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chosen as leader as the reason why the choice should go to another. It was that both in race and religion, he, himself, belonged to the minority, and that sooner or later, this circumstance would tell not only against himself but against the Party of which he was the leader. Sir Wilfrid resolutely maintained that this and not the reciprocity agreement with the United States was responsible for the Party's defeat in 1911. Whether Sir Wilfrid was right or wrong in this conviction will, I imagine, long remain a question of debate.

I recall saying to Sir Wilfrid at the time that the fact that he had enjoyed the unbroken confidence of the Canadian people over fifteen years, during which period of time he had won no less than four consecutive general elections, was pretty good evidence that the Canadian people were not lacking in their confidence in himself, and that something other than the questions of race or religion had played a part in determining the outcome of the reciprocity campaign. To my mind, it was the crowning glory of Sir Wilfrid's many achievements that, being of the minority of race and religion in Canada, he was able to exercise the sway he did over the minds and

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