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proved embarrassing by urging the transfer to "the Prime Minister!" Possibly between Grey and Laurier a compromise Amendment could be better formulated and passed without the presence of uncompromising and headstrong Pope.

As events turned out, nothing further was done before the defeat of the Laurier Government in 1911, and the departure of Earl Grey the same year. Then Mr. Borden became Prime Minister, taking office on October 10th; and, Pope lost no time in presenting his views to him. He submitted a memorandum on October 19th; another on November 9th, another on November 25th, another on December 30th, and one on January 10th. He was not letting any grass grow under his feet!

Barely was Borden installed in office than Pope dug up his memoranda of 1909, already quoted, which he noted "had come to nothing", and started again, with drafts which were almost identical with the previous ones.

It may be noted, in passing, that henceforth, all communications on this matter were addressed by Pope directly to the new Prime Minister, and not through the new Secretary of State, Dr. Roche. Mr. Murphy, who usually, though not always, was party to Pope's representations to Laurier, was out of office; and apparently Pope by-passed his new chief, Dr. Roche, and made his representations directly to Mr. Borden whom he hoped would soon become his own chief. This procedure seems somewhat irregular, but may be explained by the nature of the subject at issue. It is possible that Mr. Borden had invited Pope to express frankly his views personally to him.

By this time Earl Grey had left Canada, and the new Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, does not seem to have taken the interest in this administrative question which Lord Grey had done with Laurier.