, and in a private longhand note of November 3 recommended him to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

A nephew of the Duke of Norfolk's, Philip Kerr by name, is staying with me. He impresses me as perhaps the most intelligent and the most attractive