

of our sailors, was not made a peer after his decisive victory of Quiberon Bay, though Parliament voted him a pension of £2,000 a year. He came of quite poor Cornish farming stock. It was not until nearly 20 years later that they made him a baron. Rodney was made a baron with £2,000 a year to himself and his successors for his victory of the Saints in 1782.

Victorian Parsimony

The Victorian Age in this matter reflected very different circumstances and standards: the conditions of a peaceable age and middle-class Gladstonian ideas of public rewards. Not much money flowed into the banking accounts of gallant soldiers in those prosperous commercial days, and estates went as the rewards to business enterprise. The Indian Mutiny produced a small crop of grants—but they were from the East India Company: John Lawrence and Colin Campbell were voted £2,000 a year each; a pension of £1,000 went to Havelock's widow. The first two did get peerages. Nothing very exorbitant about those rewards.

The end of the Victorian Age brought more opulent, more extravagant standards with it. Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener were all well rewarded. Wolseley was given a grant of £25,000 after his Ashanti campaign; for his victory of Tel-el-Kebir he was made a peer and voted £30,000. Roberts was given a barony for his Afghanistan campaign, and, at the conclusion of the Boer War became an earl with £100,000. For the Battle of Omdurman and the Egyptian campaign, Kitchener was made a baron and granted £30,000; he got another £50,000 at the end of the Boer War. He was not made an earl till 1914. If he had lived to the end of the war he would have qualified for £100,000.

After the Last War

And so we come to the rewards at the end of the last war. Haig and Beatty were made earls, with £100,000 each. In addition his fellow-countrymen in the Empire presented Haig with Bemersyde House, the old home of his family (rather like the way the Germans presented Hindenburg with Neudeck in East Prussia, with which his family had been connected). Jellicoe, who had been Commander-in-Chief before Beatty, was rather invidiously granted only £50,000 and a viscountcy. Admirals Madden, Sturdee, Sir Roger Keyes, Robeck, and Commodore Tyrwhitt got £10,000 each.

The generals proved more expensive. French and Allenby were made peers, with £50,000 each; Plumer, Rawlinson, Byng, Horne became peers with £30,000 each; Robertson, Birdwood, and Sir Henry Wilson got £10,000 apiece; Sir Maurice Hankey £25,000. For the first time the air is represented in the list: Air Vice-Marshal Trenchard got £10,000, and some years later a peerage.

What Now?

No doubt when the rewards and honours are distributed at the end of this war the striking difference that will appear—and one which will reflect our time and the revolution that has taken place in the character of war—will be the emergence of a list of air officers on a parity with the naval and military commanders. As to the rewards themselves, the exuberance of the baroque age of Marlborough, the extravagance of

WHAT IS A HIGH COMMISSIONER?

We Interview Sir Patrick Duff

WHAT are the exact functions of a High Commissioner in New Zealand?

Many have asked this question from personal or public interest. And so, after Sir Patrick Duff (who has succeeded Sir Harry Battenbee as High Commissioner in New Zealand for the United Kingdom) had settled down, a staff reporter of *The Listener* secured a special interview with him, during which he briefly explained some of his duties and the implications of his office.

"This is an office," he said, "which has grown into being with the evolution of the British Empire. The Dominions are sovereign states, conducting their own domestic policies, their own foreign policies, and controlling their own destinies in every way. They are bound to Britain and to each other by invisible ties of sentiment, by common ideas, by community of interest, and last, but not least, by allegiance to a common Crown. The King is King of New Zealand in the same way that he is King of England."

"Who advises the King about New Zealand?" we asked.

"In all matters relating to New Zealand His Majesty acts solely on the advice of his New Zealand Ministers and not on the advice of the United Kingdom or any other Ministers," replied Sir Patrick. "But he cannot be everywhere at once or be in New Zealand all the time. And so, as there are certain functions proper to the Crown which must be carried out on the spot, he has a personal representative in each Dominion—His Excellency the Governor-General. The Governor-General is His Majesty's representative and acts, like His Majesty, entirely on the advice of New Zealand's Ministers and with no reference to the United Kingdom Ministers."

"What of business matters affecting New Zealand and Britain?"

"There is naturally a vast miscellany of business of every degree of importance, urgency, and complexity affecting ourselves and all the rest of the world beside, which the United Kingdom Government and the New Zealand Government have to transact with one another, and the High Commissioner is here to help with that," was the reply.

High Commissioners, Sir Patrick Duff said, were representatives not of the

the Regency days of Wellington, will be out of place. The sums voted will, no doubt, be more chaste in these days of equalitarian social order and democratic progress; and anyhow, how far will £10,000 go, with the pound worth what it is and the present scale of taxation? All the same, it is right that the country should reward those leaders to whom it owes so much, even if it is on a somewhat more modest and plain-living scale and hardly exciting to the recipients.

After all, haven't we all got used to plain living during the war, even admirals and generals, and—I must not forget—the air marshals?



SIR PATRICK AND LADY DUFF: "We look forward happily"

Crown but of their Governments. It was through them — apart from the direct interchange of telegrams between Prime Ministers—that all the business was transacted between the United Kingdom and the Dominions and between one Dominion and another.

Ambassadorial Status

In fact, High Commissioners corresponded to ambassadors in foreign States. New Zealand had Mr. Jordan as her High Commissioner in London, and Britain had him (Sir Patrick) in Wellington. But they were all a sort of family: the Dominions were not foreign States, although they were as much sovereign States as any foreign country.

At a foreign court the King, as well as the British Government, was represented in the single person of an ambassador or minister. In a Dominion the King was represented by the Governor-General, and the British Government was represented by the High Commissioner.

"I think New Zealand and the United Kingdom can congratulate themselves on the representatives which they have had," said Sir Patrick Duff. "I have just succeeded Sir Harry Battenbee, who, I will say, is a great public servant and a great gentleman. And you should know what a wonderful job Mr. Jordan, your High Commissioner in London, is doing. I have known him for many a year past. He is indefatigable in helping forward all New Zealand's business, great and small. Every New Zealander in Britain finds help, counsel, kindness, and good cheer from him. He and his wife are two of the most popular people in London."

"And another fine representative of New Zealand whom I met in Canada is the Hon. David Wilson, your High Commissioner in Ottawa, who is representing New Zealand with great distinction and acceptability."

Special Greetings

"Does coming to New Zealand from England involve any great personal sacrifice?" we asked.

The answer was that it was always hard to leave a home. "Lady Duff and I have just come from England, from a home-loving, peace-loving, God-fearing

land where, in the stress of war, great miracles have been performed. We have seen great defeats turned into victories by the character of our people; we have seen great retreats turned into glorious advances. I bring you special and dear greetings from Home. Britain is proud of New Zealand's achievements. I can tell you that old acquaintance is not forgotten and that it is ever brought to mind."

"What about Britain's future?" we asked.

Sir Patrick's answer was that he had come from a confident Britain, but until the Japanese were prostrate, Britain could not think of relaxing her war effort.

"The surprises of war are incalculable. The aeroplane has destroyed distance and defeated geography. In these days, when the air has become a highway, when you can get to most places in a matter of hours and literally to the ends of the earth in two or three days, Japan is very near. There, poised above this country in the Pacific, are 75 millions of enemies — sinister, malignant, and merciless. Britain cannot relax."

Personal Note

On the more personal note, Sir Patrick said that he and Lady Duff were very happy to be in New Zealand. "It is a long way from England, but our islands, so far apart in geography, have never been nearer in affection. The trials of war have only made 'dearer yet the brotherhood which binds the brave of all the earth.'"

"Lady Duff and I have said good-bye to our folks at home for a few years, but I have known New Zealanders in peace and war. We like to think this—that we have come to folk who have the reputation for meeting you more than half way in friendship. So we look forward happily to our life and work in this gallant, romantic, and loyal land. We hope you will admit us to your better acquaintance and we pray that it may be granted to us, in however small a degree, to be of service to New Zealand as well as to our own great and dear country."