

with is the obligation laid upon Government of repairing the injustice inflicted upon Captain Knyvett, and the harm done to the course of military service here by the glaring and outrageous irregularities which the Department has perpetrated in connection with this case, and we await with deep interest some further intimation of the course the Premier proposes to follow.

#### A Model Industrial Village.

In the "Magazine of Commerce" Dr. C. R. Hennings describes the model village laid out at Leverkusen on the Rhine, not far from Cologne, by the Farbenfabriken Company, which manufactures practically all the most important dyes, photographic materials, and many synthetic drugs of the greatest value. The firm employs 6,000 workmen, besides 1,700 officials, 220 of whom are trained analytical chemists. The Welfare Department has become so large as to necessitate the employment of a special staff.

The number of workmen's dwellings now amounts to about 750, and is being increased every year by about twenty. Each house is suitable for four tenants, so provision is made for 3,000 separate families. Each house is surrounded by a garden. The rent is 55/ per room per year. Supervision is entrusted to a committee consisting of officials and workmen. Co-operative stores supply provisions, and yield a dividend of ten per cent. Two bachelor homes, each occupied by about four hundred unmarried workmen, supply cheap and healthy quarters at from 2/4 to 4/1 a day, with breakfast, dinner and supper at 10d a day. For workmen not living on the premises a dining hall serves a good dinner for 4d. A refreshment-room attached furnishes victuals and non-alcoholic beverages. Foremen pay £18 per annum rent.

To every manufacturing department baths are attached. There are swimming baths on the Rhine for men and for women and children. Free medical attendance is granted to the workmen and their relatives. Workmen's wives are treated entirely free at the Maternity Home. At the Girls' Home workwomen can obtain board and residence at low cost. A house of recreation is provided for workmen, including a banqueting hall seating 1,200 persons, with refreshment-rooms, ballrooms, a reading-room, and skittle-grounds. Sons of workmen are trained, practically and theoretically, in a workshop for apprentices connected with the finishing school. A progressive society provides a course of instruction by fully qualified lecturers. The dramatic side is a special feature.

A special manager presides over the whole educational system, including a library comprising 12,000 volumes, which is used by 32 per cent. of the workmen, 98 per cent. of the officials. Natural science and travel are the most popular works. Eighty thousand books circulated in 1907, averaging forty-two books per head for the year. Women share in all these advantages equally with men. Special instruction is provided for the children. Boys are taught horticulture, girl needlework. A Ladies' Benevolent Association looks after the sick and needy, the widows and orphans. An orchestra has been organised for men and boys, a glee club, a string band, gymnasium, etc.

To the pension system the employees contribute one-third, the employers two-thirds. Workmen receive a long service premium amounting to £53 after 25 years, and £200 after 50 years' service. There is also a pension fund for workmen who have become unfit, which amounts to £100,000. The Welfare Department cost the firm in 1908 £90,000, only one-seventh of which was required by Government. The main motive of the firm is to educate and keep a staff of employees whose interest in life is bound up with the success of the firm.

#### Our Coastal Waterways.

The unfortunate mishap to the Kaipara while leaving Auckland, has naturally directed public attention to the necessity for safeguarding our mercantile marine by securing the fullest and most accurate information about the conditions of navigation around our harbours and along our coastal trade routes. We are not at all inclined to admit, without absolutely convincing proof, that there is, from the standpoint of navigation, anything radically wrong with the Waitemata or the channels leading in and out of our port. But it is manifestly of the utmost im-

portance to our shipping and commercial interests that the pilots and captains who work our coastal waters should be able to depend implicitly upon the data supplied them as to shoals and soundings; and the stranding of the Kaipara, following on the grounding of the Waitemata certainly suggests that the time has come for a complete resurvey of the harbour and its approaches. On this subject we are glad to endorse the opinion of the Wellington "Post," a journal with which we are by no means always in agreement, but which has just dealt with this question in a perfectly fair and impartial spirit. It is quite possible that the alleged sitting up of certain parts of the harbour, of which we hear from time to time, may have produced consequences invisible but none the less serious in Rangitoto Channel; and, as the "Post" says, nothing but "a comprehensive and accurate survey by independent hydrographers" can set all doubts at rest. The "Post" assures its readers that it has no intention of a-spersing the reputation of our port, and the people of Auckland must see for themselves that in their own interests such a course is not only desirable, but urgently necessary.

#### A Survey Wanted.

This suggestion for a resurvey of the Waitemata and the adjacent gulf raises once more the question of resurveying the whole of our coastal waters, which has from time to time cropped up in Parliamentary debates. Up to five years ago the Admiralty had a gunboat engaged on this work, New Zealand paying half the cost. When Government decided, on the score of economy, to drop this arrangement, it was found that it would cost £50,000 to build and equip a vessel to take the place of the Penguin, and about £12,000 a year to maintain her, as against £9,000 a year originally paid to the Admiralty. The project was therefore postponed indefinitely, and recent events have emphasised the necessity for bringing up to date our knowledge of the risks and perils of navigation on these coasts. The recent wreck of the Waitakere points the moral most effectively; and though we admit that a minutely detailed survey of the Fiords would be a most laborious and expensive task, there is, unfortunately, plenty other work of the same sort to do elsewhere. Two years ago Mr. Millar told the House that the completion of the Penguin's survey was indispensable to the safety of our commerce. At the same time Mr. Latreuxon stated that hardly any systematic work had been done in surveying our coasts since the Acheron cruised here between 1850 and 1860. It is well known that many of the charts constantly used on our coasts were compiled from data collected half a century ago; and we hope that Government will be successful in the negotiations which we understand are now proceeding with the Admiralty for a new survey agreement on the lines of the "Penguin" contract. Considering the immense importance of our sea-borne trade, and the naturally dangerous character of our coastline, it seems to us imperative that the work of resurveying our coastal waters should be gone on with at once.

## HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have the aches, festers all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints become necrotic; the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation. But do not, for

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## Lloyd George and What He is Fighting For.

### "Implacable Warfare" Against Poverty—The Greatest Political Struggle of Modern Times.

UNTIL the final returns are through, it is impossible to tell what the political position will be in Britain. History tells us again and again that it is not right, but often might prevails in the struggles which nations undergo for the betterment of the race. The Lloyd George Budget is one of those inspired efforts to make Britain a more humane and better land for the multitude to live in. The British millions do not live at present—they simply exist. The causes are as well known as widespread, but it is only

Clearly, Mr. Lloyd George's idea is to tax wealth rather than indigence. But he goes farther than that. Not only does he lay the revenue burdens of government upon the backs best able to support them, but he offers something more substantial than relief from taxation to the poverty-stricken citizens of the nation. Hearken to his humane utterance and compare it with the unconcern of Unionist leaders about the social welfare of British citizens:

"Now I come to the consideration of the social problems which are urgently pressing for solution—problems affect-



THE RIGHT HON. D. LLOYD GEORGE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, M.P.

personal contact with the slum, the sweated wage-earner, the tremendous infant mortality, the slum "gin palace," the commercialised landlord and agent, and the demoralisation of the multitude by all these elements that one can realise the iniquities that go on in "the land of liberty." If the financial proposals of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer prevail, humanity throughout the civilised world is certain to be profoundly affected. Mr. Lloyd George's Budget frankly proposes to shift some of the burdens of national expenditure and naval supremacy upon wealth. He has declared his Budget means "implacable warfare" against poverty. Therefore, the less fortunate members of society in every country have a great interest in the fight which Lloyd George is waging. If he wins, there is little doubt that the new taxation scheme of Great Britain will be agitated in other countries, particularly in the United States, which is far behind Germany and France, as well as England, in the equalisation of taxation burdens according to the ability of the different classes of citizens to bear them.

ing the lives of the people. The solution of most, if not all, of these questions involves finance. What the government have to ask themselves is this: Can the whole subject of further social reform be postponed until the increasing demands made upon the national exchequer by the growth of armaments have ceased? Not merely can it be postponed, but ought it to be postponed? Is there the slightest hope that if we defer consideration of the matter we are likely within a generation to find any more favourable moment for attending to it? I confess that, as to that, I am rather pessimistic. And we have to ask ourselves this further question. If we put off dealing with these social sores are the evils which arise from them not likely to grow and to fester until finally the loss which the country sustains will be infinitely greater than anything it would have to bear in paying the cost of an immediate remedy? There are hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children in this country now enduring hardships for which the sternest judge would not hold them responsible, hardships entirely due to circumstances over

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