

burden on each. Moreover, it is contemplated that all working expenses would be fully met by earnings derived from "paying traffic." A few hours in each twenty-four would suffice for the free transmission daily of such news as the Intelligence Department would desire to send on ordinary occasions.

In the letters from some fifty of the foremost men in Canada, extracts from which are furnished in the Parliamentary Return to which I have referred, it will be found that the majority of the writers are of opinion that an Intelligence Department, such as outlined, should take precedence of everything else. Indeed, some of our far-seeing men incline to the opinion that, if such a Department be organised, very little more will be required, and that the further development of the Empire may wisely be left to circumstances as they arise. A well-known Canadian authority on political science, Professor Adam Short of Queen's University, writes: "The central idea I entirely agree with and have often expressed. Indeed, I am so fully convinced of the transcendent importance of getting the British peoples into touch with each other, not on one line only, but on all possible lines, that I quite expect, when this is reasonably well accomplished, they will find the need for any special or formal machinery, such as an Imperial Council, etc., quite unnecessary; having, then, as a matter of fact, secured something as far superior to it as the broad, flexible, and ever up-to-date British constitution is superior to any possible written constitution."

I may mention that I have received convincing evidence of the favourable views held, not in Canada alone, but likewise in the United Kingdom, India, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, with respect to the policy of establishing an Imperial Intelligence Service such as I have endeavoured to portray. This evidence points to the possibility of such a service proving to be the fundamental basis and source from which all development along Imperial lines must proceed.