

1919.
NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

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No. 1.

New Zealand, No. 174.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th November, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 38, of the 8th March last, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that Sir James Wilson is unable to return to Rome as British Delegate on the Permanent Committee of the International Agricultural Institute.

2. It is proposed, therefore, that the arrangement which was made last February should be renewed as a temporary measure, and that a member of His Majesty's Embassy at Rome should again be appointed as temporary British Delegate on the Permanent Committee of the Institute which is on the point of reassembling.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 2.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 734.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 15th November, 1917.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the proposals and recommendations with regard to Imperial statistics on pages 148 to 151 of the Final Report of the Dominions Royal Commission (Cd. 8462) have been under the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

2. His Majesty's Government would welcome a Conference of Statisticians of the Empire as suggested by the Royal Commission, to be convened at as early a date after the conclusion of the war as may be found convenient. They will be prepared, if the Dominion Governments agree, to make the necessary arrangements for the summoning of such a Conference, and also for the preparation of a programme and for its circulation to those who might be expected to attend.

3. It is suggested that the following might be included in the subjects for discussion :—

(i.) The establishment of an Imperial Statistical Office.

(ii.) Improvements in comparability of trade statistics throughout the British Empire.

(iii.) The preparation of a monthly summary of Empire trade if satisfactory progress can be made under the preceding heading.

(iv.) Statistics of production within the Empire of important materials of industry.

(v.) Statistics of migration within the Empire.

I should be glad to receive your Ministers' observations as to any other matters which may be thought suitable for discussion.

4. I would also invite the attention of your Ministers to the Memorandum on Improvement of Statistics of the Empire furnished to the Dominions Royal Commission by the Board of Trade (Cd. 7351, p. 136), with special reference to the following passage :—

“There is, however, a good deal to be said for the establishment of an Imperial bureau for the compilation in a convenient form of annual or other periodical digests and summaries of Imperial statistics. Such a bureau might keep up to date the statistical material collated by the present Royal Commission, and might perhaps take over the compilation of some of the statistical volumes relating to the British Empire now published by the Board of Trade. If located in London I do not think there would be any insuperable difficulty in putting it, if desired, under the immediate management of the Board of Trade, while the general scope of its operations might be regulated and supervised by an Inter-Imperial Committee.”

I should be glad to be furnished with an expression of your Ministers' views on the suggestion of the Board of Trade for the establishment of such an Inter-Imperial Committee as is indicated in the passage above quoted.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 3.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 752.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd November, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 32, of the 2nd March, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty state that colonial candidates selected to attend the competitive examination for Naval cadetships, special entry, must find their own passage to England; but that if they are successful in obtaining a cadetship the cost of passage will be refunded.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 4.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 760.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th November, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 482, of the 26th July, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Order in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 16th November, respecting the extension to French Morocco of the protection afforded by the Copyright Act, 1911.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

COPYRIGHT (FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1917.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 16th day of November, 1917. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred on him by the Copyright Act, 1911, and having regard to the provisions of the Berlin Copyright Convention, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 24th day of June, 1912 (hereinafter called the "Principal Order"), extending the protection of the said Act to certain classes of works to which protection is guaranteed by the said Convention:

And whereas His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco has acceded to the said Convention in so far as concerns that part of the Empire of Morocco which is under French protection:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The Principal Order shall extend to that part of the Empire of Morocco which is under French protection as if it were amongst the foreign countries of the Copyright Union therein named, subject to the following modifications:—

- (a.) The provisions of Article 2, proviso (iii) (a), shall apply as if the aforesaid territory were included amongst the foreign countries named in those provisions.
- (b.) In the application of the provisions of Article 3 of the Principal Order to works of which the country of origin is that part of the Empire of Morocco which is under French protection the date of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act and for the commencement of the Principal Order.

(c.) In the application to such works of sections 1 (2) (d) and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the date of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act in section 19 (7) and 19 (8) wherever that expression occurs, and the 16th June, 1917, for the passing of the Act.

(d.) In the application to such works of the provisions of section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the date of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act wherever that expression occurs in subsection (1) (a), and for the 26th July, 1910, in subsection (1) (b).

And the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Extract from the *London Gazette* No. 30384, 16th November, 1917.)

No. 5.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 788.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th December, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 30th November, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Army order on the subject of the grant of the "1914 Star."

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

ARMY ORDER.

War Office, 24th November, 1917.

II. British Expeditionary Forces, 1914.—Grant of "1914 Star."

1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to signify his pleasure to recognize, by the grant of a distinctive decoration, the services rendered by His Majesty's Military Forces under the command of Field-Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., in France and Belgium during the earlier phase of the war in 1914, up to midnight 22/23rd November, 1914.

2. The decoration will be a Star in bronze.

3. No clasp will be issued with the Star.

4. The riband will be red, white, and blue, shaded and watered.

5. Provided the claims are approved by the Army Council, the Star will be granted to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British and Indian Forces, including civilian medical practitioners, nursing sisters, nurses, and others employed with military hospitals, who actually served in France or Belgium, on the establishment of a unit of the British Expeditionary Forces, between the 5th August, 1914, and midnight on the 22/23rd November, 1914.

6. Officers i/c records will prepare (on printed forms to be obtained from the Secretary, War Office (A.G. 10)), nominal rolls, in duplicate, of soldiers entitled to the Star, and forward them as soon as practicable to the Secretary, War Office (A.G. 10).

7. Officers (including chaplains and acting-chaplains) and nursing staffs (excluding the rank and file of the Royal Army Medical Corps), if not now serving, will submit their claims direct to the Secretary, War Office; if now serving, through their present commanding officers or heads of Departments, stating their rank and situation on original date of disembarkation, which must be specified.

In the case of deceased officers and other ranks, applications from their legatees or next-of-kin should, in the former case, be addressed to the Secretary, War Office (A.G. 10), and, in the latter case, to the officers i/c records concerned.

8. The names of officers and warrant officers will be entered on the rolls in order of rank, and those of non-commissioned officers and men in alphabetical order. The rank and regimental number entered on the rolls will be that held by an individual on the date of disembarkation.

9. The names of individuals who have forfeited the Star under the conditions laid down in pay warrant are to be included in the rolls, their names being entered in red ink and the cause of forfeiture stated in the column for "Remarks." The names of individuals who have become non-effective by death, transfer, discharge, &c., should also be entered in red ink, and the cause stated in the column for "Remarks."

By command of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 194.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th December, 1917.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 261, of the 1st October last, transmitting copies of two resolutions passed by the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council on the occasion of the third anniversary of the declaration of war with Germany, and to request you to inform your Ministers that copies of the resolutions have been laid before the King.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 7.

New Zealand, No. 195.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th December, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 165, of the 22nd October, I have the honour to state, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, that it is the intention of the Union Government that all persons proceeding to the Union of South Africa who are not British subjects must have their passports vised by a competent British authority.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 8.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 1.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd January, 1918.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers ^{A. J. 1918,} that His Majesty's Government have decided not to require the production of ^{No. 2.} certificates of interest in the case of goods imported into the United Kingdom from Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores.

2. It is hoped that the Governments of the self-governing Dominions will adopt a similar rule.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 9.

New Zealand, No. 1.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd January, 1918.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 162, of the 21st June, 1917, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Dominions Royal Commission relating to information supplied by your Government, amongst others, as to ports and harbours in the British Empire. A copy of Cd. 8461 is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

Dominions Royal Commission, Spencer House, 27 St. James's Place,
London S.W. 1, 15th December, 1917.

Sir,—
With reference to the information collected by the Dominions Royal Commission as to ports and harbours in the British Empire and abroad which has recently been published as Cd. 8641, I am directed by the Chairman of the Commission to request that the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be called to the acknowledgments contained at the end of the introductory memorandum. The Commission is most grateful to those who have supplied and corrected the particulars given, and I am to ask that an expression of its thanks may be communicated to the authorities concerned.

I have, &c.,

E. J. HARDING,
Secretary.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 5.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1918.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 12, of the 6th January, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a Royal Warrant instituting a bar for the Royal Red Cross, First Class.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING A BAR FOR THE ROYAL RED CROSS, FIRST CLASS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS we are desirous of providing for the recognition of further distinguished services in the case of persons who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross Decoration, First Class, it is our will and pleasure and we do hereby ordain that any one who, after having rendered services for which the Royal Red Cross Decoration, First Class, is awarded, subsequently renders such approved services as would, if she had not received the said decoration, have entitled her to the same, shall be awarded a bar to be attached to the said decoration.

Given at our Court at Saint James's, this 15th day of December, 1917, in the eighth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command.

DERBY.

No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 14.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th January, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a circular which has been received from the United States Consul-General respecting passport regulations.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

CONTROL OF PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE following information is published for the guidance of persons who desire to enter the United States of America during the war, and embodies the substance of instructions issued jointly by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Labour, under date of the 26th July, 1917.

Passports for Aliens.

An alien leaving a foreign country for the United States (except starting from Canada) with the purpose of entering, or passing through, or touching any port of the United States is required to present a valid passport, or other official document in the nature of a passport, establishing his or her identity or nationality, having attached a signed and certified photograph of the bearer.

Such passport may include a wife, female children under twenty-one years of age, or male children under sixteen years, a photograph of each being attached. Boys over sixteen and females over twenty-one must have separate passports.

Each passport of an alien must be vised by an American Consul in the country from which the holder first starts upon his trip with intention to proceed to the United States, and also in the country from which he embarks for the United States. In case the country from which he starts is not the one to which he owes allegiance his passport must first be vised by a diplomatic or Consular officer therein of his own country.

Applications for visa of passports should be made at least two weeks before the intended departure from the country from which the journey is to begin.

Declarations before Consular Officers.

Every alien carrying a passport must make a written declaration before the American Consular Officer by whom his passport is vised. This declaration must be executed in triplicate and sworn to before the Consular Officer, and photographs of the bearer and all persons accompanying him must be affixed to each copy under consular seal. All applicants for permission to proceed to the United States should be provided with at least three unmounted passport photographs for consular purposes, these being copies of the same photograph attached to the passport or other document of identification.

The declaration to be made before the American Consular Officer under oath must set forth the bearer's name, occupation, nationality, and the names of places of birth of the members of his immediate family who accompany him. The declaration must also state the nationality of declarant's parents, the purpose of the proposed visit to the United States, places of residence in the countries visited by the applicant within the past five years, and addresses and references in the country from which the declarant starts, and in the United States. The declarant is furthermore required to state that he is familiar with the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of the 5th February, 1917, and is convinced that he is eligible for admission in the United States thereunder.

Provisions of the American Immigration Act of the 5th February, 1917.

Briefly stated, section 3 of the Immigration Act of the 5th February, 1917, excludes from admission into the United States all persons unsound in body or mind, persons who have been convicted of crime and who are likely to become public charges after arrival.

There is a further important provision that all aliens over sixteen years of age who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish, shall be excluded.

The full text of this important section of the Act is as follows:—

“ AN ACT TO REGULATE THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS TO, AND THE RESIDENCE OF ALIENS IN, THE UNITED STATES.”

Section 3. “That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living.

“Persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized Government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of any officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized Government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose.

“Persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution.

“Persons, hereinafter called ‘contract labourers,’ who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether

such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labour in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for labourers, printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country.

“Persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labour shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose tickets or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly.

“Stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labour.

“All children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labour, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible, unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties.

“Persons who are Natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the Continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are Natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the Continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north; and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States. The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travellers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section nineteen of this Act.

“That after three months from the passage of this Act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:—

“All aliens over sixteen years of age physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the Immigrant Inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labour, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect.

“That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labour that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States, and who have resided therein continuously for five years, and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States, and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

“Provided that nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offence purely political.

“Provided further that the provisions of this Act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory.

“Provided further that skilled labour, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labour of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country; and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labour in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labour upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such

importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Labour to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

“ Provided further that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labour shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants.

Provided further that whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country, other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labour conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country, or from such insular possession, or from the Canal Zone.

“ Provided further that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labour, and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

“ Provided further that nothing in the contract-labour or reading-test provisions of this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise admissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, Natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit, or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labour, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons.

Provided further that the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labour, shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission.

“ Provided further that nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign Governments, nor to their suites, families, or guests.”

American Citizens.

All American citizens proceeding to the United States and foreign countries are required to present their passports for verification in the same manner as aliens. They are not, of course, subject to the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of the 5th February, 1917, nor are they obliged to make a declaration similar to that required by alien immigrants.

No Fees payable.

No fees will be collected by American Consular Officers for the visa of foreign passports or passports of American citizens.

No fees will be collected for or in connection with declarations sworn to by departing aliens.

ROBERT P. SKINNER,

London, England, 10th October, 1917.

American Consul-General

No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 19.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, 22nd January, 1918.

In continuation of my despatch, Dominions No. 794, of the 11th December, I have the honour to state that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have represented to me that it would be desirable if the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies could arrange in respect of all ships of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or upwards to which they have granted licenses for wireless apparatus that provisions should be applied similar to those contained in Defence of the Realm Regulation No. 37B.

2. I shall be obliged if Your Excellency will bring their Lordships' wishes in the matter to the notice of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 13.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 76.

MY LORD,— Downing Street, 4th February, 1918.

I have the honour to state, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, that an application has been received from the Director of the French War Library and Museum for the gift of printed and illustrated publications issued since 1914 or to be issued in the Dominions and colonies in connection with the war.

His Majesty's Government would be glad to meet the wishes of the French Government, and trust that your Ministers will be willing to co-operate in order that every reasonable effort may be made to supply, for the benefit of the French War Museum, duplicates of any suitable official publications which have been or may be sent for the British War Museum, as well as any material which may appear to be of special interest or value to the French Museum.

I would add that it is contemplated that any contributions which it may be possible to make would be sent gratuitously.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 36.

MY LORD,— Downing Street, 11th February, 1918.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it is proposed to hold an Allied Conference in London in May, 1918, to consider the treatment and training of disabled sailors and soldiers.

2. It is hoped that the Government of each of the Dominions will send representatives to attend the Conference, and I should be glad to be informed of the names of those whom your Ministers may appoint.

3. The Conference is to open on the 20th May, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will receive the Allied delegates. It is intended that the proceedings should commence at 11.30 a.m. Delegates will be invited to take their places at 11.15 a.m.

4. It is proposed to divide the subjects for discussion into three sections: (1) Pensions and allowances; (2) treatment; (3) training and employment; and communications have been addressed to various specialists asking them to prepare papers for discussion.

5. The Minister of Pensions has formed a Committee which will be charged with the necessary arrangements for the Conference, and I understand that on the Minister's invitation the High Commissioner for New Zealand has nominated Sir Thomas Mackenzie and Brigadier-General G. S. Richardson to attend the Committee.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 39.

MY LORD,— Downing Street, 12th February, 1918.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 267, of the 17th October, 1917, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, a statement showing the various grades of Trade Commissioners under the extended scheme, and the places in the British Empire at which it is proposed that they should be stationed.

2. It has been decided to extend the sphere of operations of the Trade Commissioners who are to be stationed at Singapore and Trinidad by the inclusion of certain adjacent foreign territories—viz., the Dutch East Indies in the case of Singapore, and the French and Dutch Guianas and certain foreign West Indian Islands, such as Guadeloupe and Martinique, in the case of Trinidad.

3. It will be remembered that in the memorandum enclosed in my despatch, Dominions No. 472, of the 24th July, it was stated that there would probably be a Trade Commissioner in Egypt. It is now, however, proposed that Egypt, owing to its special status, and to the fact that it is at present under the administration of the Foreign Office, shall have a commercial Attaché and not a Trade Commissioner.

4. It is also proposed that the Trade Commissioner at Calcutta shall include Ceylon within his sphere of operations, and there will, therefore, not be a separate Trade Commissioner in Ceylon as was originally intended.

5. Instructions have been sent to the Trade Commissioners in Canada and the Union of South Africa to render every assistance possible in connection with any inquiries that may be made by the New Zealand Government, and they have been requested to address their communications to the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce, Wellington, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

	Grade.	Locality.
Canada	First Grade	Montreal.
	Second Grade	Toronto.
	Third Grade	Winnipeg.
Australia	Third Grade	Vancouver.
	First Grade	Melbourne.
South Africa	Third Grade	Sydney.
	First Grade	Cape Town or Johannesburg.
New Zealand	Third Grade	Cape Town or Johannesburg.
	Second Grade	Wellington.
India	First Grade	Calcutta.
	Second Grade	Bombay.
Other parts of the British Empire	Second Grade	Singapore.
	Second Grade	Trinidad.
	Third Grade	East Africa.

In addition there will be one unattached Trade Commissioner, who will be available for special duties.

No. 16.

New Zealand, No. 40.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th February, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, No. 39, of to-day, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has been decided to appoint Mr. R. W. Dalton, who is at present stationed at Wellington, to the post of Second-grade Trade Commissioner under the extended scheme for the Trade Commissioner Service.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 17.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 98.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th February, 1918.

With reference to my telegram of the 21st May, 1917, I have the honour to state, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, that it is the wish of His Majesty the King that His Majesty's birthday should be observed this year on the actual date—namely, the 3rd June. His Majesty desires that in the matter of ceremonial observance the precedent of last year shall be strictly followed in all respects.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 18.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 152.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th March, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 264, of the 27th April, 1917, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have decided to amend the scheme of the war-risk insurance of cargoes by abolishing the flat rate, and insuring cargoes at rates graded according to the risks of voyages.

2. A copy of a notice giving particulars of the new arrangements is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

(Reprinted from the *Board of Trade Journal* of 28th February, 1918.)

WAR-RISK INSURANCE OF CARGOES.—ABOLITION OF THE GOVERNMENT FLAT RATE.

It has been found necessary to modify the original plan of Government insurance of cargoes against war risks, which has been in operation since the early days of the war. The flat rate will be abolished, and cargoes will be insured at rates graded according to the risks of voyages. A branch of the War Risks Office is being established at 53 Cornhill E.C. 2, for the purposes of the new scheme, and will be opened shortly. It will be remembered that upon the outbreak of hostilities an emergency War Risks Office was set up in the city and administered on behalf of the Board of Trade by an Advisory Committee consisting of underwriters and insurance brokers with legal experts and official representatives. At first this Office had its quarters at the Cannon Street Hotel, but later a home was found for it at 33-36 King William Street, London E.C. 4. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee was, and still is, Sir Douglas Owen, formerly secretary of the Alliance Marine Insurance Company, and a member of the Inner Temple.

The Original Scheme.

It was obvious both to the Government and to the insurance market that in August, 1914, a method simple in operation and capable of being administered rapidly was the first requisite. Speed and simplicity were essential, for the maritime business of the country had to be carried on free from insurance delays and at the lowest possible cost. It was also held to be important that the new system of covering war risks should be kept distinct from the insurance of marine risks so that the ordinary machinery of the insurance market might be kept in being. Without a free market for marine insurance after the war British sea-carrying business could not be carried on. Though the original scheme must now be modified it served its immediate purpose very well. It was laid down that cargo carried in a British ship could be insured against war risks at a flat rate of premium provided that the ship herself was insured under the Government's parallel scheme for hull-insurance. This proviso was made in order that the movements of the ships might be under control. The Government took the whole of the war risk on cargoes offered to it and received the whole of the premium. The rates of premium were flat rates, and no account was taken of the nature of the voyage. Cargoes shipped by comparatively safe routes paid the same rate of premium as cargoes shipped by dangerous routes. There was no compulsion upon shippers

to insure cargoes with the Government's War Risk Office; they could insure in the open insurance market whenever the market rate happened to be more favourable to them than the Government's flat rate. The Government's War Risks Office supplemented the market, but did not supersede the market. What, however, it did do most effectively—and was set up to do—was to prevent unreasonably high rates from being charged in the market, and also to prevent any cargo in a British ship from being delayed through want of insurance. It is not too much to say that the country's cargo business could not have been carried on for a week after war broke out but for the establishment of the War Risks Office.

Disadvantages of the Flat Rate.

The scheme provided that the Government's flat rate of premium should not be less than 1 per cent. and not more than 5 per cent. of the insured values of the cargoes covered. The rate started at five guineas, and was from time to time reduced. For a long time it remained at the minimum of 1 per cent.—after the German cruisers had been driven off the seas; but the submarine activity introduced a new factor, the losses increased, and the rate was gradually advanced until it reached the maximum of 5 per cent. Losses continued to be suffered, and to exceed in amount the premiums paid into the funds of the War Risks Office. It became then a matter for consideration whether the rates—at least, for certain hazardous voyages—should not be raised beyond the original maximum of 5 per cent. But an advance in the maximum would not necessarily have met the deficit in the funds between the losses suffered and the premiums—for reasons which are inherent in the system of charging flat rates irrespective of the risks of actual voyages. For alongside the War Risks Office stands the open marine-insurance market, which charges rates based upon what underwriters, in their professional judgment, regard as the actual risks of particular voyages. The cargoes proceeding upon the less hazardous voyages are charged rates less than the Government's flat rate, and these cargoes—so far as is possible for shippers to obtain the necessary amount of cover—are insured in the market. On the other hand, the market can always protect itself against accepting cargoes upon the more hazardous risks by charging rates in excess of the Government's flat rate. The tendency has been—and always must be, to whatever height a flat rate be raised—for the best risks to go to the market and the worst risks to the Government War Risks Office. When the War Risks Office has received a share in the better risks (those of cargoes shipped upon the least hazardous routes) it has been because there was more cargo seeking insurance than the open market was willing or able to cover. This financial disadvantage to the War Risks Office is inherent in the system originally adopted of a flat rate irrespective of voyage.

The One Remedy.

There was also a serious public disadvantage in the advance of the flat rate beyond the maximum of 5 per cent. If this flat rate had been put up, the market would have followed by putting up the general level of its war-risk rates. The inevitable result would have been a general increase in prices to the consuming public, which would have been offset to only a small extent by the additional premiums becoming payable to the funds of the War Risks Office, for whose liabilities the taxpayers are responsible. The public would have paid more for everything imported, and the taxpayers would have received little or no relief to correspond with the increased cost. The one remedy—the only remedy—was to abolish the flat-rate system, and to adopt the open-market system of grading premiums according to the risks which experience from time to time shows the various voyages to involve. No other course was open if the Board of Trade desired—as it was bound to do in the taxpayers' interests—to make the funds of the War Risks Office adequate to meet the daily claims upon them. By assuming a large proportion of all the war risks, good and bad, it will be possible to set the less hazardous risks against those which are more hazardous, to meet the losses incidental to the submarine warfare and at the same time to quote the lowest rates which will, in fact, cover the risks undertaken. The War Risks Office was not established to make profits, but it should be administered in the public interest so that, if possible, the incomings and the outgoings may balance.

The New Arrangements.

As soon as the conclusion described above had been reached the Board approached representatives of the various interests in the marine-insurance market, and laid its proposals before them. After protracted negotiations it has at length been decided by the Board of Trade to continue the Government War Risks Office on the same general principles as heretofore—supplementing, but not superseding, the open market—to abolish the flat rates, and to insure cargoes at premiums graded from time to time according to the actual risks incurred upon particular voyages. In carrying out this scheme the Government will, as before, be assisted by representatives of the insurance market, and a special committee will sit daily at the new branch of the War Risks Office, at 53 Cornhill, London E.C., to work the scheme. The procedure will be that a broker placing a risk under the new scheme will take particulars of the risk to the Underwriting Committee at 53 Cornhill, who will accept liability on behalf of the Government War Risks Office at the office rate then in force for the voyage in question, the broker receiving a certificate embossed with a Government stamp showing that the risk has been accepted. The open market in war risks will remain in existence, and there will be no compulsion upon any one to insure with the Government War Risks Office if he prefers to place his risks in the market.

No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 64.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 19th March, 1918.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 26th December, 1917, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Panama, on the subject of New Zealand's New Year greeting to the Allies.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

No. 1 Treaty.

SIR,—

Panama, 24th January, 1918.

I have the honour to inform you that I conveyed to the President of the Republic of Panama the telegraphic New Year greetings of the Governor-General of New Zealand, transmitted to me in your telegram of the 31st December, and have been requested by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to communicate to the Governor-General through you an expression of the warmest thanks of President Valdes for His Excellency's good wishes for a happy outcome of the cause of the Allies in 1918, to which the Republic of Panama has the honour to join, and also to convey the wish of this Government for a prosperous future for New Zealand which has given in the present world conflict such great proofs of loyalty in sending to the battlefront so many of its citizens, some of whom the people of Panama have had the good fortune to meet here on the way back to their homes after gallantly complying with their duty to the Empire.

I have, &c.,

C. MALLET.

The Right Honourable Arthur J. Balfour, O.M., M.P., &c., London S.W.

No. 20.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 299.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th May, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copy of Army Council Instruction No. 497 of 1918, regarding the dates on which Army Entrance Examinations will be held in future and the governing dates of age for admission thereto.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION NO. 497 OF 1918.

War Office, 8th May, 1918.

497. *Army Entrance Examinations.—Dates.—Age-limits.*

1. It has been decided for the present to extend the length of the course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College to eighteen months. Candidates will in future be admitted twice a year—viz., in February and August.

2. Commencing with 1919, two Army Entrance Examinations will be held yearly, and will usually commence in June and December. No examination will be held in March, 1919.

3. A candidate for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Royal Military College, or a Training College in India must have attained the age of seventeen and a half, and must not have attained the age of eighteen and a half on the governing date. The only exception will be in the case of a candidate who is serving, and has served satisfactorily, in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Regular Army, Special Reserve, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Militia, Territorial Force, or the Forces of the overseas Dominions, and is recommended by his C.O. as suitable in all respects for appointment to a permanent commission in the Regular Army, in which case the upper age-limit will be twenty-one.

4. The governing dates for age will be,—

1st July following for a June examination ;

1st January following for a December examination :

provided that for the December, 1919, examination a candidate will be accepted who has not attained the age of eighteen and a half on the 1st November, 1919.

5. Recruiting officers will not call to the colours a youth who can produce a certificate from the headmaster of a school which maintains a contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, or from the War Office to the effect that it is his *bona fide* intention to compete at an Army Entrance Examination and that he has a reasonable prospect of success. A candidate who is not a member of a school which maintains an Officers' Training Corps Contingent should apply to the Secretary, War Office, stating some other educational authority to whom reference can be made. The exemption from colour service will hold good until the result of the Army Entrance Examination in which he has been competing has been announced.

6. To be eligible to receive marks for military efficiency under para. 11A (b) of the Provisional Regulation: for the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College respectively a candidate must have passed the practical test in military subjects held in connection with the Army Entrance Examination in which he intends to compete.

N.B.—To have qualified at the practical test for a previous examination is of no avail.

7. An Army Order giving further particulars and amending the provisional regulations will shortly be issued.

8. A.C.Is. 1874 of 1916 and 26 of 1917 are hereby cancelled.

100, Candidates, 5988 (S.D. 3A).

By command of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

No. 21.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 303.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st May, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, No. 71, of the 3rd April, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 17th May containing a Royal Warrant, dated the 30th April, amending the sixth clause of the Royal Red Cross Warrant.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

War Office, 17th May, 1918.

ROYAL WARRANT AMENDING SIXTH CLAUSE OF ROYAL RED CROSS WARRANT.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by our Royal Warrant dated the 10th November, 1915, the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross was divided into two classes, recipients of the second class being eligible for advancement to the first class: And whereas no provision was made in our said Royal Warrant for the disposal of the Cross of the Second Class of a recipient who is advanced to the first class:

It is our will and pleasure, and We do hereby ordain, that the sixth clause of our said Royal Warrant shall, as from the date thereof, be read as follows:—

Sixthly.—Recipients of the second class of the decoration shall be eligible for advancement to the first class as vacancies may arise, and on such advancement the Cross shall be returned to the office of our Secretary of State for War.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 30th day of April, 1918, in the eighth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command.

MILNER.

(Extract from the *London Gazette* No. 30688, 17th May, 1918.)

No. 22.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 312.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th June, 1918.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that a despatch has been received from His Majesty's Minister at Panama regarding the establishment of new passport regulations in Cost Rica.

2. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that—

“From the 1st March, 1918, aliens entering Costa Rica territory must possess passports proving their identity. These documents shall be issued by the authorities competent to issue passports in the country of origin of the aliens or by the Diplomatic or Consular Officer of such country accredited in the country from which the individual comes. Such passports shall not be valid unless they bear all details necessary to identify the bearer, and unless they are duly vised by the respective Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of Costa Rica, or, in default of such Representative, by the Representative of a friendly nation in the country where the passport is issued.”

3. Immigrants are also required to register themselves, within eight days of their arrival, in the Aliens Register of the province of Costa Rica in which they intend to reside, and all aliens resident in Costa Rica are required to register themselves in the Aliens Register kept at the office of the Governor of the province in which they may reside, and to obtain a certificate of registration, which they must produce on demand to the police authorities.

4. Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Officers accredited to Costa Rica, their families, and servants who are natives of their employer's country, are exempt from the above regulations.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 23.

New Zealand, No. 101.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th June, 1918.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that your telegram of the 1st June has been laid before His Majesty the King, who commands me to convey to you and to the Government and people of New Zealand an expression of his high appreciation of the congratulations on the occasion of his birthday, and of the renewed assurances of loyalty to his throne and person.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 24.

New Zealand, Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th June, 1918.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 77, of the 8th April, reporting the death on the 12th December last of the Honourable Sir Charles Christopher Bowen, K.C.M.G.

I am well aware of the prominent position which was occupied by Sir Charles Bowen for many years in the public affairs of the Dominion, and I learned with regret of his death, which has been noted in the records of the Order of which he was a member.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 109.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th June, 1919.

With reference to my despatch, No. 166, of the 22nd October, 1917, on the subject of the noting of marine protests, I have the honour to request

Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the request contained therein that no marine protests should be noted in the Dominions and colonies except before an officer of the Government applies to extensions of protests as well as to the protests themselves.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 26.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 341.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th June, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 415, of the 28th June, 1917, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the War Office relative to the dates of recommendations for nominations to cadetships at the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, and to the age-limits for admission.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

No. 100, Candidates, 5858 (S.D. 3A).

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W. 1, 1st June, 1918.

Adverting to Colonial Office letter No. 31117/17, dated the 28th June, 1917, respecting nomination of gentlemen from the self-governing Dominions to cadetships at the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Long, of the changes in the dates of entry as set forth in Army Council Instruction No. 497 of 1918 (copies enclosed), and to say that recommendations made for nominations under the scheme in force should therefore reach the Secretary, War Office, London S.W. 1, as follows:—

For entry in
February
August

Not later than 15th of previous
October
April.

The age-limits for admission to the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College and the governing dates will be as laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the above-quoted Army Council instruction.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London S.W. 1.

B. B. CURRIE.

(See enclosure to No. 20.)

No. 27.

New Zealand, Miscellaneous.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th June, 1918.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 82, of the 17th April, and to request you to inform your Acting Prime Minister that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Sir John Edward Denniston, Knight Bachelor, on his retirement as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of New Zealand. A. 1, 1918.
No. 6.

2. A notification to this effect will be published in the *London Gazette*.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

3—A. 2.

No. 28.

New Zealand, No. 120.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th June, 1918.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that your telegram of the 22nd June has been communicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who desires to express his appreciation of the message of congratulation from yourself and the Government and people of New Zealand on the occasion of his birthday.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 29.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 368.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th July, 1918.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has been represented that serious inconvenience is caused to the war work of the Admiralty in connection with merchant shipping by the changing of ships' names, and His Majesty's Government have now decided that it is to the interest of shipping generally that the facilities for changing merchant ships' names should, as a war-emergency measure, be suspended.

2. Registrars of shipping in the United Kingdom have accordingly been instructed that during the war it will not be possible to authorize any change in the name of a British merchant ship or of a foreign merchant ship placed on the British Register, and that a new merchant vessel cannot be allowed a name which is already on the Register or has been on the Register during the previous twelve months. There may, however, be cases in which the owners and the Admiralty may think it expedient that a name should be changed, and in such cases the change will be authorized.

3. I should be glad if your Government would consider the possibility of adopting a similar policy.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 30.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 369.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th July, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a translation of a Decree of the Republic of Panama, ordering certain measures with regard to the visa or authentication of passports of foreign citizens or subjects travelling to Panama.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

Enclosure in Sir C. Mallet's No. 6 Treaty of 15th May, 1918.

[TRANSLATION.]

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.—DECREE NO. 14 OF 1918 (OF 29TH APRIL), ORDERING CERTAIN MEASURES WITH REGARD TO THE VISA OR AUTHENTICATION OF PASSPORTS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS OR SUBJECTS TRAVELLING TO PANAMA.

THE President of the Republic, in the exercise of his powers under Law 61 of 1917, and considering—

That the state of war in which the Republic finds itself requires that all necessary precautions should be taken to prevent espionage;

That one of these precautions is the insistence on passports and other documents which certify legally the nationality and character of travellers;

That certain Panamanian Consuls in levying fees for the authentication or visa of passports have been applying, in the absence of a special disposition, the fee for the issue of passports to foreigners, which has been highly onerous, and has occasioned protests which may have serious consequences for the Republic turning away from its territory the stream of tourists and travellers in transit which it is the duty of the authorities of the Republic to attract by all the means in their power; and

That neither Law 39 of 1914, regulating the Consular Service, nor the Fiscal Code provide for the case of the visa of passports, or fix the fees to be paid for this service, leaving thus a defect which it is expedient to remedy without delay—

Decrees.

Article 1. Every foreigner travelling to the territory of the Republic, whether in transit or to reside there, shall provide himself with a passport from the Government of his country, or through its diplomatic or consular representative in the place in which he resides, and have it visé or authenticated by the Panamanian Consul at the place, or by the United States Consul if there be no Panamanian consular representative.

Article 2. The Panamanian Consuls, or, in places where there are none, those of the United States, shall visé or authenticate the passports of foreigners who request it as soon as the parties interested fill up in triplicate the declaration given in Form No. 1 accompanying the present Decree. The parties interested shall affix their photograph to each copy of the form in question in the place indicated.

Article 3. The Panamanian Consuls, or, in places where there are none, the Consular Officers of the United States, shall send to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, immediately after the passport of a foreigner is visé, a copy of the declaration made by the latter, and shall retain one copy in the consular archives and deliver the third to the interested party.

Article 4. For the visa or authentication of the passports of foreigners the Panamanian Consuls, or those of the United States in places where there is no Panamanian Consul, shall collect the sum of two balboas (B/2.00), applying by analogy the tariff established by Article 72 of Law 63 of 1917 for the authentication of the signatures of home or foreign officials.

Article 5. Every foreigner who may arrive in the territory of the Republic with a passport which is not visé or authenticated by the Panamanian Consul, or by the Consul of the United States in places where there is no Panamanian Consul, shall be detained by the respective authorities until he is legally identified, and shall be reshipped at his own cost to the place from which he came, should it be deemed necessary.

The Consuls of the Republic, or the Consular Officers of the United States in places where there is no Panamanian Consul, shall notify the shipping agencies of the foregoing disposition, so that they may not receive on their vessels passengers travelling to Panamanian territory who have not their passports in order.

Article 6. The dispositions contained in the present Decree shall not affect in any way Panamanian citizens to whom passports were issued in accordance with the regulations in Decree No. 32 of the 6th December, 1916, which shall be visé or authenticated by the consular representatives of Panama without a charge of any kind and without the necessity of the declaration referred to in Article 2 of this Decree.

To be registered and made known.

Given in the City of Panama, the 29th day of April, 1918.

RAMON M. VALDES,
The Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
NARCISCO GARAY.

No. 31.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 395.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th July, 1918,

With reference to my telegram of the 19th July, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 16th July notifying the revocation of the two licenses which authorized the payment of fees, and of enemy agents' charges and expenses in relation to obtaining the grant, registration, or renewal of patents, designs, and trade-marks in an enemy country, or the payment, on behalf of an enemy, of fees and of agents' charges and expenses for similar purposes payable in the United Kingdom or His Majesty's Dominions.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. FEES AND AGENTS' CHARGES IN RESPECT OF PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

Board of Trade, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W., 15th July, 1918.

WHEREAS by a license dated 7th day of December, 1915, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by certain Royal Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy, authorized all persons in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, registration, or renewal of patents, designs, or trade-marks in an enemy country, and to pay to enemy agents their charges and expenses in relation to such matters, and also to pay, on behalf of an enemy, fees payable in the United Kingdom or in His Majesty's Dominions on applications for the grant, registration, or renewal of patents, designs, or trade-marks, and to pay the charges and expenses of agents in relation thereto:

And whereas the said license was amended by a further license of the Board of Trade dated 5th September, 1917:

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade that such payments as aforesaid should no longer be authorized:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade hereby revoke the said licenses, and give notice that all such payments as aforesaid are from the date hereof prohibited under the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

(Extract from the *London Gazette* No. 30798, 16th July, 1918.)

No. 32.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 401.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th July, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the observations of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Honorary Organizing Secretary of the Overseas Sailor and Soldier Scholarships, inquiring as to the rules which obtain in the Dominions with regard to calls to the Bar and the admission of solicitors, and as to the advantages which would be conceded to students who are able to produce certificates of having attended lectures of the Council of Legal Education.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

OVERSEAS SAILOR AND SOLDIER SCHOLARSHIPS.

SIR. — Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1, 8th July, 1918.

Among the officers and men awarded Overseas Scholarships there are several who are reading law with the intention of following the legal profession on return to their own countries.

Some desire to be called to the Bar of England if opportunity offers, and it has been ascertained that the cases of these is capable of being dealt with by the Inns of Court and the Council of Legal Education, who, it is believed, will sympathetically consider applications for concessions of a reasonable nature.

There are, however, others who will not be able to remain in this country for a sufficient period to enable them to be called to the English Bar, and Lord Selborne desires me to ascertain the rules which obtain in the various Dominions with regard to calls to the Bar, the admission of solicitors, and what advantages will be conceded there to students who are able to produce certificates of having attended lectures of the Council of Legal Education, and of having passed certain of their examinations, although not necessarily of all such examinations as in one time would have enabled them to be called to the Bar here.

The possession of this information would enable the Council of Legal Education to put before any student from overseas a definite scheme capable of practical realization.

I am to suggest that the matter might perhaps be deemed worthy of consideration by Dominions' Ministers now in this country, in the interests of the men who have had their preparation for a professional career interrupted by the call to serve.

It is thought, moreover, that the association of students of the United Kingdom with those from the Dominions in the study of law cannot but produce results ultimately beneficial in their effect upon the legal problems of the Empire.

I have, &c.,

E. W. LASCELLES, Lieut.-Colonel,

Hon. Organizing Secretary, Overseas Sailor and
Soldier Scholarships.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

No. 33.

New Zealand, No. 135.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th July, 1918.

With reference to my despatch of the 28th June, 1917, Dominions No. 415, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Army Council state that they would be glad if arrangements can be made for candidates for military cadetships to be recommended by their headmasters, and these recommendations to be surveyed by a Board of military officers, who should satisfy themselves that the candidates are eligible in regard to age-limits and in all other respects as laid down in paragraph 7 and Section VIII of the regulations, so far as local circumstances permit, before the applications for nomination are submitted to you for final approval and transmission to the Colonial Office.

2. I enclose copies of the Provisional Regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, and also copies of the forms used in this country for recommendations by the headmasters of approved schools. The Army Council state that the age clauses and other conditions of eligibility are rigidly adhered to in this country, and that under no circumstances is any exception made. It is necessary, therefore, that the same conditions should, as far as possible, prevail in the Dominions, and that no exceptions should be made which might lead to any suggestion that candidates are accepted who are not qualified.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 34.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 412.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st July, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, No. 125, of the 10th July and previous correspondence, on the subject of the allocation of war trophies and other material connected with the war, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a parliamentary paper (Cd. 9061) containing the first Annual Report of the Committee of the Imperial War Museum for the year 1917-18.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, 1917-18.

On the 5th March, 1917, the War Cabinet approved the formation of a National War Museum organized on the lines suggested by Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of His Majesty's Office of Works, in a memorandum submitted by him on the 27th February, 1917, wherein it was suggested that a collection should be formed of war trophies, books, maps, posters, pictures, and other material connected with the war. For this purpose a Committee was appointed to deal with the general organization, as follows:—

Chairman—Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, P.C., M.P. (First Commissioner of Works).

Director-General—Sir Martin Conway, F.S.A.

Admiralty—Commander C. C. Walcott, R.N. (retired).

War Office—B. B. Cubitt, Esq., C.B.

Munitions—Colonel J. R. Stansfeld, C.B.

Library—Professor C. W. C. Oman, F.S.A.

Art—Ian Malcolm, Esq., M.P.

Secretary—Lieut. Charles Boulkes, R.N.V.R., F.S.A.

This Committee has met on thirty-eight occasions, and has reviewed the whole subject of war activities on sea and land, and also the several organizations which deal with civil occupations and aspects of life directly connected with or arising out of the war. The main lines on which the future institution will be constructed have been laid down, and a small nucleus staff has been engaged.

The General Committee has reported progress to the Ministerial Committee appointed by the War Cabinet to deal with the subject, and it is understood that the Ministerial Committee has submitted a report on the whole scheme to the War Cabinet.

A short memorandum setting forth the proposed scope of the Museum and inviting contributions was prepared, and, with the approval of His Majesty the King, has been circulated officially in the Navy and Army.

At the beginning of July it was decided by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the National War Museum Vote should be placed under Class IV, making it thereby a separate institution, with the Secretary as Accounting Officer.

The General Committee by its constitution is in closest touch with the Admiralty, War Office, Ministry of Munitions, and, since the foundation of a separate Ministry, with the Air Force.

In addition to these Departments, the Committee are co-operating with the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, Home Office, Stationery Office, Department of Information, War Trade Intelligence, Postal Censor, and other Government Departments intimately connected with the war.

Relations have been opened through the Foreign Office with British Embassies, Legations, and Consulates in all Allied and neutral countries, from which sources are received reports of British activities abroad, and in many cases interesting exhibits of broadsheets, Proclamations, photographs, and indigenous war souvenirs.

At the unanimous request of the Dominions Sub-Committee of the National War Museum, the Ministerial Committee decided that the title might be altered to "Imperial War Museum," pending the sanction of the War Cabinet.

The initial difficulties of correlating the work of the several Government Departments involved have been great, and in addition to this the war activities of semi-official and private organizations have had to be considered and recorded, as the Committee have found as the work of organization progressed that it was essential to record in some measure practically the whole life of the nation as affected by the war.

The following Sub-Committees have been appointed to deal with the several Sections into which the Museum has been tentatively divided:—

ADMIRALTY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Commander C. C. Walcott (Chairman).
Representative of—
Anti-Submarine Department.
Director of Naval Construction.
Director of Naval Ordnance.
Director of Torpedoes and Mines.
Engineer-in-Chief.
Director of Stores.
Commander Orme-Webb.

WAR OFFICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ian Macpherson, Esq., M.P. (Chairman).
B. B. Cubitt, Esq., C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Leatham, C.M.G.
Representatives of the Chief of Imperial General Staff, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Quartermaster-General.
Captain H. G. Parkyn (Secretary).
Inspector of Trophies, G.H.Q.—
Major-General C. G. Donald, C.B.
Assistant Inspector—Major Beckles Willson.

MEDICAL SECTION.

Major F. S. Brereton, R.A.M.C.

AIR SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Colonel MacLean, R.F.C. (Chairman).
Captain Darley, R.F.C.
Captain Mackinlay, R.F.C.
Commander Meares, R.N.A.S.
Flight-Commander de Ville, R.N.A.S.)
(Now
R.A.F.)

MUNITIONS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Colonel J. R. Stansfeld, C.B. (Chairman).
Major C. S. Paulet, M.V.O.
Major A. O. Boyd.
Captain P. A. Cooper.
H. H. Piggott, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Bicknell.

DOMINIONS SUB-COMMITTEE.

India—Right Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., &c.
Canada—Colonel K. C. Folger.
New Zealand—The High Commissioner.
Commonwealth of Australia—Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Hurley.
South Africa—The High Commissioner.

LIBRARY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Professor C. W. C. Oman, F.S.A. (Chairman).
Sir Julian Corbett, LL.M, F.S.A.
Ian Malcolm, Esq., M.P.
George W. Prothero, Esq., F.B.A.
Captain C. T. Atkinson, W.O. Records.
A. Forbes Sieveking, Esq., F.S.A. (Librarian).

LOAN EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

Director-General (Chairman).
Commander Orme-Webb, R.N. (Admiralty).
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Leatham (War Office).
Lieutenant Insall (Air Services).
Lieut.-Colonel Bicknell (Munitions).
Sir Whitworth Wallis (Local Museums).
Lieutenant Charles Boulkes (Imperial War Museum).
Captain Parkyn (Secretary).

WOMEN'S WORK SUB-COMMITTEE.

Hon. Lady Norman, C.B.E. (Chairman).
Hon. Lady Haig.
Lady Askwith, C.B.E.
Lady Mond.
Mrs. Carey Evans.
Miss Durham, C.B.E.
Miss Monkhouse, M.B.E.
Miss Conway (Hon. Secretary).

LOCAL WAR MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION.

Sir Whitworth Wallis.

HONORARY ADVISERS.

Firearms—Captain Pollard.

Medals—Sir Arthur Evans.

Models—Charles Ricketts, Esq.

Folklore—Edward Lovett, Esq.

Art—Robert Ross, Esq. (Trustee, National Gallery of British Art).

Temporary office accommodation has been obtained for the Secretariat and Library in the Office of Works building, Great George Street, and the other sections are housed at No. 9 Queen Anne's Gate. The War Trophies Store is at 149 Lupus Street, S.W. 1.

The Committee have laid down that all male members of the Staff should be over military age, and wherever possible that they should have served in some branch of His Majesty's Forces before taking up an appointment on the staff of the Imperial War Museum.

The Staff of the Museum has worked with great assiduity and smoothness under the direction of Lieutenant Charles Foulkes, who has manifested unflagging energy and organizing-capacity, to which much of the credit for the results thus far attained must be ascribed.

MARTIN CONWAY,
Director-General.

April, 1918.

REPORTS OF SECTIONS.

War Trophies.

The Lords of the Admiralty, acting on the advice of the Sub-Committee of the Imperial War Museum, appointed by them to deal with Naval matters, have issued instructions pending the acquisition of a central Naval Trophies store, that all Naval trophies shall be collected in the several stores, harbours, and dockyards for transmission to the Imperial War Museum as occasion arises. The several Naval stations are visited periodically by Commander Orme-Webb, who has given his services gratuitously.

Among the interesting Naval trophies handed over to the Museum may be noted the following: The wheel and binnacle of H.M.S. "Arethusa"; the locker of H.M.S. "Good Hope"; the Carley float of H.M.S. "Hampshire"; lifebuoys of H.M.S. "Hogue," "Cressy," and the "Lusitania" (the latter presented by L. Sharpe, Esq.); trophies from German submarines U.C. 5, 42, 55, from the "Emden," and from the Naval Forces in the Cameroons; and the racing prizes and Visitors' Book of Herr Krupp's yacht the "Germania." Among written records may be noted the wireless log of H.M. drifter "Floandi," which bears the mark of the bullet which killed its heroic writer.

The War Office has appointed the War Trophies Committee as Sub-Committee for the Imperial War Museum, and has issued instructions that the Imperial War Museum shall have the first choice of all trophies connected with the several fronts. A store has been taken at G.H.Q. for the collection of trophies in France, and these are despatched from time to time as occasion allows. Major-General Donald has been appointed Inspector of War Trophies, and has a small but efficient staff, which includes Major Beekles Willson, Captain Knight, and Lieutenant Adrian Hill, who are achieving very satisfactory results. Store premises have been taken for war trophies at 149 Lupus Street, Pimlico, where there is accommodation for a large number of small exhibits, but at present there is no ground-space available for heavy guns.

War trophies acquired up to the present include Army and corps flags, a large number of trench signboards (amongst which is the historical "On ne passe pas," from Verdun), examples of camouflage, and a representative collection of guns, trench-mortars, arms, armour, and equipments. A series of Ordres du jour, signed by Generals Joffre and Pétain, are among the valued records of our co-operation with the French on the western front. Relief maps and models of certain aspects of the front and of war conditions at home are being prepared by Lieutenant Wilcoxson, R.F.A., who has been released from the Special Works School for this purpose.

The medical exhibits are being dealt with by Major Brereton, who is collecting enemy medical exhibits, and is supervising the making of models to illustrate the work of the R.A.M.C. in France. Interesting exhibits in this section are a German dispensary wagon, dated 1863, which was used in the war between Germany and Austria, and captured recently on the Somme, a Mercedes car, presented to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John by H.M. Queen Alexandra, and the ambulance from Verdun, presented by the British Committee of the Service de Santé Militaire.

Trophies from the Air Services are being collected by the Committee formed by the Air Ministry, and much interesting material, consisting of entire machines, portions of enemy machines and aircraft, and technical exhibits has already been collected. Accommodation has been taken for storing the exhibits in London. These include famous machines from the Jutland Battle, and others of historic interest, trophies from the enemy airships, L. 15 (brought down in the Thames), L. 33 (brought down at Cuffley), and from Gotha aeroplanes brought down in England, besides a large number of British exhibits of important technical interest.

The Ministry of Munitions will deposit a representative collection of munitions of war when the Museum takes definite shape.

Library.

The library contains over 7,000 items, of which about 5,500 are gifts and about 2,000 purchases. These include books, pamphlets, documents, paper money, war-tokens, postage-stamps,

tickets, bread-cards, passes, plans, and war maps. The library is in close touch with all Government offices dealing with the war, and with many Embassies, Legations of Great Britain, Allied and neutral Powers, and representatives of our overseas Dominions. A large amount of material has been received from the Department of Information, Wellington House. Much valuable material has been presented by the President of the United States, the Library of Congress, U.S.A., the Italian Government, Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., the *Times*, and many of the leading publishers.

Colonel J. S. Adamson is making a valuable collection of War Censor stamps, which he proposes to present to the Museum when complete.

Foreign books are mostly obtained through the agencies of Monsieur Louis Schneider, Editor of *Le Gaulois*; Mr. Robert Atter, of Zurich; and the Chief Postal Censor. Monsieur Schneider obtains a discount of 12 per cent. on books purchased from French publishers. Italian books are ordered through Mr. T. A. Berry (David Nutt). Cuttings from newspapers are being collected through Messrs. Romeike and Curtice, and from magazines by the proprietors of the Athenæum Periodical Index.

Publicity Records.

The exhibits of posters, placards, proclamations, &c., number over 10,000. These include about 4,000 official broadsheets, &c., from Government Departments of Great Britain, and from Ireland and the Dominions. Posters from Germany and Austria have been purchased through Ally or neutral countries, and examples from France, Italy, Spain, and Rumania are included. Arrangements have been made by which every poster dealing with the war published in America is obtained gratuitously.

Cartoons number about 10,000. Mr. Victor Hayward has presented the whole of his collection from August, 1914, to the middle of 1915. Miss Estelle Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, presents each month cartoons from enemy papers. *Cartoons Magazine*, of America, has presented a complete file from August, 1914, and is keeping the collection up to date. Several artists and editors of British papers have generously presented original cartoons; the remainder are purchased through news-cutting agencies.

Photographic Section.

The total number of exhibits is approximately 9,000, and includes photographs from the several fronts and portraits of officers and men. Of these, about 7,000 have been purchased, and the remainder have been presented. Negotiations are in progress for the amalgamation of this Department of the Imperial War Museum with other Government Departments on the understanding that these will hand over the whole of their collections to the Imperial War Museum at the conclusion of the war.

Art Section.

Works of art acquired for the Museum have been restricted to those produced by artists actually present at the event depicted. Of such the number catalogued and actually in the possession of the Museum, including paintings in oil and water colours, pastels, drawings in black and white, and prints, is upwards of 500. In addition to these the following artists, appointed by the Admiralty, have been employed by the Museum during the past year, and have produced a great number of works illustrative of Naval activity in all its forms, viz. :—

Sir John Lavery, A.R.A., Lieutenant-Commander Wilkinson, R.N.V.R., R.O.I., Captain Connard, A.R.A., Lieutenant Allfree, R.N.V.R., Mr. Nelson Dawson, Mr. Charles Pears, Mr. Glyn Philpot, A.R.A., and Mr. Ambrose McEvoy.

The Ministry of Munitions is likewise employing artists on behalf of the War Museum.

On the western front works by Mr. Nevinson, Lieutenant Gilbert Holiday, Lieutenant Borlase Smart, Lieutenant Handley Read, Captain Lovat Fraser, Lieutenant J. B. Morrall, and other officers have been acquired, and a commission has been granted to Lieutenant Adrian Hill, I.A.C., to work exclusively for the Museum.

Paintings, drawings, and lithographs of war activities by Mr. Seppings Wright, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Muirhead Bone, Mr. C. H. Burleigh, Mr. Keith Henderson, &c., have also been purchased.

The Ministry of Information is actively engaged in collecting works of art dealing with the war, which it is anticipated will eventually be exhibited in the Imperial War Museum galleries.

Paintings at Salonika by Corporal Wood have been acquired, and it is understood that General Marshall is holding an exhibition of sketches in Mesopotamia, from which to select works for the Museum. Among the pictures purchased from exhibitions may be mentioned H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" at Gallipoli, by Norman Wilkinson; paintings from Ruhleben, by Mr. Nico Jungman, and by Mr. John Wiggin; and "The Underworld," by Mr. Walter Bayes, at present exhibited in the Royal Academy.

The Committee have accepted Major Orpen's generous offer to present all his war portraits and paintings to the museum.

Among the donors of works of art may be mentioned Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. John Lane, Mr. Nevinson, and Mr. Nico Jungman, and Miss Estelle Canziani.

Mr. Robert Ross is materially assisting the Committee as Honorary Art Adviser.

Children's Section.

Over 350 models, dolls, toys, souvenirs, chinaware, &c., have been collected in Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Poland, Serbia, Turkey, and a few examples of German toys have been received from Sweden. The majority of these have been purchased.

War Amulets, Charms, &c.

A small collection of war charms, mascots, amulets, &c., is being collected with the assistance of Mr. Edward Lovett. These are temporarily exhibited at Cumings Museum, Southwark.

Medals.

About 500 British, Ally, neutral, and enemy commemorative medals have been purchased for the Imperial War Museum through Sir Arthur Evans, who is acting as Honorary Adviser in this section. The purchase of enemy medals is made through Messrs. Schulman, of Amsterdam.

Women's Work Section.

This section deals with the formation of a record of war activities of women in the medical and nursing services, canteen work, auxiliary Navy and Army services, relief work, industrial substitution economy, agriculture, &c., by means of photographs, pamphlets, and reports, and a large amount of most valuable information is being tabulated for record purposes.

Lady Mond has undertaken the immense task of recording women's work in hospitals, and with the assistance of Major Brereton, R.A.M.C., the material has been collected, and will shortly be embodied in a complete report.

A series of models by women sculptors has been commissioned to illustrate the different forms of war work in which women are engaged.

Statistical charts, illustrating the growth of women's employment, are also being prepared. A large number of photographs and examples of women's work connected with munitions are being collected.

Miss Conway is rendering valuable assistance as Honorary Secretary.

Catalogues.

The system of cataloguing all exhibits, except those in the library, is now in working-order.

Each separate exhibit receives a number in its own section on its arrival, and each catalogue is then divided in subsections according to the nature of the exhibit.

Each exhibit is entered in a ledger and on three index cards.

One is retained by the officer in charge of the section, one is filed in the catalogue-room, and one is filed in the Secretary's room, so there is always a complete record if one or more card catalogues are destroyed.

The following are the sections under which separate catalogues are being made:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Navy. | 8. Posters, broadsheets, &c. |
| 2. Army. | 9. Cartoons. |
| 3. Air Services. | 10. Toys of the war, china, &c. |
| 4. Munitions.* | 11. Charms and amulets. |
| 5. Miscellaneous. | 12. Work done by women. |
| 6. Art (paintings, sculpture, &c.). | 13. Photographs.† |
| 7. Models. | |

Royal Academy Exhibition.

An exhibition of war trophies, photographs, &c., was held at Burlington House from the 7th January, 1918, to the 24th February. The Imperial War Museum supplied trophies, souvenirs, and pictures, including the exhibit of photographs and munition work arranged by the women's work section. The financial arrangements and all the proceeds were devoted to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John. The public interest was greatly stimulated by this exhibition, and the Committee consider that the experiment was fully justified.

A small collection of trophies is in process of formation, which will be loaned to Corporations and other responsible local organizations for temporary exhibitions.

Establishment.

The salaried staff of the Imperial War Museum as at present constituted is as follows:—
Secretary, Curator, and Accounting Officer. (Permanent.)

TEMPORARY.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 Assistant Secretary. | 1 Keeper of Photographs.§ |
| 1 Assistant Secretary—Women's Section.† | 6 Higher-grade Women Clerks. |
| 1 Librarian. | 9 Women Clerks. |
| 1 Keeper of Posters. | 8 Shorthand Typists. |

(Of these, 2 Clerks and 1 Typist are loaned from other Departments.)

1 Leading Man.	2 Labourers.	2 Charwomen.	3 Girl Messengers.
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CHARLES FFOULKES,
Secretary, Curator, and Accounting Officer.

Imperial War Museum, April, 1918.

* Munition exhibits will not be delivered till the expiration of the war.

† The Photographic Catalogue is held up pending the proposed amalgamation with other Government Departments.

‡ Post vacant since November, 1917, and not to be filled.

§ Post vacant since December pending the amalgamation as noted on page 5.

No. 35.

New Zealand, No. 147.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 2nd August, 1918.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 23rd January, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that the cheap edition of the Final Report of the Dominions Royal Commission has now been published, and that arrangements have been made for 350 copies to be forwarded to your Government.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 36.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 428.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th August, 1918.

With reference to Viscount Harcourt's despatch, No. 246, of the 23rd August, 1912, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for your information and that of your Ministers, a revised list, issued from the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, showing the order in which orders, decorations, and medals should be worn.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace.

THE following list shows the order in which orders, decorations, and medals should be worn, but in no way affects the precedence conferred by the statutes of certain orders upon the members thereof:—

VICTORIA CROSS.

(1.) *British Orders of Knighthood, &c.*

Order of the Garter.

Order of the Thistle.

Order of St. Patrick.

Order of the Bath.

Order of Merit (immediately after Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath).

Order of the Star of India.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Order of the Indian Empire.

Order of the Crown of India.

Royal Victorian Order (Classes I, II, and III).

Order of the British Empire (Classes I, II, and III).

Order of the Companions of Honour (immediately after Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire).

Distinguished Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class IV).

Order of the British Empire (Class IV).

Imperial Service Order.

Royal Victorian Order (Class V).

Order of the British Empire (Class V).

(2.) *Decorations.*

Royal Red Cross (Class I).

Distinguished Service Cross.

Military Cross.

Distinguished Flying Cross.

Air Force Cross.

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

(3.) *Orders given only in India.*

Order of British India.

*Indian Order of Merit (Military).

Kaisar-i-hind Medal.

*Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.**Albert Medal.*(4.) *Jubilee, Coronation, and Durbar Medals.*

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1887 (Gold, Silver, and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1887.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal, 1897 (Gold, Silver, and Bronze).

Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal, 1897.

Queen Victoria's Commemoration Medal, 1900 (Ireland).

King Edward's Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Police Coronation Medal.

King Edward's Durbar Medal (Gold, Silver, and Bronze).

King Edward's Police Medal (Scotland).

King's Medal, 1903 (Ireland).

King George's Coronation Medal.

King George's Police Coronation Medal.

King's Visit Police Commemoration Medal, 1911 (Ireland).

King George's Durbar Medal (Gold, † Silver, and Bronze).

(5.) *Medal for Distinguished Conduct—i.e., for Gallantry.*

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

Distinguished Service Medal.

Military Medal.

Distinguished Flying Medal.

Air Force Medal.

(6.) *War Medals (in order of date).*(7.) *Polar Medals.*

Arctic Medal, 1815–1855.

Arctic Medal, 1876.

Antarctic Medal, 1901–1903.

(8.) *Medals for Saving Life.*

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

*Indian Order of Merit (Civil).

Edward Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

King's Police Medal.

(9.) *Efficiency and Long-service Medals.*

Long-service and Good-conduct Medal.

Naval Long-service and Good-conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Indian Long-service and Good-conduct Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).

Indian Meritorious-service Medal (for Europeans of Indian Army).

Royal Marine Meritorious-service Medal.

Indian Long-service and Good-conduct Medal (for Native Army).

Indian Meritorious-service Medal (for Native Army).

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

Volunteer Long-service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long-service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long-service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long-service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long-service Medal.

Territorial Force Efficiency Medal.

Territorial Decoration.

Special Reserve Long-service and Good-conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Decoration for Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Royal Naval Reserve Long-service and Good-conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long-service Medal.

Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

* The Indian Order of Merit (Military and Civil) is distinct from the Order of Merit instituted in 1902.

† King George's Durbar Medal in gold can be worn in the United Kingdom by ruling chiefs of India only.

(10.) *Medals belonging to Orders.*

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold and Silver).
 Imperial Service Medal.
 Medal of the Order of the British Empire.
 Medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
 Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.
 Royal Victorian Medal (Bronze).

Foreign orders (in order of date).

Foreign decorations (in order of date).

Foreign Medals (in order of date).

3rd June, 1918.

 No. 37.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 438.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th August, 1918.

With reference to my telegram of the 8th August, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 30th July, relative to the revocation of the license of the 13th April, 1917, which enabled persons on the statutory list to apply for the grant or registration of letters patent, trade-marks, and designs.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
 P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

 Enclosure.

 REVOCATION OF LICENSE TO APPLY ON BEHALF OF PERSONS ON THE STATUTORY LIST FOR LETTERS
 PATENT, TRADE-MARKS, AND DESIGNS.

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a license dated the 13th day of April, 1917, permission was given to every person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom to apply, on behalf of any person or body of persons whose name then was or should thereafter be placed on the statutory list of persons with whom trading is forbidden by any Proclamation issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, for the grant, or for the renewal of the grant, of any letters patent, or for the registration, or for the renewal of the registration, of any trade-mark or design, in the United Kingdom or in certain parts of His Majesty's Dominions on the said license specified, and for that purpose to transact all business necessary for the purposes of the application :

And whereas it appears to me that the matters and things allowed by the said license should no longer be permitted :

Now, therefore, I, Ernest Murray Pollock, Knight Commander of the British Empire, one of His Majesty's Counsel, a member of the Commons House of Parliament, Controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, in pursuance of the authority given me in this behalf by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, hereby, on behalf of His Majesty, revoke the license so given on the 13th day of April, 1917, and give notice that all matters and things which were by the said license permitted are from the date hereof prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, and the Proclamation issued thereunder.

ERNEST M. POLLOCK.

Foreign Office, Foreign Trade Department, 27th July, 1918.

(Extract from the *London Gazette* No. 30821, 30th July, 1918.)

 No. 38.

New Zealand, No. 153.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd August, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, No. 97, of the 31st May, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, copies of a Circular Instruction to Examiners and Notice to Candidates issued by the Board of Trade regarding relaxations in the regulations relating to the examination of engineers in the mercantile marine.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
 P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

Circular 1594.

Board of Trade, Marine Department, July, 1918.

EXAMINATIONS OF ENGINEERS.—INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS AND NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

Day-work; and Service in the Army.

Day-work.—With reference to paragraph 26 (a) (dealing with the qualifying service of second-class engineers) of the regulations relating to the examination of engineers in the mercantile marine, the Board of Trade have decided to accept time spent on day-work at sea on board a foreign-going steamship of not less than 66 nominal horse-power to make up any deficiency in the period of workshop service required by the regulations. Time spent on day-work will be counted as equivalent to two-thirds of service as apprentice engineer or as journeyman; but only such service as has been performed after reaching the age of twenty-one will be accepted for this purpose.

This does not involve the acceptance of day-work at sea as equivalent to any portion of the watch-keeping service required by paragraph 26 (b) of the regulations. The whole of the period of sea service required by paragraph 26 (b) must, as heretofore, have been performed on regular watch on the main engines and boilers.

Service in the Army.—The Board have decided to accept one-half of any time spent by a candidate for an engineer's certificate in serving in His Majesty's Forces in lieu of a portion not exceeding twelve months of the workshop service required for a second-class certificate, or, alternatively, to accept one-fourth of the time spent with the Forces in lieu of a portion not exceeding six months of the sea service required by the Board's regulations for either a first-class or a second-class certificate. A candidate who has served for a sufficient time in the Army may obtain a reduction of the required period of workshop service in respect of a part of his service in the Army, and also a reduction of the required period of sea service in respect of the remainder of his Army service, the respective allowances being calculated in accordance with the rule indicated above. A candidate who has served for four years in the Army will therefore be able to present himself for examination for a second-class engineer's certificate after completing three, instead of four, years' qualifying workshop service, and after completing twelve months' instead of eighteen months' qualifying sea service, provided that in other respects he complies with the regulations.

The allowances indicated above are the minimum allowances that will be made. Where the nature of a candidate's service in the Army is such that it may be regarded as useful training for a marine engineer the allowance made in respect of such service may be greater than that indicated. Every such case will be considered on its merits, and no hard-and-fast rule can be formulated.

C. HIRWOOD,

Assistant Secretary.

No. 39.

New Zealand, Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th August, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of the revised Statutes of the Distinguished Service Order, dated the 1st April, 1918.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

STATUTES OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

GEORGE R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS Her late Majesty our beloved Grandmother Queen Victoria by a Warrant dated the 6th day of September, 1886, did institute and create a new Naval and Military Order of Distinction, designated the Distinguished Service Order, for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war:

And whereas the said Royal Warrant was subsequently amended by Royal Warrants dated 24th July, 1902, 2nd July, 1903, 15th October, 1903, and 23rd August, 1916.

And whereas it is our Royal will and pleasure that the officers of our recently constituted Air Force shall be eligible for appointment to our said Distinguished Service Order:

And whereas We deem it expedient that all amendments to the statutes of our said order heretofore promulgated, or now to be promulgated, shall be incorporated in a Royal Warrant under our Sign-manual:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare that the rules and Ordinances heretofore in force for the government of our said order shall be abrogated, cancelled, and annulled, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and Ordinances in substitution for the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly: It is ordained that this order shall henceforth be styled and designated the “Distinguished Service Order.”

Secondly: It is ordained that the order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of such members or companions as We, our heirs or successors, shall appoint.

Thirdly: It is ordained that We, our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens, regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Fourthly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this distinction who doth not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in our Navy, in our land Forces or Marines, in our Air Force, or in our Indian or Colonial Naval or Military Forces, or a commission in one of the Departments of our Navy, Army, or Air Force, the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative Navy, Army, or Air Force rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name, by the Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding a Squadron or detached Naval Force, or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field, or before the enemy.

Fifthly: It is ordained that foreign officers who have been associated in Naval, military, or aerial operations with our Forces shall be eligible to be honorary members of this order.

Sixthly: It is ordained that when We, our heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under our Sign-manual, and countersigned by one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Seventhly: It is ordained that any one who, after having performed services for which this order is awarded, subsequently performs an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the order, would have entitled him to it shall be awarded a bar to be attached to the riband by which the badge is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional bar may be added.

Eighthly: It is ordained that an officer shall be appointed to this order—that is to say, a Secretary and Registrar.

Ninthly: It is ordained that the Secretary and Registrar of this order shall be appointed by Us, our heirs and successors, and shall have the custody of the archives of the order. He shall attend to the service of the order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly: It is ordained that this order shall rank next to and immediately after our Order of the British Empire, and that the companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Commanders of our said Order of the British Empire, and shall rank among themselves according to the date of their respective nominations.

Eleventhly: It is ordained that the badge of the order shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath a laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red-enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal cypher, and shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband, edged blue, of one inch in width.

Twelfthly: It is ordained that the names of those whom We may be pleased to admit to membership of this order shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of our Secretary of State for War.

Thirteenthly: In order to make such additional provision as shall effectively preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person admitted to membership of this order shall be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall be erased, by an Order under the Royal Sign-manual, from the register of members of the said order. And it is hereby declared that We, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, our heirs and successors, to restore the name if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Lastly: We reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign-manual of the Sovereign of the order.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this first day of April, in the eighth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

By His Majesty's command.

MILNER.

No. 40.

New Zealand, No. 154.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th August, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, No. 105, of the 10th June and previous correspondence, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has been ascertained from the Army Council that, if candidates recommended and accepted for nomination to Woolwich or Sandhurst should so desire, there would be no objection to their attending an Army

Entrance Examination in order to compete for permanent commissions in the Royal Engineers, provided that they are eligible in respect of age as laid down in paragraph 7 of the regulations (a copy of which is enclosed for reference). It must, however, be clearly understood that the age-limits laid down in that paragraph must in all cases be rigidly adhered to at an Army Entrance Examination, as no relaxation of these rules is permitted in this country, and any exception, however small, would be justly considered as unfair by other competitors.

2. The names of any such candidates who desire to compete at an Army Entrance Examination but may be unable, through lack of time, strictly to comply with clause 8 of the regulations should be submitted to the War Office at the earliest possible opportunity on each occasion, together with a list of the subjects which they propose to take in the examination, and these candidates should be directed to report personally to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington House, immediately on arrival in the United Kingdom.

3. Should any such candidate fail to obtain such a place in the examination as would entitle him to a preference at the Royal Military Academy for the Royal Engineers, his nomination by you for other branches of the service would still hold good.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 41.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 462.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th August, 1918.

A.-1, 1918,
No. 16.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Board of Trade have had under their consideration the question of appointing, to assist their Department of Commerce and Industry, an Advisory Council, which should be thoroughly representative of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. It appears to the Board, however, that conditions do not yet permit of the appointment of such a Council on a permanent basis, and they have, therefore, decided to set up a provisional Council pending the appointment of a more permanent body. This provisional Council will consist in the main of the Chairman or other representatives of the various Committees appointed by the Board at various times to report on questions relating to trade after the war.

2. The Board of Trade are of opinion that it would be advantageous if the precedent of the former Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence could be followed as regards the representation of the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, India Office, and the self-governing Dominions, and they suggest that each of the self-governing Dominions should be invited to nominate a representative as a member of the Council which it is proposed to set up. I should be glad if you would inform me of the views of your Ministers on this suggestion.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 42.

New Zealand, No. 178.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th September, 1918.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the usual number of bound copies of the statutes passed in the 1917-18 session of the Imperial Parliament, which are supplied for the use of your Government, have been transmitted to you by book-post.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 43.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 539.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd September, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying extract from a memorandum which has been prepared in the War Trade Intelligence Department relative to molybdenite, and which invites reference to the "Report on the Sources and Production of Iron and other Metalliferous Ores used in the Iron and Steel Industry," issued by the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

EXTRACT FROM A MEMORANDUM BY MR. H. W. CARLESS DAVIS.

Molybdenite.

"REPORT on the Sources and Production of Iron and other Metalliferous Ores used in the Iron and Steel Industry" (pp. 142-7). This report was issued this year by the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and is published by the Stationery Office. As it also contains reports on manganese, nickel, and tungsten it would be particularly interesting to India, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

No. 44.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 554.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 2nd October, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 766, of the 29th November, 1917, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a notice issued by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament regarding nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1919.

2. I should be glad if your Ministers would cause the conditions of the prize to be made known to those bodies and persons who are qualified to nominate candidates.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

NOBEL COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.—NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

ALL proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, which is to be distributed 10th December, 1919, must, in order to be taken into consideration, be laid before the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before the 1st of February, 1919.

Any one of the following persons is held to be duly qualified: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) members of Parliament and members of Government of the different States, as well as members of the Interparliamentary Union; (c) members of the International Arbitration Court at the Hague; (d) members of the Commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau; (e) members and associates of the Institute of International Law; (f) university professors of political science and of law, of history, and of philosophy; and (g) persons who have received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

According to the Code of Statutes, section 8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated, and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to.

According to section 3, every written work, to qualify for a prize, must have appeared in print.

For particulars qualified persons are requested to apply to the office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Kristiania.

No. 45.

New Zealand, Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 8th October, 1918.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 130, of the 15th June, reporting the death on the 13th of that month of the Honourable Sir Charles John Johnston, Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Dominion.

I have learnt with regret of the death of Sir Charles Johnston, and I desire to express my appreciation of the public services he rendered to the Dominion of New Zealand.

I have, &c.

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 46.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 570.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th October, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 341, of the 17th June, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of Army Council Instruction No. 955 of 1918, on the subject of cadetships at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and changes in the method of allotment to corps, as between the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION NO. 955 OF 1918.

War Office, 26th August, 1918.

955. *Army Entrance Examinations.—Cadetships at the Royal Military Academy.*

1. It has been decided that, commencing with the June, 1919, Army Entrance Examinations, allotment to corps as between Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and allotment to branch of Artillery as between Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery, shall no longer be determined by a candidate's place on the successful list at an Army Entrance Examination. Cadets will be allotted to corps and to branches during the course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy on the result of their work at that institution.

2. An Army order amending the provisional regulations will shortly be issued.

43, R.M.A. 584 (S.D. 3A).

By command of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

No. 47.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 612.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th October, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 186, of the 30th March, 1918, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Army Council have requested that they may be furnished with particulars as to the graves of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of His Majesty's Forces raised in any part of the British Empire, and also of enemy combatants, who have died in the oversea Dominions during the present war.

2. It is desired that, as in the case of Naval graves, details may be given as to names, rank, and number of the deceased; that the location of the graves may be indicated; and that, in particular, it may be stated whether the graves have been temporarily or permanently marked.

5—A. 2.

3. I should accordingly be glad if you would ask your Ministers to be so good as to furnish the information desired in regard to existing graves in New Zealand, and to furnish similar returns from time to time in respect of any graves not included in the first returns. The information is needed to complete the record of war graves throughout the world which is to be handed over, after the conclusion of hostilities, to the Imperial War Graves Commission.

4. It would be convenient if the returns could include particulars as to graves in the occupied German territory now under the administration of the New Zealand Government.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

No. 48.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 630.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st October, 1918.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of resolution, No. XXII, passed at the Imperial War Conference, 1918, on the question of the Institution of an Imperial Court of Appeal, and to invite attention to pages 134-53, 202-8, and 210-11 of the blue-book (Cd. 9177) on the work of the Conference, containing the discussions on the subject.

2. The memorandum by the Lord Chancellor will be forwarded as soon as it has been prepared.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

XXII.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

(Sixteenth Day; Friday, 26th July.)

THE CONFERENCE IS OF OPINION—

(1.) That the question of replacing the present dual system of appeal by the constitution of one Imperial Court of Appeal demands the prompt consideration of His Majesty's Government.

(2.) That the Lord Chancellor should be invited to prepare and circulate to the Governments of the Dominions and of India, as soon as possible, a memorandum of such proposals as in the opinion of His Majesty's Government are practicable for that purpose, with a view to decision at the next Imperial Conference.

(3.) That each such Government as soon as possible thereafter shall communicate to the Government of the United Kingdom its views with regard to such proposals.

No. 49.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 638.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 6th November, 1918.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 532, of the 20th September, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that Joint Standing Industrial Councils have now been set up for the following additional industries: Vehicle-building, bread-baking and flour confectionery, china-clay, and hosiery-manufacturing (excluding dyeing and finishing and the spinning of hosiery-yarns).

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

No. 50.

New Zealand, No. 209.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th November, 1918.

As Your Excellency's Ministers are aware, an Imperial Bureau of Entomology was established in this country in 1913, one of the objects of which was the encouragement and co-ordination of entomological work throughout the Empire in relation to agriculture.

2. The Committee of Management consists of some of the foremost men of science in this country, with Viscount Harcourt as their Chairman, and the Head Office is at the Natural History Museum in South Kensington. Reports on the work of the bureau have been presented from time to time to Parliament, and its periodical publications have no doubt been brought to your Ministers' notice.

3. The activities of the bureau have been manifold, and, without attempting to describe them in detail, I think that it is generally admitted that a vast amount of useful work has been accomplished, and that there has been ample justification for the contributions which different parts of the Empire were asked to make towards the cost of the upkeep of the organization.

4. It has, however, long been felt in certain quarters that an organization which has proved its value so fully should be supplemented by a bureau which would deal with the other great class of destructive agencies in agriculture—namely, the fungoid diseases of plants. A scheme for the establishment of a bureau dealing with this side of agriculture, and to be styled the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, was laid before the recent Imperial War Conference; and I enclose copy of the resolution which was unanimously adopted on the subject. The proceedings, and the memorandum laid before the Conference, will be found on pages 69–71 and 231–2 of Cd. 9177. As only a reduced programme of work could be undertaken during the war, it was considered that it would be sufficient, in the first instance, to provide a sum of £2,000 a year for three years for the upkeep of the bureau. The proposed contributions from the self-governing Dominions and India are set out in the memorandum.

5. Suitable accommodation can be found for the bureau at Kew, where it will work in close co-operation with the Director and Staff of the Royal Gardens, and will have at its disposal the Library and Mycological Museum of that institution.

6. I should be glad if your Government would arrange for the sum named in the memorandum as the proposed contribution from New Zealand—viz., £100—to be paid in due course to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and for similar payments to be made during the two succeeding years.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

VII.

IMPERIAL BUREAU OF MYCOLOGY.

(Seventh Day; Monday, 8th July.)

It is agreed that it is desirable to establish an Imperial Bureau of Mycology for the purpose of supplementing the work of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, and to obtain the necessary funds for its maintenance by suitable contributions from the Imperial Government, the Governments of the Dominions and India, and of the other oversea possessions, as suggested in the memorandum laid before the Conference.

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