

the war, at the Peace Conference, in the League of Nations, and in other international relations, including Canada's attitude toward the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Chanak episode, and a few months later the independent signing of the Halibut Treaty.

It is perhaps largely for this reason that during Pope's term of office he took no initiative in advocating diplomatic representation abroad. It is true that public opinion was unprepared to question seriously British representation on behalf of its Dominions, or, - except for a few outbursts, - to desire a more national Canadian representation. Nor was Parliament ready for such a step. One or two members expressed horror at the prospect of Canada setting up its own "foreign office" with its own ambassadors and ministers "and all that sort of thing". Only Sir Robert Borden, influenced by the parallel views of Smuts, began to glimpse that new future development. Sir Joseph Pope, "an official of the old school", could not envisage it. It is doubtful if he approved Sir John A. Macdonald's earliest suggestion for a "Kingdom of Canada". He was as loyally "British" and "Imperialist" as the most die-hard Conservative, and claimed that "British" included all Canadians, and not merely the Britons of the mother-isle. For the same reason, Pope was strongly prejudiced against the home-ruler Edward Blake, the annexationist Goldwin Smith, and the nationalist J.S. Ewart who argued so vehemently for national sovereignty, a Canadian flag, and a Canadian