

repercussions in Canada. In the next few years there was a slight increase of public interest. The League of Nations had been established at Geneva; some Canadians were on its permanent secretariat; Sir Herbert Ames became its financial director-general for seven years, (September, 1919 to August, 1926); and each year there were appointed strong Canadian delegations of Ministers and Members of Parliament to the Geneva Assemblies. In 1921 the League of Nations Society of Canada was launched with an impressive list of officers, and spread through numerous influential branches across Canada. The Canadian Clubs had eminent speakers on foreign affairs; the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Institute of Pacific Relations, and Institute of Public Affairs, were established. In the press, in the universities and schools, and in various clubs, could be seen reflected the growing realization that treaties and diplomacy were not just remote matters belonging to an older and outmoded world, but were matters having more direct repercussions on Canada itself in its international position and relationships and foreign commerce.

This view of responsibility was from time to time re-asseverated in Parliament itself, as well as outside. A few members of Parliament took a very keen interest in the subject of foreign affairs. Mr. King repeatedly declared that in major issues Parliament must be informed and consulted, and must