

agent and negotiator, associated with Ambassador James Bryce, in Washington. In 1903 he went to London as Associate Secretary on the British-Canadian Delegation of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. In 1906 he was British plenipotentiary at the Pelagic Sealing Conference at Washington. In 1907 he accompanied Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labour and Postmaster General, to Japan, where a "gentlemen's agreement" concerning Japanese immigration to Canada was amicably arranged following a settlement of claims arising from anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver. On that occasion, Earl Grey wrote to the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Claude Macdonald, on October 23, 1907:

You will like both Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Pope. . . . The Canadian Govt. could not send a better man to Japan. Nor could they send a better man with him than Mr. Pope, who is an invaluable complement to Lemieux. You may trust him unreservedly. He is the incarnation of loyalty and discretion, a great Imperialist, an official of the old School. (I wish we had more like him at Whitehall), and his judgment is always worth considering. Mr. Lemieux showed his own good sense in selecting Mr. Pope to accompany him upon this mission. . . . (1)
(Chap. p.29)

As has been stated elsewhere, Pope made a brief visit to England in 1910 to study the organization of the Colonial Office and Foreign Office, their registry system, and their archives and historical records. He also accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier on several visits to London for the Colonial Conferences. In June and July, 1911, he again attended the International Conference

(1) Grey of Howith Collection. Vol.2. File 6. (Doc. 006592).