

of State in 1908, he was forty-five, while his subordinate, Joseph Pope, was fifty-four, with more than twenty-four years of experience in public service behind him, and already twelve years as permanent head of the Office of the Secretary of State. It was natural, therefore, that Murphy leaned heavily on Pope in the administration of his complex and unfamiliar Department.

However, Pope, by long affiliations, was a strong Imperialist, an admirer of Great Britain, a real Tory; he could tolerate no Canadian flag or anthem other than the Union Jack and "God Save the King"; he was a student of British "honours" and decorations. Mr. Murphy, a Home Rule Irishman, had the opposite attitude, and for this reason of private political opinions, may have clashed with his deputy.

It is difficult to ascertain from available records how Murphy reacted to the project, already maturing for several years, for the bifurcation of the Department of the Secretary of State. Pope dutifully kept him advised, in personal discussions and in letters; but there is little correspondence on record to reveal what Murphy thought of it all. Pope seems to have been in much closer communion on the subject with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who also invoked the support and practical help of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Allan Aylesworth, in the drafting of the legislation and in piloting it through Parliament.

Murphy might have felt, on the one hand, that the proposal to establish a new Department meant truncating his own large and over-worked one; and also the separation of his invaluable aide, Joseph