



## MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

By COUNCILLOR T. H. WATKINS.

### UNEMPLOYMENT—RATE AND TAX.

The report of the interview between the deputation from Boards of Guardians, from all parts of the country, with the Prime Minister, is extremely disappointing and discouraging. It was justly urged by the Sheffield representatives that Sheffield is the most hard hit place in the country, owing to loss of trade. This is chiefly due to the cancellation of the usual Government orders for armaments, also to the withholding of orders for other steel and iron products.

Under these circumstances the request of the Government to assist Sheffield by grants in aid, to provide relief or employment, is both reasonable and just. It is quite evident the Prime Minister has misunderstood, or misinterpreted, the request for financial assistance by quoting the sum of £50,000,000 which will be the amount required to meet all relief payments for the unemployed, throughout the country, who are not in receipt of payment under the Government's Unemployment Insurance. He added that £50,000,000 is equal to 1d. on the income tax, and was emphatic in stating that Parliament would never vote for money under the plea of retarding trade revival.

### ABNORMAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

The position of Sheffield is that the burden upon the district and poor rates, consequent upon relief work and relief payments for the unemployed, is abnormal, and considerably in excess of that of any other city or district. For instance, the poor rate in Sheffield is three times in excess of the poor rate in Leeds.

### RATES AND TRADE.

The situation and circumstances in the city are such that employed, and partly-employed workpeople, shopkeepers, manufacturers, &c., particularly those dependent upon local trade, are being seriously penalised. Unless grants in aid are forthcoming the burden upon the rates will become even greater, and will retard development and trade revival locally to a greater extent than will obtain generally in other parts of the country, where the burdens of relieving unemployment are not so severe.

### THE GAP.

The removal of the five weeks' gap will appreciably relieve the situation in some districts, but the debts and interest charges contracted in Sheffield are of such magnitude, and the ratio of unemployment so high, that additional assistance is essential.

### SHEFFIELD'S FLIGHT.

On July 1st, 1922, the following number are officially reported unemployed—

Civilians .....	26,509
Re-Service Men .....	9,051
Women .....	2,859
Boys .....	1,130
Girls .....	690
	40,219

In addition to which 4,365 are working short time.

These official figures, which do not include all who require employment, indicate the very high percentage of the working population unemployed.

### £400,000 CHARGE UPON RATES.

In providing work for the unemployed, the City Council have approved, and almost expended, the sum of £400,000, which is charged upon the rates of the city, and is raised by loan bearing interest charges. To continue to provide work further sums will be required, and will be raised by loan; also to be a charge on the rates, unless substantial grants in aid are obtained.

### SHEFFIELD GUARDIANS £750,000.

It was also reported at the City Council that the Sheffield Guardians will have expended £750,000 in relief pay to the unemployed by the end of August.

Further funds will then be required, and again be raised by loan.

### WATER.

The deficiency in revenue for the year ended March 31st, 1922, is £50,441. The quantity of water supplied explains how the deficiency has mainly arisen. The quantity supplied under the heading "Domestic Purposes" is identical with that supplied last year. Under the heading of "Trade Purposes" there is a difference of over two million gallons per day less than was supplied last year, attributable to trade depression and drought. The loan and interest charges will form an interesting subject of future comment.

### TRAMWAYS.

There is a decrease in revenue compared with last year of £206,823. The notable feature is the decrease in the number of passengers conveyed. The number less than last year being 14,000,000.

Continued at foot of next column.

## A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.



Trade Union Boy: "But these savings are my own, for our Party funds."

Papa: "Certainly not! You are not a fit and proper person to have funds."

Trade Union Boy: "But look what brother buys with his Party funds."

Papa: "Yes, but *his* Party funds are my Party funds."

*[The Government, which at present is attempting to curb the political activities of trade unions, not only rejected a Bill to make compulsory the publication of the origin of political funds, but also refused to take any real action to prevent the scandal of the trade-union sales or "Assessors," thus allowing the wealthy and the war profiteers to obtain political power and influence, at the same time perpetrating legitimately political action by the workers.]*

## YOUTH AND WAR.

"WOMEN were the keenest sufferers in the war," I heard someone say; but were they? Let us analyse the statement. The women, presumably, are those who stayed at home and made the best of things—the rationing, the poor lighting, the short supplies of coal, &c. They suffered, but surely not more so than their sons and husbands who faced death—continuously faced violent, painful death, and worse. But who shall say who suffered most in hours of pain and grief?

Next if these things alone can reckon the suffering caused by war, God and pain pass—oh, yes, they do—but there are those to whom the war did irreparable harm.

Boys fresh from school, thrust into workshops, working long hours and earninging big money—these became little old men years before they should. Their whole careers were changed, and in some cases sadly warped. They saw the evils of industrialism at their very work.

Girls in factories and workshops and elsewhere had a melange of unnatural conditions to face all unprepared. Riotous, feverish lives many of them led because they could not help themselves.

It is these, the youth of England and other countries, that suffered most.

The spoliation of youth was the most terrible thing the war did, and the effects are so far-reaching that generations may need to pass before it is wiped out. The suffering of the men and women was nothing compared to the calamity which fell on youth.

The men and women had had their time to be young in the years before, but the war-makers (whoever they may be) thought not that they were robbing youth of all it should hold dear.

Youth is so short and so long that it is a terrible shame for many not to have their joyous times to look back upon when the cares and trials of a citizen have fallen upon them. That bright memory should always revive hope in one's mind, and therefore lighten all one's after-life.

How idealistic is it to say that! Give us youth we can look back upon. Not until war is abolished will this be attained.

M. C.

[Continued from previous column.]

By reducing working expenses and effecting economies generally, there is a surplus only of £6,494.

### RATEPAYERS.

The prospects are viewed according to the amount of personal investment in loan stock. Unless, however, grants in aid are strongly pressed for, local debts, by loans, will continue to accumulate.

Difficulties in obtaining payments of tests and rates will increase, as the arrears are already formidable.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, also stated:—"The chief thing at the moment was to get industry started again and so increase employment."

This has been accomplished at Essen, in Germany. We also have the men, materials, and home demands. The means to produce and consume are, however, privately owned, and only loaned, providing financial profits are maintained, and at the expense of consumers. Why not give co-operative control of exchange, with production for consumption and use, an opportunity?

THE President of one of the leading societies recently suggested that there were many members who were not clear as to their relationship to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. We want to make it clear.

THE C.W.S. is a federation of retail societies, and its membership is confined to the co-operative organizations, like the Leeds, Sheffield, Stockport, and a thousand other associations of consumers. These organized bodies form the membership of the C.W.S., just as the individual members form the membership of the local distributive society.

THE local co-operative store is entirely dependant on the trade of its own people for its success. The C.W.S. is equally dependant on the business demands of the local distributive stores for its success. If the stores stock the goods of rival concerns, they are not carrying out the co-operative intention that the movement should become thoroughly self-contained and should aim at the self-employment of co-operators in various industries to meet their requirements.

TO supply the various co-operative stores, the C.W.S. has established works for the production of blouses, jeans, soap, and scores of other daily requirements; whilst in its textile mills and clothing and furnishes factories it has set out to enable co-operators to have the right material and the right household furnishing. Hence, every individual co-operator owes a duty to the Wholesale Society to ask for and obtain its products through his own store.

FROM the office of the local society, or, she, can obtain a copy of "The Growth of the C.W.S.," an illustrated pamphlet which describes the wonderful story of its progress and advance. Having read this brief explanation, the reader is urged to ask for a copy of "The Growth of the C.W.S.," from which much can be learned as to the extent of the development already made, and the prospect of a further advance in the future.

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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE ask for prospectus now at your store, or send post-card to Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, 109, Corporation St., Manchester 1, or to SECRETARY DISTRICT OFFICE, 27, HEAVY CROSS, SHEFFIELD.

CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR PARTY NOTES.

ALERT ATTENTION!

The Attercliffe Labour Party are continuing their series of polling district meetings.

The Sunday evening meetings in Garthrod Institute are affording the members and the public opportunity of hearing all phases of thought in the progressive movement. Recent speakers have been Councillor Atkin, Geo. Fletcher, Rev. T. E. Pickering, E. Fletcher (N.U.C.), Miss Varley (Education), Mrs. Sexton Tiedmann (London), and Councillor T. H. Watkins.

At the meeting held in the Attercliffe Vestry Hall, under the auspices of the Labour Party and the Industrial Christian Fellowship, the chair was taken by Councillor C. H. Wilson, and an address given by Rev. A. L. Shields (the National Secretary of the I.C.F.). Opportunity was given, and fully taken advantage of, to ask questions as to the aims and methods of the I.C.F.

An invitation was extended to the party to attend the Attercliffe Church officially at the evening service. The Rev. A. L. Shields was the preacher, and Councillor C. H. Wilson read the lessons.

The social committee are actively engaged catering for the social requirements of the members, and incidentally making new members and raising finance. Two successful field days have been promoted, and the programme included an entertainment by the Silver Crescent Concert Party, races, dancing, &c., and a cricket match—married v. single. The married men appointed the scorer, and therefore won rather easily.

BRIGHTSIDE STILL GOING STRONG.

The three women's sections of the Burngreave and Brightside Divisional Labour Party are holding their own meetings each week with speakers on educational subjects. They are also carrying on an intensive campaign for obtaining new members for the party. There are five open-air meetings held in the district each week.

On Thursday following the council meeting, Councillor Womersley gives his report of the work done by the City Council. These meetings are held in the Burngreave Vestry Hall.

The prospective Labour candidate for Brightside—Arthur Pousobey, Esq.—was in the division on Saturday, July 29th, and Sunday, July 30th. He addressed open-air meetings at the junction of Spital Hill and Spital-street, on Saturday night the 29th inst., and on Sunday morning at Pitsmoor Toll Bar.

GARDEN FETE AT ECCLESALL.

St. Swithin's Day is noteworthy this year for two reasons. First, that it was a fine day; secondly, that by the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barber, the Ecclesall Labour Party held a successful Garden Party and Fete at Windyridge, Nether Edge. An enjoyable time was the verdict of the large number who attended. Special mention may be drawn to the Sharrow Glee Singers, ably conducted by Mr. C. H. Grant; also Black and White Minstrels, who gave an excellent and up-to-date exhibition. Councillor Mrs. G. Wilkinson was in a

good form, and in a bright and breezy speech extended an invitation to all present to become members of the Labour Party, assuring them of a hearty welcome.

A successful series of open-air meetings has been held at Sharrow-lane, on Thursdays, evenings, and a further series has been arranged to be held at Lansdowne-road on Thursday evenings during August. Supporters are requested to rally to-morrow.

At the request of the National Committee, the Sheffield Co-operative Party is arranging a big joint demonstration to be held on September 2nd, on the Sports Ground, Shiregreen. The Party has approached the two co-operative educational committees and also the boards of management of the two societies. The proposal has been well received, and arrangements are now in hand to make the demonstration a huge success.

Decorative vehicles will be used in the procession. Music, speeches, sports, and co-operative competitions will be held during the afternoon.

At the same council meeting a letter was read which appeared in the "Sheffield Telegraph" from the General Secretary of the National Traders' Defence League, asking that the Corporation Profits Tax should be again applied to co-operative societies; also a letter from Mr. Alexander in reply to same. Mr. Alexander was able to completely squash Walker's case.

It will be remembered that the defeat of the Government upon this particular measure was organised by the candidate for Hillsborough, so that it was especially appropriate that he should deal with the matter.

So far as we can see, this reply has been so effective that no further comments have appeared in the "Telegraph."

The incident does, however, show "the price of freedom is still eternal vigilance."

At the Central Council meeting, the Executive Committee's action in appointing Mr. Ballard to represent the Party at the "No-More-War" Demonstration in Sheffield was endorsed.

The Hallam Co-operative Party have arranged a ramble for Bank Holiday Monday. The party meet at 1.30 p.m. at Cross Pool. A hearty invitation is extended to all who wish to take part.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Hallam Co-operative Party, it was decided to hold a field day during the summer for the purpose of raising funds and for political propaganda in the division.

Co-operators should examine the lists of voters just published. These can be sent to any of the public libraries or at 6, Bank-street. If you are entitled to vote, and your name is not on the list, write the Secretary, the Co-operative Party, 6, Bank-street, who will take up the matter with the Town Clerk.

Note.—Applications for inclusion in the autumn register must be made before August 10th.

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**A WORKER FOR THE WORKERS.**

**A. V. ALEXANDER'S ACTIVITIES.**

MR. ALEXANDER never loses an opportunity of putting the workers' view point to the Government, either through its Ministers or its official departmental heads, on every matter affecting the workers' interests as consumers.

In our last issue we were able to report his activities with regard to the consumers' Board affecting the price of sugar—a very important item of the British people's diet. It will be remembered that Mr. Alexander interviewed the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the tax on sugar and also the subsidising of colonial and home-grown sugar by the Government—subsidies which are, of course, paid for by the consumers. Both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Colonial Secretary were unable to promise any abatement; but this constant badgering of Ministers and officials has a certain cumulative effect upon Governmental policy.

Another example of this is his work in connection with the passage through the Commons of the Bill to provide for the sale of tea by retail.

One never meets the average politician go into these details, nor do our representatives give us these facts in their public speeches; it is hardly the kind of thing that would draw applause from an average crowd; but it is infinitely more useful to the man in the street than any amount of platform eloquence or Utopian theorising; when we remember that it is estimated that, taking the national consumption of tea at 410,000,000 pounds per annum, the new Bill in connection with which Mr. Alexander has interviewed scores of M.P.'s, written numerous speeches, and done an enormous amount of organising work, will save the consumer no less a sum than £3,000,587!

His assistance to the worker as a producer has also been valuable. He gave detailed evidence before the Cave Committee with a view to preserving intact that beneficent piece of legislation the Trade Boards Act. In this latter connection it should be remembered that the present Government are practically allowing the suspension of the operations of an Act which was placed on the Statute Book for the specific purpose of preventing the workers being exploited by sweated industries. This also has a direct bearing on co-operative production as well as consumption, because it means that whilst the co-operative employee is paid a fair wage in certain industries, if the present restrictions of the Trade Boards Act are suspended, our consumers will employ sweated labour, and thus place commodities on the market at a less price than can be produced under ordinary trade union conditions. So that in so far as Mr. Alexander has been successful in influencing the Government for the retention of the full powers of the Act, he has been assisting trade unionists and co-operators alike.

He recently headed the deputation to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health to protest against the suspension of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act of 1915—another example of the best economy legislation of the present Government, an economy which will seriously reflect upon the purity and cheapness of the country's milk supply.

One could give other examples of Mr. Alexander's work if space permitted; but the point we are trying to make is that, although Mr. Alexander is not engaged in opening such and such a branch, or speaking at the Rotary Club, or bidding out the prizes at the flower show, or being photographed for the picture papers, he is, nevertheless, doing service of infinitely more value.

We are anxious that co-operators, particularly those resident in the Hillsborough Division, should make these facts known to their fellow-constituents. Our opponents have the monopoly of a press which covers nearly the whole of the field in creating public opinion. We have to rely upon a limited press organisation of our own people. Get busy now to create the necessary atmosphere for the return of Alexander for Hillsborough.

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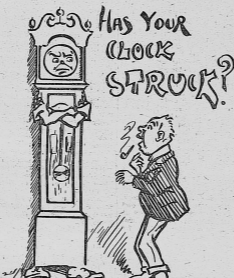
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Our price has returned from lands afar

To his own loved continent,  
And if half the stories told are true  
Then a brave, brave lad is he.  
For we are told that with manner bold

He has shot the beasts ferocious  
So you'll agree its plan to see  
He is a boy precocious.

Personally, I have no quarrel with the Prince. If he allows his manhood to be exploited by the fawning, lick-spittles of society that's his business, but I do strongly resent the popularity of an individual—Prince or otherwise—being used as a means of doping the working people of this country so that they will be reduced to a mental state which will insure success to any attacks made by capitalism on the wages or conditions of employment of the workers. The doings of the Prince during his world-tour has been one of the many smoke-screens used to hide the attacks of capitalism during the past twelve months. The clever mind, the honest heart must have sickened at the twaddle the press has printed on the return of the Prince, and I hope that the following, taken from an article by Captain E. W. Davies, of the Indian Army in the "Wide World Magazine," will serve as an antidote:—

Practically speaking, there are two methods of shooting a tiger—going after him on specially trained elephants, or sitting up at night over a kill, and hoping he will come to you. The former method is nowadays almost entirely restricted to native princes and to "big bags" who come out to India during the cold weather. It is picturesque, mildly exciting, very expensive, and almost dead safe, hence it almost always forms part of a tour programme as arranged for some Royal personage or other "big pot." The results are a practical certainty, and excellent photographs appear a little later in the society papers: "His Highness about to shoot the tiger"; "His Highness after having shot the tiger"; "Villagers thanking his Highness for having rid them of the man-eating brute," &c.

The actual details are quite amusing, if they do take a bit of the gilt of the gingerbread. The programme is arranged something like this, all cut and dried beforehand:—

- 8-15—His Highness arrives at Pujor.
- 9-15—His Highness shoots tiger.
- 9-45—His Highness leaves with tiger for Delhi.

It would obviously never do for the whole show—beasts, elephants, beer, and everything—to be ready, and the tiger fail to keep his appointment. To ensure this highly important detail, therefore, some weeks before the shoot is due to come off a tiger is selected by the head shikaree (gamekeeper), who knows the haunts of all the tigers in the preserve. He prepares a whole goat with a little opium in it, and places it at the spot where it is desired that His Highness shall bring off his magnificent shot, and takes care no other tiger gets it. This continues day after day, the opium dose increasing till the tiger, knowing that his meat supply is certain, no longer troubles to kill for himself, and is so stupid from the effects of the drug that a child could manage him. Also, his coat gets sleek and shiny.

On the appointed day, therefore, there is very little likelihood of a hitch; an extra strong dose of opium is put in the day's food, and the tiger falls in easy victim, not having the sense to run away. His death is hailed with loud shouts, and the "big bug" duly complimented on his trophy, even if, in the excitement, he has forgotten to let off his aim.

These facts are common knowledge in India, but I have gone into them briefly for the benefit of the uninitiated.

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For particulars apply: Miss G. DAVIES, Managers, Culcheth Hall, Newchurch, nr. Warrington, or Secretary, Co-operative Society, Litch, Lancashire. Telephone, 323 Leigh.

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# Sheffield Co-operator.

AUGUST, 1922.

## "WHAT IT COSTS."

This opponents to co-operative political action, including the emphatic "well-informed correspondent" of the capitalist newspaper, have, by constantly reiterating certain untruths, steadily creating an impression amongst the public.

As Dr. Hayward, Sir Charles Walston, Hilaire Belloc, and other writers on the power of the press, have been so spoon-fed by the newspaper press that they have almost lost the power of logical deduction and inference; with the consequence that the reiterated untruths and the false assumptions which form so large a part of the modern newspaper have to be combated by the party who reiteration on the part of those who advocate any forward move, particularly if that move involves a departure from the existing order.

Therefore we make no apology for drawing the attention of our readers to the actual cost of co-operative political action in Sheffield.

It could very easily draw up a balance sheet which would prove, on a purely cash basis, the value of political action to the two societies in Sheffield. For example, the Brithphildic and Carbonic Society alone has returned to it £7,381 9s. 6d. of excess profits duty by the Government, as a consequence of the movement's decision to take political action. The Sheffield and Ecclesall Society also received about two-thirds of this amount. As a consequence of the defeat of the Government on the corporation profits tax last year, the two societies will save some thousands of pounds per annum. It is well known that this is a direct consequence of the activities of the Co-operative Party in all the constituencies throughout the country. Scores of M.P.'s were induced to change their attitude to this tax by the pressure put upon them by their constituents, as a consequence of Co-operative Party propaganda.

Then again, there is the work of the local Co-operative Party. In Sheffield and district we have now eight Co-operative representatives on the Boards of Guardians; we have three, City Councillors—all of whom are able to put the consumers' viewpoint to the advantage of our members; in addition to which an enormous amount of propaganda work is being done on behalf of the commercial side of the movement.

Five successful classes for the training of co-operative propagandists have been established; nearly every trade union branch in Sheffield has been visited; social facilities have been organised; the Party Rambling Club has a membership of 400; a number of public demonstrations have been held; the Co-operative Insurance Society has received an enormous impetus from the Party's work—whereas there were two agents in Sheffield, there are now thirty.

Every ward committee or divisional council that is established immediately becomes a propaganda agency for the commercial as well as the political side of the movement. There are very few wards in Sheffield now without their own co-operative political committee.

One could give a veritable catalogue of useful activities carried on by the Party if space allowed. And what is this work costing?

In the half-year ending January, 1920, the total sales of the two societies amounted to £790,082 9s. 6d. Political action cost £149 8s. 2d. (or one-twenty-second part of a penny in the pound on sales).

In the year ending January, 1920, the total sales of the two societies amounted to £1,759,978 3s. 9d. Political action cost £185 2s. 4d. (or one-nineteenth of a penny in the pound on sales).

In the year ending January, 1921, the total sales of the two societies amounted to £2,040,004 9s. 2d. Political action cost £286 7s. 5d. (or one-tenth of a penny in the pound on sales).

Continued at foot of next column.

## HOME NOTES.

By "PATRICIA."

The subject of married women working for wages, which we touched on in this column in the June issue, appears to be a popular one. I have noticed comments on it in no less than eleven newspapers. I don't know of any readers who will write me their views on this matter—or any other subject, for that matter. Remember, we do not want to merely express our own views in this column; we want to hear what you think, and see if we cannot co-operate for our mutual benefit. So send on your letters.

I notice that a certain judge has objected to ladies knitting in court. Evidently he suffered from nerves, and the density of his busy needles irritated him. No doubt he will have many followers. Strange, how the sight of a woman busy with crochet, knitting, or sewing annoys—any, almost infuriates—some men. I wonder why. Is it because they feel it a reproach to their own peaceful inactivity when smoking their pipes? I think it must be so, and that will account for the type of woman who smokes and also despises her sister who knits or crochets. It must be the effect of the soothing herb.

Still, what are we poor, misguided females to do? I admit I like crochet, knitting, &c., and find it soothing my nerves especially when I visualise the lovely jumper, &c., I am making.

Another God of Creation has stated what he thinks of women smoking. I have no feelings on this subject, for I do not smoke, and am too old to change. I do not wear "Margot's" set, where age makes up for youthful charms by daring.

Again, what are women to do? Go on doing as we like, I suppose. At any rate, the world cannot get along without us. Our virtues and our vices, our short frocks and low socks, our dullness and our cheek, our charm and our amazing catchiness, our sympathy and our extravagance, our openhandedness when we are mothers-in-law, &c.,—all these are the basis of the nation's daily life and literature, and, remember, all this comes of bringing the boys up to be men. Never mind, we must do our best for them; and as this is the month when the marrows will be ripening, I will give you a good recipe for marrow jam to sweeten things up.

MARROW JAM.  
Peel and take off the pulp of six many vegetable marrows as you wish to use; cut in quarters, and then in short, thick pieces. To 4lb. add the same quantity of sugar, the juice of two lemons, 2½ ozs. of whole ginger, and a small teaspoonful of cayenne pods (the ginger and pods in a piece of muslin). Boil gently for an hour-and-a-half. When the syrup is nearly transparent, remove the muslin with the pods, &c. Put into jars, and cover as usual. (Note: It is a good plan to cut the marrow overnight and leave in an earthenware bowl.)

Letters to "Patricia" (to be addressed care of Editor).

(Continued from previous column.)

In the year ending January, 1922, the total sales of the two societies amounted to £2,440,201 8s. 4d. Political action cost £1,075 7s. 9d. (or one-ninth of a penny in the pound on sales).

The aggregate sales of the three-and-a-half years under review total £6,993,866 2s. 9d. The total amount spent on political action was £3,407 9s. 9d. (or less than one-tenth of a penny in the pound on sales).

Thus, £2,500 only has been spent by both societies in three-and-a-half years' election expenses.

When next our opponents challenge the co-operative political position, it will be well to remind them that the cost of political action worked out at one-tenth of a penny per annum in the pound on sales.

## Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited.

### DRAPERY DEPT.

### SPECIAL LINE FOR HOLIDAY WEAR

- Ladies' Folding Panama Hats, 3/6 and 4/6 each.
- Ladies' White Veil Blouses, Autumn Styles, 3/9 and 4/11 each.
- Ladies' Coloured "Tricolour" Blouses, chiefly stripes, smart styles, 2/6 and 3/0 each.
- Ladies' Black and Coloured Acetate Silk Hosiery, 1/11 and 2/11 per pair.
- Ladies' Double Fabric Gloves in White and Chamois, 1/9 and 2/6 each.
- Ladies' Suits and Marcella Coats, Ladies' Gill Frames, Well Fitted, Ready Shape, 9/6-12/11, to 35/- each.

## PAINTING DEPARTMENT

### HOLIDAY TIME WILL SOON BE OVER

You will soon be setting down a year of hard work. Have you made the best use of the long summer days? If not, before the winter period comes along, let us visit upon you and guide you in the making of your home bright, clean, cosy, comfortable, and in minimum cost.

### EXTERIOR PAINTING

Now is the time, whilst the weather of your house is dry, you get the benefit of the money you lay out.

Paint put on at this period will do as it is intended to do. "IT WILL PROTECT" "SERVE THE WOOD."

Always remember our Reputation's Quality of Material and Workmanship is irrefragable.

Wheatstreak Paint, 10d. per gal.

## FOOTWEAR FOR GENTS AND BOYS

## Holyoake Brand

IS THE MOST RELIABLE

TRADE UNION STAMP No. 1

Can be purchased from every Co-operative Boot Department in Sheffield.

MANUFACTURED BY THE KETTERING CO-OPERATIVE BOOT SOCIETY.

HAVELOCK WORKS, KETTERING.

LADIES', GIRLS', AND BOYS' FOOTWEAR.

**Sperope Brand :**

MADE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS.  
**STAMP No. 12.**



STOCKED BY ALL CO-OPERATIVE BOOT DEPARTMENTS IN SHEFFIELD.

Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society.

FISH, GAME, AND POULTRY.

**FRESH FISH**

From Trawl to Table.

SUPPLIED FROM OUR OWN BOATS AT SCARBOROUGH !!



**LIVE COD, LING, CONGER, PLAICE, HADDOCK,**

CHOICE FINNEY, FILLETS, KIBBERS,  
Direct from Coastal Curing Station.

ENGLISH TRAPPED RABBITS, FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

**POULTRY, HARES, GAME**

IN SEASON—ALL SUPPLIED CLEANED AND READY DRESSED.

No Order for supply? None too large. Prices Right. Quality Right. A Trial Solicited.

**LIFE, NOT WORK, OUR BIRTHRIGHT.**

By C. HALL (Member of the Social-Credit Circle).

**II.—LIFE, THE REAL BASIS.**

**PRODUCTION NOT AT FAULT.**

Our capacity to produce is ample, and the non-delivery of goods to the persons requiring them is the chief condemnation of the present method of distributing both claims and goods. While the disastrous effect on the psychology of the worker, by the work basis of his claim, and the emptying out of man of all values by a false social philosophy based upon work function alone, demands the rejection of the right to work, and the substitution of some other basis upon which the claim for goods may be made. Such a basis I maintain is simply man's birth into and membership of the community; for without the individuals composing it society could not be.

**OUR BIRTHRIGHT.**

It is, therefore, as a birthright that each man, woman, and child within the social structure claims life, carrying with it the demand for all that is necessary for the sustenance and full expression of that life within its social environment.

Life is our birthright, not work. This the wisest satisfaction of our individual needs which should be allowing demand as our capacity is increased, while work should be a diminishing requirement, as social organisation, and the use of nature's forces is perfected. Such is my claim. Can it be made good? I can do no more than hint at an answer.

I have used the term birthright on behalf of every individual member of the community, and I believe rightly, and that neither on moral nor rational grounds can it be withheld: even though it is usually considered as applying only to a small privileged group within society, while the mass of men are content to think of their birthright in terms of upkeep for function only.

**SUBCONSCIOUS RECOGNITION.**

True, the conscious mind of society refuses to recognise this right of the individual to life, yet the subconscious attempts in its own blundering and inadequate way to admit and satisfy such a claim in some every form of public charity, such a subconscious effort to do the neglected work of society's directive mind? While the existence of the machinery of law and order—some limitations and a hired working freely adjust—is the recognition of an allied claim to protection for person and goods as our birthright.

**COMMUNITY OVERLAPERS OF SOCIAL OWN VALUES.**

It is not my purpose to deal further with the varied and complex organisation of our national economy. I simply wish to point out that in the long run, such organisation is the sum total of a long line of social evolutionary development, the creators of which—except in a minor degree—set not the users' delay, but the users of to-day are the inheritors and transmitters of such social values, which rightly belong to the total community as its birthright. Thus, within the community the individuals may change—birth and death are facts which cannot be denied—yet so long as the community exists, its values or its credit belong to the members composing it,

and not to any group small or large within it. I wish to stress this fact, for such is at the basis of my claim.

Neither administration over the organisation of a productive society, nor ownership nor usage of the productive machines, gives the right to the ownership of the product. It is the individual members of the community—needing the product for their lives, whose lives thus sustained make society—who at any given moment are the rightful claimants of present production, as well as sharers in the inheritance from the past.

**CREDIT CONTROL.**

This does not involve the passing of private ownership and the establishing of a collectivist or servile State, but it does mean the economic freedom of each individual through the possession of purchasing power—received as his share of the social credit—making effective his demand for goods. How this may be attained through credit control and price regulation, and what would be the effect on production of this conscious control of policy, with the resulting influence on national problems, in both domestic and foreign affairs, the literature of the social credit movement discloses. But students locally as well as in every civilised country of the world are confident that in the theories of social credit developed by C. H. Douglas and the "New Age," the satisfactory answer to the age-long problem of distribution to each according to his needs has been found.

Man is more than the machine, as his life is more than meat, or his body than raiment.

The machine was made for man and not man for the machine. It is for the supply of man's needs that the wheels of industry should run, and only to the extent that human needs are fulfilled, it is the modern complexity of production justified.

[Note.—We accept no responsibility for the views expressed in the above article. We are, however, quite prepared to give other contributors who may not agree with Mr. Hall the opportunity to reply. Editor, "Sheffield Co-operator."]

In replying to advertisements, mention the "Sheffield Co-operator."

**EVERY CO-OPERATOR IS A CONSUMER.**

**Your Vital Interests—PRICES.**

Have you heard of the **SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT?**

A Solution for Your Problems

Circle please apply for SPEAKERS and LECTURERS to H. TORRELL, 21, Colchester Road, or write to the weekly Monday evening meeting, 7.30 p.m., at St. Paul's Church.

**IN THE GARDEN.**

By W. A. BARLOW, F.R.H.S.

PREPARATIONS are well in hand for the coming exhibition of flowers and vegetables which will be held early in September. This show is open to all co-operators in the Sheffield and district areas, and the committee are looking forward to receiving a large entry, so as to make this, the first effort, the success it richly deserves. Classes are to be arranged for various kinds of vegetables and flowers, also special classes for the ladies in bread making, &c.; while competitions in drawing are to be arranged for the younger folk. This month very little requires to be done as regards sowing and planting. Transplant the young cabbages from the seed bed into a previously prepared portion of the garden when the ground is somewhat moist and clear, after which move them to the final district quarters in anticipation of early green next spring. This method brings about some of the root pruning which is very essential in the raising of good quality crops of these crops in a later stage, and you can assist by shortening any weak tap roots which may be forming, and thus cause the young plants to throw out more side roots, which are the means whereby the plant is enabled to extract the food so necessary for its growth from the soil.

The writer of these articles has this year been experimenting with seeds from various sources, and is satisfied that the seeds supplied by the C.O.S. are of a very high quality.

The Paris white cabbages are a treat, good disease and pest resistors, and are yielding promise of exceptional results.

Do not dig between the cabbages, as this weakens their growth. Keep the ground very firm, but be sure to keep the Dutch hoe busy, leaving only the surface of the soil loose.

The class of roses usually called ramblers are best pruned immediately they have done flowering. The old wood should be cut away, the new growth of this year being retained to carry next season's flowers. By early pruning you allow the sun and air to have free access to the new stems, and thus get a well-ripened foundation for good rich flowers next year.

Strawberry beds should be made every three or four years, and early August is a good time for this purpose. Deep trenching always well repays the tiller of the soil, and is absolutely necessary when laying out a new strawberry patch. Dig a good depth of soil, then capture another spade depth, well loosening the soil underneath so as to ensure a good drainage. Sprinkle a liberal dressing of lime to clear away the acid in this subsoil, then replace the second layer which was removed from here, adding a fair quantity of old manure, which should be well mixed amongst the soil by working it with your spade, add another dressing of lime, and as quickly as possible replace the first layer of soil, giving another sprinkle of lime about one inch below the surface of the ground. If the manure be near the surface, the tendency is that our soil have plants which have developed too much lead, and have somewhat exhausted themselves before fruiting-time has arrived, besides which they have a habit of wasting energy by throwing out more runners than are desirable. Plant out at end of the month if soil is not too dry.

**SHEFFIELD AND EGLESALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.**

**Substantial Reduction in Price of Coal (TON LOTS).**

Now is the time to buy Winter Coal at Summer Prices. Best Values obtainable for Price and Quality.

BEST QUALITY SOUTH YORKSHIRE HOUSE COAL AND NUTS.

HIGH HAZELS HOUSE COAL AND NUTS.

Current Quotation on Application to the Branch Manager.

**COAL OUR SPECIAL OFFER**

DEPARTMENT.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND HERLEY STATIONS.

DIVIDED IN ALL PORTLANDS Satisfaction Guaranteed. PROMPT DELIVERY. LOWEST Current Rates. Orders received at 7½ A.M. and all Branch Shops.

Coal Delivered FREE within Three Miles of Depot at Lowest Cut Prices.

FOR TONS:  
GODD QUALITY HOUSE COAL 38s. 0d.  
S.P.'S HOUSE QUALITY HOUSE NUTS 37s. 0d.  
S. & E. SPECIAL VALUE 37s. 6d.

Good, Clean, Durable, Economical, and Bright. Delivered Free. BAGGING COAL 1s. 10d. per cwt. (Extra cut of boundary).

### OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

By "MERCURIO."

I.—HISTORICAL.

OVER sixty years ago Ruskin, in his "Political Economy of Art," said: "A labourer serves his country with his spade, just as a man in the middle ranks of life serves it with sword, pike, or lance. If the service be less, and therefore, the wages during health less, then the reward when health is broken may be less, but not less honourable; it may be less, but not less natural and it ought to be a matter for a labourer straightway to mutter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country." Ignoring, for the moment, the question whether in many cases of political pension the recipient could be truly regarded as having "deserved well of his country," it has always been notorious that many civil and naval and military pensioners who "deserved," and were in receipt of pensions, were not in need of them, yet nearly half-a-century of them, yet nearly half-a-century of them, passed before the claim of the humble worker, so admirably expressed in the above quotation, received practical recognition. In this, as in many other branches of social legislation, Great Britain lagged behind her colonies and other countries—Denmark, for instance, passed a measure dealing with pensions in 1832. In the early sixties, however, the question began to receive serious consideration and other countries, notably Belgium when Mr. Charles Booth, the well-known social worker, deserves special mention. A Royal Commission appointed in 1893, reported in 1895—they appear to have usually submitted to them "would attain the objects which the Government had in view." These objects were, apparently, not the provision of pensions by the State alone, or mainly, as the Committee were requested to consider schemes for "encouraging the industrial population, by State-aid, or otherwise, to make provision for old age.

The pioneers were, however, plodding steadily on towards their goal, and in the succeeding session of Parliament (1899) several Bills dealing with old age pensions were introduced and referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons. As is frequently the case, this procedure failed the particular measures, for that Committee, whilst it was it came to the conclusion that it was practicable to create a workable scheme (and they outlined such a scheme with a commencing age of sixty-five years), failed on the question with the reform of poor-law administration, and "improved poor relief." Various other committees were appointed from time to time, and in each succeeding session of Parliament Bills were introduced; and in 1903 another Select Committee of the House of Commons—the pensioners in the House of Lords do not appear to have shown much interest in the question—reported the Bill referred to them practically without amendment, but in the reason or other the Bill did not become an Act.

The question was given a prominent position in the Liberal Party's programme at the election which took place at the end of 1905, when it will be country, and in 1906, Mr. Asquith announced the intention of the Government to proceed with the provision of Old-Age Pensions, and outlined the scheme which eventually became law in the same year.

In a subsequent article I hope to deal with the provisions of this Act, and the subsequent amending Acts, and the administration thereof.



"George Jacob Holyoake, (Litt. et Scis) by Joseph McCabe. (Litt. et Scis) of Famous Men Series." Watts and Co.

How many Sheffield people know that Holyoake, the great co-operator, was the facts: "The Owenite Congress of 1841 appointed Holyoake to the Diocese of Sheffield, and with his little family he moved from Worcester to the smoky and hallow framed in the green hills and broad from Bradford to Derby and Nottingham. His stipend was thirty shillings a week. But there was a handsome Hall of Science at Sheffield for his ministrations, and he opened a school with fifty pupils, and Ebenezer Elliott, the popular poet, invited him to coffee. . . . before the end of 1841 he was so well-known in Sheffield that he was caricatured in the Christmas pantomime, the principal boy 'got up,' as the youngy great killer of the Hall of Science, Rockingham-street." A bishop, on 30s. a week must necessarily be a very good man—and Holyoake was! It was as the apostle of Robert Owen that he obtained this high office, but the biography written by Mr. McCabe must be read to discover the circumstances which led to such a consummation. This book is a tonic for men tired in social service, and a means of fresh zeal to those who are losing heart. Holyoake was a simple, clean, self-taught man; a sincere, courageous, and full of sympathy for the poor and the oppressed. He was kindly, but he was vigorous; and fought fearlessly for right against all kinds of vested interests. He was essentially the religious mind in the true sense; he had a fine gospel, and he was constantly a martyr on its behalf. His persistency, his integrity, and his ability won him many admirers and even supporters in unexpected quarters. Lord Derby (at the present age, of course) was a cordial admirer of him and the (early co-operative) movement. Professor Tyndal, Gladstone, Tompason, and Earl Grey amongst others gave him their friendship.

It appears that Ozmi—who attempted the life of Napoleon III, was a visitor to the room above Holyoake's little shop in Fleet-street. Refugees were always welcome, but this one was a tartar and no mistake! He got Holyoake under some pretext or other to take two bombs out of London in order to test them. Holyoake was coming to Sheffield to lecture, and brought them with him in his pockets, giving his travelling companions a wide berth in the train. The story goes on to say that he took them to the lecture, and placed them in a bag under the table!

Politically, he opposed both Tories and Liberals, and called upon working

men in the country to vote for their own class." His great work was, of course, the founding of co-operation, and for this alone he has earned the gratitude of society—but this, with next book, is one you ought to read for yourself!

"Robert Owen"—same series as "G. J. Holyoake," 2s. net.

Robert Owen is often considered to be the hopelessly visionary who failed. This record of his life shows him to be a visionary truly—but his dream came largely true! He made money fast, and he spent it prodigally in the cause of his workers. The great driving force in Owen's life was his belief that "man's character is made for him and not by him."

He entered a partnership which owned a mill in New Lanark; the four innand children worked from 6 a.m. till 7 p.m., Saturday room from 6 a.m. till 7 p.m., Saturday children to work, too, from their seventh year. The workhouse authorities, glad to be relieved, provided five hundred orphans, from the age of six upwards, to "work" under the despotic authority of the manager.

Well, Owen changed all this, and he very largely changed the character of the people. So much so that the future Czar of Russia came to see his great achievement. Owen is said to have "passed his wand over the filthy New Lanark of 1800 and created the lapland, best, healthiest, and most virtuous village of the civilized world. The evidence is unanimous. The Duke of Kent (Queen Victoria's father) was a keen supporter and warm friend of Owen!

This and the life of Holyoake are written in the finest strain of McCabe, and sometimes is rather dogmatic, and a little impatient. He has shown a largeness of spirit that swells through the two "lives"—and is felt by the reader as an impulse to make the most and best of life.

"Towards a New Social Order," by A. Schavan. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.

This is a suggestive book, full of ideas; some good, some verging on the absurd. The writer appears to have got very wearied—if not disgusted with his fellow men and him at absolute individual Liberty, with no social activity of a trading nature at all. Nobody can write a really good book on "Towards a New Social Order" unless his faith in humanity is clear. It contains some facts, and some assumptions which the writer believes to be facts; but, on the whole, it is not the way to a new order of society. Still, the many readers of this column who are known to be interested in a new social order may well be advised to read the book—but not to asser by it!

A pamphlet has been received from the National Council of Labour Colleges, which they entitle: "The Case for Labour Colleges." Its price is 2d., and it is effectively illustrated by J. E. F., who, if we mistake not, is a man of national fame as the illustrator of one of the greatest educational works ever written.

## Round the Guilds.

We are interested to learn that the work of the Co-operative Party to be a subject for discussion by the Men's Guilds throughout the country. The loving, taken from the National Council's notes, shows the attitude of leaders in the Men's Guild movement; the Central Council regret that in a local Guilds have unwisely decided to deal with any political questions at their meetings. By what reasoning those responsible for such a conclusion have been led to so strange a conclusion is indeed a mystery. . . . Guildsmen will not make a great mistake if they exclude any part of the work of their deliberative movement from their deliberations. Co-operative principles must be applied, not only in the workshop and the store, but the school and the State—and it is the business of the Men's Guild to prepare the way for their universal application. A Guild that refuses to discuss the work and policy of the Co-operative Party is guilty of moral cowardice. It is difficult to touch the question, how can it be dealt to deal boldly with other questions of equal importance?

The South Yorkshire District Guild held a successful rally of members at Edwinstowe, the centre of the District, recently, when nearly 500 members attended from all over the district. It is for the unemployment prevailing in number of our working men, much deeper impression of the stage of the co-operative guild movement this was possible this year. No doubt the caterer will remember the rally for some time to come. The heavy rain fell did not deter the members in going to the meeting to hear Mrs. Torr and Mr. W. J. Ross deliver two inspiring addresses. Let us hope in next year guildites will be in better favour with the weather clerk.

HILLSBOROUGH. The Hillsborough Men's and Women's Guilds have performed had to hold a great many meetings jointly in the past because of the difficulty of partitioning the Institute at Hillsborough. This plan has now been obtained by the purchase of an army house which is erected on the Institute grounds, and will be used for guild, children's club, and other meetings of an educational character when the new session opens. Recently a Mock Parliament was held under the auspices of the Joint Men's and Women's Guilds, held in the Institute at Hillsborough. It is of course, in short impartiality, its solemn rehearsal, in mock, his splendid acting throughout the proceedings was a tribute to his training in the Sheffield Repertory Company. So well was the "role" fulfilled that quite a number of the "members" had difficulty in discovering his identity until afterwards.

Mr. Tyned as Prime Minister was also well sustained. His Cabinet, led by the Minister of Health to the Minister of Education (who fell asleep during one of the best speeches), was worthy of the very finest Cabinet renaissance. Their case against the tax on the co-operative movement, and exchange was about as logical as the average Labour and Tory puts up against the movement in the House itself. The Opposition—in this case the Co-operative Party—shown by historical precedent, by contrast and by example, by example after example, by example after example, by logical deduction, by all the means that ever were or will be that the co-operative system is the only sound and "progressive" had to be content once again with a "moral" victory. Apple and dictionaries carried the day in this lobby. We are informed that the two guilds will open their next session with a full-dress Parliamentary debate. Members and non-members alike are invited to a hearty invitation to attend.

### Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society Limited.

Bakery Department, Shiregreen, Sheffield.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!

We are the People's Providers.

THE CHEAPEST FLOUR FOR BAKING for the last quarter of a century.

2.75 20-Stone Sacks of Flour,  
Made into 480,504 2-lb. Loaves: at  
£5.00 value of Confectionery sold.

THIS GIVES US THE RIGHT TO THE ABOVE TITLE. We are in a position to double this trade, and we therefore ask our Co-operators and Friends for their continued and loyal support.



**CLASS GOVERNMENT.**

By EVA M. CHRISTIE.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, at Loughborough, told his audience that his objection to giving Labour governing power was because it would mean class government, workers governing in the interest of the workers, and where would be the social privileges the people had so long enjoyed?

That has, for a long time, been my objection to Governments past and present. They govern as a class for a class, that certain privileges might be enjoyed by the few in that class; and the many—oh, that's another story. There are two million-people who can't afford sausage and mash or cottage pie; they are not even allowed to work.

Five-hundred-and-fifty representatives in the House of Commons representing class, the vested interest of land, law, commerce, and finance; seventy men only represent the country.

**VESTED INTEREST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.**

Here's the list, according to "The Nation," of interested capitalist members of the House of Lords:—

- Insurance directors ..... 94
- Bank directors ..... 68
- Coal directors ..... 29
- Shipping directors ..... 33
- Railway directors ..... 62
- Oil directors ..... 11
- Brewers' directors ..... 11
- Mercantile interests ..... 84
- Lawyers ..... 28

Is not this direct representation of a class? Oh, we know how they vote, and the ladies will think in the same terms; the gospel of the "Rights of Property" has been learnt by them all.

OUR INTEREST OUR VOICE.  
So, my sisters, don't let us make any mistake; we want equality and emancipation for our sex. We are right to

rejoice when sex inequalities are swept away, but we must see to it that the emancipation of the "lady" does not leave the "working woman" still more harried around by poverty, inequality, ignorance.

It lies with us; they won't vote for the Co-operative and Labour candidates; or must. If we are to ourselves true we shall use our vote in the interest of the women worker and the worker's children.

We shall vote for a fuller education, that the worker's child shall run the race of life without the handicap this Government seeks to place on him. We shall vote for a levy on capital instead of a levy on life. Our present rates made a levy on our sons in the days of war. They seek to make a levy on our children's life now, for knowledge is life; there is no fulness of life without it; both these levies are made to save the capitalist's capital.

Our vote must be used to save our capital; for life and the ability to work is our capital. We women give birth to life. Let's give it a chance by making environment sweeter and finer and opportunity greater for our comrades and our children. It's we women who can do this if only we use our vote.

THIS Burngreave Men's Guild continues to prosper. Numerous and extending are the preparations that are being made for a joint social on Saturday evening, September 2nd, in the Lopham-street Schoolroom. Councillor F. Womersley will deliver a short address during the interval.

The continued distribution of the "Sheffield Co-operator" in the district is having the desired effect of creating a deep interest in co-operative politics. Mr. Voale (secretary) is leaving no stone unturned to make this event a huge success. We trust that men in the district will rally round the new secretary, who is a real enthusiast for the cause.

**DIRECTORY OF LOCAL PROGRESSIVE BODIES.**

**CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILDS.**

**Burngreave**—Opening meeting, Monday, September 4th, 7.30 p.m., in the Lopham street U.M. Church Vestry. Secretary: W. Voale, 4, Beck Lane.

**Darnall**—Meetings held every Wednesday, 7.45 p.m., in the Educational Institute, 50, Darnall-street. Secretary: C. H. Dixon, 65, Nidd-road, Darnall.

**Hillsborough**—Meetings held every Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., in the Hillsborough Co-operative Institute, Middlewood-road. Secretary: J. Clancy, 22, Bleckert-road, Walsley Bridge.

**Shiregreen and Ecclesall (Central)**—Meetings held on Wednesdays, 8 p.m. (summer months), winter weekly in the Arcade Cafe, Ecclesall-road. See following Secretary: Mr. W. L. Ross, 8, Woodcote Road.

**Firth Park**—Meetings held every Friday, 7.30 p.m., in the Firth Park Pavilion. Secretary: E. Hoag, 6, Holey-street, Firth Park.

**Central**—Meetings held every Thursday evening, at 7.45, in room over branch shop, 100, Ecclesall-road. Secretary: S. Allen, 7, Frank-lane, Attercliffe.

**Gleditsia-road**—Meetings held every Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., in the Gleditsia-road Branch Store. Secretary: H. Richardson, 112, Cretton-road, Woodhouse.

**ECCLESALL LABOUR PARTY, INSTITUTE, 111, WINCENT ROAD.**

HELP US TO HELP YOU!

**SOCIAL EVENTS.**

**PARTY DRIVE EVERY MONDAY at 7.45 p.m.** at each **SOLE DRIVE every TUESDAY at 7.45 p.m.** at each **PARTY DRIVE every WEDNESDAY at 7.45 p.m.** at each **ORDINARY DRIVE every SATURDAY at 7.15 p.m.** at each **GOOD CASH PRIZES.**

**DURING AUGUST.**

**OPEN-AIR MEETINGS**

will be held at **LANSLOWNE ROAD every THURSDAY at 8 p.m.** **PADEWNEY GREEN.**

**WOMEN'S SECTION (Burngreave)** Monday in each month, 5.30 p.m. Secretary: Mrs. F. WILLIAMS, 12, Rawson St. **MEMBER'S MEETING** held on WEDNESDAY in each month at 8 p.m. District Secretary: Mr. F. COOKE.

**Hallam Divisional Labour Party.** **GENERAL MEETINGS** held on the **Second Wednesday in each Month**

7-7.30 p.m. in the **Crooksmoor Wesley Hall, Crooksmoor Road.** In every month will not be serving to General Meeting. **WOMEN'S SECTION.** Meetings Annually Monthly. Secretary: Mrs. Bern. 112, Oatland Street.

General Secretary: Mr. S. H. DAZENBA, 10, Winton Road.

**ATTERCLIFFE LABOUR PARTY.** Prospective Parliamentary Candidate—Councillor O. H. Wilson. Secretary: W. Hancock, 5 Bk. 761, Attercliffe-road.

**CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILDS.**

**Gleditsia-road**—Meetings held every Monday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Guild Room (over Gleditsia-road Store). Secretary: Mrs. Lawton, 30, Rusland-road, Meersbrook.

**Grimesgarth**—Meetings held every Tuesday, 7 p.m., in the Guild Room, Boleby-road. Secretary: Mrs. Agot, 2, Rectory-terrace.

**Walsley**—Meetings held every Wednesday, 7.45 p.m., in the Vestry, Woodhouse-chapel, Howard-road. Secretary: Mrs. Bolton, 20, Walsley-road, Walsley.

**Shiregreen**—Meetings held every Tuesday, 7 p.m., in the Co-operative Institute, Boleby-road. Secretary: Mrs. Hill, 126, Forshaw-road.

**Hillsborough**—Meetings held every Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., in the Hillsborough Co-operative Institute, Middlewood-road. Secretary: Mrs. Brooke, 57, Healey Wood-road, Walsley Bridge.

**CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.**

**DIVISIONAL COUNCILS AND WARD COMMITTEES.**

Are you a Member in your Own District?

If, by use, applying in the following:—  
**Attercliffe Division.** Secretary: Mr. W. T. Hickins, 6, Derby-street.

**Attercliffe (East)**—Secretary: Mr. Green, 106, Wenden-street, Carlisle.

**Brightside Division.** Secretary: Mr. Walton, 165, Widdall-lane, Shiregreen.

**Ecclesall Division.** Secretary (pro tem.): Mr. Hillam, 29, Mitchell-street.

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