

passing in biology, physics, organic chemistry, and inorganic chemistry. If the youths are "numberless" who will demand bursaries on these qualifications I must be content to stand as witness to the marvelous progress of our New Zealand youth.

It is quite certain to my mind that the cost of the bursaries in medicine and all branches of engineering would not amount to anything but a small fraction of the expenditure of the State that is used in preparation for the one profession of teaching.

DOMINION HOUSE SCHEME

Sir—In a recent issue of the *Forfeited Review*, Lord Grey after giving most cogent reasons in favour of his scheme for the concentration of the Dominion Government offices under one roof in the centre of London, and for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade, sums up his able arguments as follows:—

(1) "The Governments of the self-governing Dominions, and of their States and Provinces, would be able to concentrate on one central site their offices, now widely distributed in different parts of London."

(2) "The attention of the Home consumer would be effectively and impressively focused on the products of the Dominions Overseas."

(3) "The manufacturers of the United Kingdom would be assisted in their endeavours to ascertain and to meet the requirements of Greater Britain."

As an ardent Imperialist, I can endorse these three purposes without qualification. Until recently the general unsuitableness of the sites occupied by the representatives of Overseas Dominions in London has been adversely criticised by visitors, and, after many representations, two or three Governments have taken steps to find more central quarters. It has, however, been left to Lord Grey to suggest a course which, to my mind, is a most brilliant inspiration from whatever point it is viewed.

Having obtained an opinion over what is admittedly one of the most commanding positions in London, he advocates that all the self-governing Dominions and States should find a permanent home under the same roof. Surely this idea must appeal most forcibly to those desirous of seeing the separate units of this vast Empire of ours welded into one indissoluble homogeneous whole! As to the Aldwych site, a glance at the map of London will at once show that it is the very axis on which that mighty city revolves; and as we like to think of London as the hub of the universe, it goes without saying that from an advertising standpoint the site indicated is unapproachable.

Its suitability may, pre-eminence being admitted, one has to consider the question of cost, and then deal with the matter from a financial, as well as a sentimental aspect. First, there is 2½ acres of unallotted land, known as the Aldwych Island site, adjoining the site most wisely secured by the Commonwealth of Australia for their office (now in course of construction), can be purchased for £1,500,000. On this land it is proposed to erect a palatial building, larger and more imposing than any other now existing in London—so cost, say, £1,500,000. Add £500,000 for contingencies, and we have a grand total of £2,000,000.

The interest on such a capital sum, computed on the basis of population, is a mere bagatelle, equal to not more than 10s. per capita per annum on the white population of the self-governing dominions. Shortly put, this means that New Zealand, for untold centuries, would be called upon to contribute yearly a guarantee of little more than £2000.

Now it has been asserted by a competent authority that the people of the United Kingdom expend no less than £100,000,000 per annum in advertising. If such be the case, and I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement, it seems to me that if we can secure the advantages claimed for Lord Grey's scheme in return for a guarantee of anything like £2000 per annum, we should make an exceedingly good bargain. Our exports are increasing yearly in volume and value, and we must never rest until we can find the best and most profitable markets. In this we would be greatly assisted by the opportunity that will be afforded us of displaying in the finest hall of commerce in the world samples of our raw and manufactured products. Let me name one article that would benefit enormously by an advertising campaign, the export of which, in a few years, will amount to over 1,000,000 cases per annum.

Conceding the enormous advantages to be derived by the concentration of the Dominion offices under one roof in the centre of London, and for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade, it behoves us to consider the means whereby such an idea can be brought within the sphere of practical politics. In that connection I beg to offer the following suggestions:—

1. Upon the formation of a limited liability company whose memorandum and articles of association shall, in the first place, have been approved by the representatives of the respective Dominion and States, each Dominion and State shall obtain the necessary statutory authority to enable it give its guarantee, in respect of interest and principal, for an issue of inscribed or registered stock—preferably the latter—by the Dominion Site, Limited, to purchase the Aldwych site and to erect buildings thereon. The rate for this stock should, I think, be fixed at 4 per cent., and it should have a currency of 50 years. A sinking fund should be created to meet the loan at maturity.

Next, Mr. Tibbs urges that the proposal from the point of view of the Auckland University College is little short of suicidal, for its adoption means that the college "will be doomed for all time to remain a mere monument of culture without a mission. Without stopping to inquire whether there may not be a mission in culture—a thesis which a strong advocate of compulsory Latin like Mr. Tibbs could hardly dismiss summarily—I may proceed to remark that I cannot comprehend why, in order to avoid this awful doom, it is necessary that if an Auckland student of ability wishes to attend a professional school, and cannot afford it, he must be refused assistance. Surely the policy that because the Medical School (e.g.) is in the South we shall not help our students to become doctors is of the kind which is often characterized as cutting one's nose to spite one's face, and in perpetuating the condition of things which Mr. Tibbs complains in the words: "There is a steady migration of young professional men from the extreme South over all the Dominion." How can the making of the present system more and increasingly expensive to the authorities which the founding of the bursaries would achieve, especially if they were "numberless" do anything but hasten the day when the professional schools will cease to be each the monopoly of one centre? In the case of our own engineering lectures, think you the Government would provide bursaries for Auckland students to take subjects in Christchurch in which competition and instruction was given in their own city? With the suggested system of bursaries in operation, the continued refusal of the Senate to recognize our lectures would lead to a pressure from the Government that would quickly alter the Senate's attitude on the question. The institution of bursaries is not in the least inconsistent with "making the fullest use of the teaching we already have" and gradually widening "the scope of our professional schools as grants and gifts are made," as Mr. Tibbs suggests; on the contrary the relief afforded to the cost of bursaries by such extensions would furnish an additional incentive to the making of them. H. W. SMOAN.

conclude a fair return being made to the Dominion and States guarantors. In conclusion, I can only hope this great scheme will fructify, for, in my humble opinion, it would do more to promote and expand the spirit of Imperialism and foster the growth of inter-Imperial trade than anything that has hitherto been suggested by any statesman in the British Empire.

The Dominion House, surrounded by buildings of great antiquity, rich in historical associations, and passed daily by millions of people on their journeys to the city, will be the most magnificent and most magnificent city the world has ever seen, would prove a veritable Mecca to overseas visitors of all nationalities, colours and creeds. The Commonwealth of Australia has just voted over £50,000 in order to be represented at a temporary exhibition at Panama, and we are asked to guarantee £8000, or, if necessary, £12,500 per annum for all the advantages, direct and indirect, which will result to New Zealand from the scheme which Earl Grey has so prominently and ably brought under our notice? I trust not.

HAROLD BRUCE, Chairman, Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, N.Z.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES

[BY REVIEWS]

COLONEL G. T. MAZON, Brigadier of the Auckland Infantry Brigade, is at present engaged in a detailed inspection of the Third Regiment. The various companies are being inspected separately as regards their work in drill, musketry, organisation, and administration. Next Saturday the whole regiment will parade at Ellerslie for inspection.

The general officer commanding has directed that all senior cadets, before being passed into the general training section, must perform the full number of compulsory drills and parades that are ordered during that period of the year in which they were cadets. As soon as they have been passed into the general training section, they will naturally perform the full number of drills ordered for the particular company to which they have been posted.

Each company will be expected to furnish eight men as an advance party for the forthcoming camp, the selection being made by the G.O. These men will go to camp four days earlier than the main body of troops, that is, on April 27. They will also be required to remain a couple of days or so after the breaking up of the camp. Extra pay will be granted according to rank.

The two submarines for the Australian Navy, A.E.1 and 2, are similar to the British E class. They have guns on disappearing mountings, wireless telegraphy equipment, safety appliances for the crew, and heavy oil engines which do away with the risk that attends the use of petrol. Their length is 176 feet, and they displace 800 tons. On the surface each vessel has a speed of 16 knots, the speed when submerged being about 12 knots. These vessels represent the most up-to-date type of submarine, and will form an efficient nucleus for a submarine flotilla.

Captain Herbert J. T. Marshall, R.N., who comes out to New Zealand to take command of the *Psyche*, "a senior naval officer, New Zealand division," was until the middle of 1913 in command of a sister ship, the *Proserpine*, on the East India station. The *Proserpine* was stationed in the Persian Gulf, and did valuable work, as did also the *Philomel*, in putting down the gun-running which has given so much trouble there for many years. Since going home in May Captain Marshall has been in command of the cruiser *Cressy* at the Nore, as senior officer of a division of the third fleet.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, has had a distinguished military career. Born in 1855, he entered the army twenty years later. Five years later he saw active service for two years during the Afghan war, being mentioned in despatches twice, and receiving a medal with two clasps. He served in the Boer war of 1891; the Nile expedition of 1894-1895; the Burmah expedition, 1895-1897; Chitral relief force, 1895; Tirah campaign, 1897-1898; and South Africa, 1899-1901, being Chief-of-Staff to Lord Kitchener, 1901-1902. In all these engagements he was mentioned in despatches and received a number of decorations. He acted as Quartermaster-General to the Forces from 1903 to 1905; and served as Military Representative of India with the Japanese field army in Manchuria, 1904-1905. From 1905 to 1909 he was General-officer-commanding the Southern command; from 1909 to 1910 he was Adjutant-General to the Forces, being the second military member of the Army Council. Since 1910 he has been general-officer-commanding the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces. The general holds the rank of colonel in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the Ninth Royal Scots, and the third battalion of the Manchester Regiment.

"War's Evolution" is the title of a very interesting paper by Sergeant-Major J. S. Le Moine, of the New Zealand Permanent Staff, published in the *New Zealand Military Journal*. He begins by pointing out that as long as wars are possible we, in common with others, must be prepared for them. Seeing that the defensive is our special work, for the commencement of the war at any rate, we must await the enemy in order to resist him, remembering that an offensive war may be conducted for defensive ends. The author then enumerates four advantages of defensive war as affecting New Zealand:—(1) Intimate knowledge of the whole country, and to ensure this it is apparent that military maps must be made in peace time. (2) The support afforded by the population, and hence better information and popular resistance to enemy's progress. (3) Facilities for bringing up supplies and reinforcements; and here appears the necessity for a strategic railway connecting Picton with the South.

(4) The invader is hampered by having to guard his communications. The two disadvantages, which he mentions, are:—(a) The moral aspect of the enemy being in invaded territory, and the probable danger of insubordination. (b) The loss of initiative; the uncertainty where the enemy will strike the inherent danger of having our forces split up and liable to defeat in detail. Continuing, he points out that, advantages and disadvantages, preparedness in plans and determination, and a strong determination to succeed, coupled with the knowledge that our troops are efficient, must weigh heavily on the advantage side of the scale; lack of it must correspondingly weigh on the other side. An invader assuming the offensive against our country would require a large number of transports and a highly organized army. This limits the number of our likely opponents, and consequently their actions can be watched the more easily. As to the transports required, it is estimated that to land and maintain for fourteen days a fighting force of 25,000 men and 2000 horses would need at least twenty-eight ships of 12,000 tons, necessarily escorted by men-of-war; and so the despatch of such a number of ships could hardly be carried out with absolute secrecy.

After discussing in detail the evolution of battle tactics and military manoeuvres, the author of the paper concludes: "From this it can be seen that war and preparation for war is founded on hard-and-fast principles which will serve the purpose of guiding statesmen and their military advisers as to the best methods to adopt; also, that the scheme in vogue in New Zealand is not one born of impulse or entered into lightly, but is based on evolution, designed to produce the maximum of efficiency and adapted to the country's requirements. A recognition of this fact by the officers and men of our territorial army, and the people in general, would go far to remove the prejudices and thrills against the question of defence, and make one and all determined to have our own force, use of the most efficient in the world, and with this would follow that wholesome respect which a well-trained, efficient, and prepared adversary, small though that adversary may be."

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

M. L. Mackenzie King Papers  
Volume 23