



# The SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATOR



No. 21.

MAY, 1924.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION, 30,000.

## THE NEW BUDGET.

BY "ECONOMIST."

AND so we have had the first "Socialist" Budget! Fire has not fallen from Heaven; the Empire does not seem to be in any special danger, and even millionaires can scratch a little if their dispensary will permit!

In November last, newspapers of the "patriotic" brand were warning us of all kinds of calamities that would happen if a Labour Government were put in power. They tried to make our flesh "creep"—and they managed it for a mass of unintelligent (but expensive) old Tories. The gravest of all the dangers was to be the Budget! A Labour Budget would appear, it would "drive capital abroad," it would be vindictive.

The people who talked and wrote that sort of "tosh" ought to have known better. About 1905, Philip Snowden wrote a small book called "A Socialist Budget," which admittedly was reasonable, business-like, sensible-like, and decent. In so far as the fault of Mr. Lloyd George (then in his Radical and sincere days) that it was actually used by him in the drafting of one of his Budgets! We therefore knew that Snowden would do the work, would do it well, and would get public support for his proposals.

It was a remarkable thing that whilst all this was well known to every economist and student of State Finance, your capitalist newspaper professors that "Socialist" finance was dangerous. Immediately the Budget speech was delivered both Asquith and Baldwin could find no words good enough to express their admiration of its bold ability and the excellence of his Budget!

What a charming commentary on the Churchillian tag: "Labour is not fit to govern!" Why, one thing has been made startlingly plain—the fact that "business" Governments have not proved to be anything near so business-like as the present one. The most brazen have been on their own ground. The fact is, of course, that "business" men very frequently have no idea of business: they are used to running a particular concern in a rule-of-thumb fashion, and imagine that that qualifies them for the business of State. This is no over-statement of the case, and even Mr. J. M. Keynes (herald as he is) has written on Monetary Reform—says substantially the same thing about financiers. "One is often warned," says he, "that a scientific treatment of currency questions is impossible because the banking world is intellectually incapable of understanding its own problems."

Labour has therefore completed appreciation of its best possible Budget. But what does the new Budget do to the advance of people in general? Certainly not what we should like, and that for many reasons, of which the most important are:

1. Labour has not a majority in Parliament.
2. Even if it had that majority, it cannot arrange the finance of the country except in so far as it is supported by an educated public opinion. Groups of spectators at the present time can easily mislead vast sections of the people.

3. The whole question of our own country's financial affairs is bound

up with that of other countries. Progress to be effective must be international progress.

Nevertheless, these very substantial difficulties the Budget reduced the prices of tea, coffee, cacao, sugar, dried fruits, aerated waters, and the admission fees to entertainments. The working class in particular will benefit by this—and ought never to have been taxed so heavily upon these things. We look for the time in the near future when these old evils shall vanish altogether. Nobody knows better than Snowden and the Labour and Co-operative parties

that reducing the price of these things reduces the cost of living, and may tend to bring about a demand from capitalists, for a reduction in the wages of workers. Forward, then, forward!

The middle classes and the well-to-do have by no means been overlooked either. For a century-and-a-half almost, there has been an irritating tax on all houses with a yearly rental of £20 or over. It has been comparatively expensive to collect, and only produced £2,000,000 a year. As soon as Snowden abolished it, Liberals and Tories alike were great in their praises that so trifling yet trif

tating a tax had gone. Why didn't they abolish it; they were in power long enough? The fact is they were tied to tradition, they were not business-like; they had not enough imagination to be enterprising.

We confess that an increase in the export tax would be most welcome, and that the movement would expect that Snowden did not take such a step. Even the "Daily Mail" expected it, and was apparently so overcome by the reasonableness of such a proceeding that it raised no objection.

When the Tories had had time to think over their rather late conversion with regard to this apparently agreed to focus their opposition on the proposal to abolish the "McKenna Duties" imposed during the war. At present, motor cars, cinema films, clocks, and musical instruments imported from other countries are taxed. It is you who drive motor cars that pay about a quarter of the price as tax. It is the Government's intention to abolish these duties in August next—after the present season for motor car sales. The trade is up in arms, contending that foreign cars will then be so cheap that English cars will rapidly disappear. Obscure people who pit their faith to competition—they want competition just so far as it helps them to line their pockets, but no competition directly it is harmful to their own trade. They haven't even water-tight political philosophy! You can buy motor cars without any import duty, and without contributing for the common good. Sectional advantage must give way to the need of the people as a whole. Directly you subsidise any trade by means of a protective tariff, the subsidy is charged to the people who buy the goods, and that is unfair. When Baldwin and Chamberlain get that point home, the daylight will dawn them. What the people do not fully grasp is that it pays a Tory employer to have a tariff on the goods he makes; he is certain of those who buy his goods. If we have a tariff on munitions, this fashion in order to keep Coventry employed, we might at least see that Coventry is making things of utmost need. We might keep it employed, for example, by making metal fittings of many kinds for the millions of houses which have already been required than motor cars, if we only used the adaptive sense we used during the war for the making of munitions.

This, however, can never be while every business is playing for its own end; run in direct opposition to every other business. A vast development of co-operation is needed, especially essential unless society is to suffer continually by high prices, trade deadlocks, and idle labour of employment.

Meantime, mark what Liberal and Tory finance have done for us. Last year the cost of the National Debt—interest and sinking fund—was £350,000,000. It will be the same this year, all because of the lack of taxation and lack of a majority in the Commons. The one thing really necessary to enable a large surplus of funds to be available for housing and other social services is the Capital Levy. According to an official paper published on April 29th, the total rates estimated to have been collected in Great Britain for the year ending March 31st, 1924, was £50,000,000 less than half the cost of the National Debt!

The lesson is obvious: let us consolidate our ranks for the next election and make sure that we leave no stone unturned to get working men united with us.

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## MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

BY COUNCILLOR T. H. WATKINS.

The proceedings of the April Council Meeting were marked by a despatch of business which indicated a greater measure of discussion and agreement during the Committee stages upon the general questions submitted to the Council.

#### Health—Conversion of Privies.

The Medical Officer of Health presented the following report of progress during the quarter, January to March 31st, 1924:—

Estimated number of privies at the end of 1923 .....	9,167
Number of privies converted or closed during the quarter .....	286

Estimated number of privies remaining .....	8,887
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To complete the conversion within five years, as agreed upon by the Council will necessitate the conversion of over 400 privies per quarter. Pressure must be maintained to ensure an increasing rate of progress.

This also contribute in one of the most important directions to improving the health of the city.

#### Cheaper Slipper Baths.

The Council agreed to a resolution, proposed by the Labour Group, being submitted to the Health Committee to consider and report upon "provisions for slipper baths to be obtained at a charge of 2d. per person in all Corporation Baths for a sum similar of days, and under the same conditions, as at present provided at the Artercliffe and Corporation-street Baths."

#### Markets.

The Council also agreed to a resolution, proposed by the Labour Group, being submitted to the Markets Committee for consideration and report upon the submission of an application to Parliament for powers to exercise market rights over Exchange-street, Dixon-line, Castleford and parts of Broad-street, Shude Hill, and Sheaf-street, thus to enable the Corporation to license traders in such streets, also to levy and collect tolls."

This is a reasonable proposal, and will remove the penalties and hardships inflicted upon the street traders in the thoroughfares.

This council will also review the methods adopted in other cities to meet the requirements of this particular section of house-side traders in catering to the needs of a section of the public which would not otherwise be served.

#### Housing.

It was reported that the lump sum grant, or subsidy, of £50 per house to private persons had been approved in respect to a total of 750 houses. The contribution from the ratepayers is £5 per house, and upon 750 houses the initial cost from the rates will be £18,750. Furthermore has been obtained to the borrowing of £25,000 for this purpose the period for repayment of the loan being twenty years. With interest charged at 5 per cent., the interest charges alone at the end of twenty years will amount to £5,000, the exact amount of the loan, and a total in repayment of the loan of £30,000.

The ratepayers will therefore be called upon to repay the initial cost or outlay of the grant, or subsidy of £50 per house when obtained on loan repayable at the end of twenty years at 5 per cent.

This, of course, equally applies to all loans for whatever purposes applied.

#### Corporation Houses.

If £500 be obtained on loan to build Corporation houses, at a price per square foot of £1.20, the payment must be made to repay £50,000, or double the amount of the loan. If the period of repayment of £500 be at the end of forty years, the provision must be to repay £5,000, or three times the amount of the

loan. If the period of repayment of £500 be at the end of sixty years, the provision must be to repay £2,000, or four times the amount of the loan.

Whether the amount of the loan be £500 or £1,000,000, the total repaid would be double, triple, or quadruple at the end of the periods of twenty, forty, or sixty years respectively.

#### Control of Finance and Credit.

It will be observed that interest charges are equivalent in cost to all other forms of cost of materials, labour, &c., in the construction of houses financed by loans.

The question why rents are high is thus answered. How rates are reduced at all, whilst paying high rates of interest, is by and at the risk of reducing essential public services.

It is evident that the financial control plays in the lives of the community is insufficiently realized, resulting as it does in unemployment, housing problem, restricting production and developments in every direction, including the home markets.

#### Municipal Banking.

As a step in the direction of restricting the present financial monopoly and increasing the control of credit efforts are being made throughout the country to establish municipal banks. To this end the Council passed a resolution urging His Majesty's Government to introduce legislation for the purpose of enabling large municipalities or groups of municipalities to establish municipal savings banks. This would obviate the necessity of each municipality having to promote private Bills, and thereby save the high costs of doing so.

#### Street Lighting.

The Labour Group have kept this question before the Council. Adequate lighting is essential in all parts of the city, if only on the grounds of safety first, from every point of view. There is a growing demand for electric street lighting as being more effective, and to the greatest extent to which it is utilized it will be less in cost.

#### Electric Poles.

The method of conveying electric cables by poles is a retrograde one, being unsightly and ultimately more costly. Some of our residential districts are being made hideous by such poles, and extensive steps are still proceeding under the aspect of economy. Vigilance and vigorous steps will be necessary to prevent the considerably further extensions by this means, as it appears that attempts will continue to be made to do so.

#### Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill.

This Bill proposes to confer on local authorities with a population of 20,000 and over the power to purchase and carry on undertakings if such authority were a company with limited liability. This was too big a mouthful for those who by private ownership, controlled with limited competition and monopolies of all. The Bill was considered to be "too weak and drastic" in competition with the monopoly of the domain of private interests. Eventually the representatives who preach "competition" do not believe in competition in practice when against themselves.

The Council being represented by a majority favourable to private interests, resolved that no move be taken at present. Parliament will decide, and either Labour and Co-operative Council will put the powers into operation.

#### Borders of Light.

This question was again raised, and it was unanimously resolved to press the Government to assist Sheffield by offering better financial assistance than hitherto has been the case. The chief difficulty is to meet the old debts incurred by the Guardians who obtained loans to meet unemployment Poor-Law relief, owing to them not having placed the cost upon the Poor-Laws as incurred.

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OVER 1000 VARIETIES  
OVER 1000 VARIETIES  
OVER 1000 VARIETIES

PRICES RIGHT,  
QUALITY RIGHT.

A TRUTH  
SOLICITED.

[Continued from previous column.]

The huge sum of unpaid rates is another aspect of the difficulty, which would be larger had the Guardians placed current rates on current rates. Work at adequate maintenance must be provided.

Failing the sale of homes and abroad markets under the present system of financial control and monopoly, the only alternative to production for use are schemes of relief work. Even for such schemes loans have to be obtained, with their added burdens.

William Clegg desired such loans without interest. Some progress, also interest recognition of the basis of the problem.

Owing to the varied methods of the "economics," in practice at the expense of many of the unemployed under the administration of Unemployment Insurance, Guardians, and Insurance Committees, more extensive relief work provision is imperative to relieve the situation in the interests of the unemployed, both physically and financially.

The Neighbourhood Areas are moving in the matter with the support of the Association of Municipal Corporations. Our Lord Mayor has been appointed chairman of the committee, which is well merited by reason of his knowledge of the difficulties and his abilities in dealing with them. More power to his elbow!

[Continued at foot of next column.]

# THE CAPITALISTS' CA' CANNY.

By W. ROBINSON.

## RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT AND WAGES.

For over two years employers have been attacking the workers' standard of life, until now large sections are receiving wages which, when compared with the cost of living, are much lower than 1914 rates. In view of the present figure of the cost of living, employers are finding it difficult to enforce further reductions. Their economists, therefore, are suggesting new standards for the regulation of wages. They say that to relate wages to prices is nonsense when production is 25 per cent. lower than in pre-war days. They maintain that wage rates should be related to this reduced production.

But it is the employers themselves who have reduced production. In order to maintain prices at a level sufficient to provide dividends on capital—often over-capitalised—employers in numberless industries have systematically restricted output. The following are a few facts about some of the principal raw materials—

### Coffee.

In Brazil (which produces more than two-thirds of the world's supplies) the 1920-21 crop was reduced by 25 per cent., and the 1921-22 crop by a further 24 per cent. The Brazilian Government further decreased the supplies available for consumption by buying coffee from planters and holding it for the time when prices would reach a point twice as high as the average of the last five years. Between March and December, 1921, the Government bought and held an amount equal to one-third of the year's crop.

### Copper.

In Japan "The Copper Syndicate" (which included all producers) openly held back production throughout 1921 and 1922. In America, from May to December, 1921, the monthly production never exceeded 80 per cent. of the average monthly production of 1919. In addition, stocks amounting to 20 per cent. of the world's production in 1921 were held off the market by an association of producers.

### Cotton.

In Egypt, as a result of the pressure of a number of wealthy landowners organised in an "agricultural syndicate," the Government issued a decree in December, 1920, ordering that not more than one-third of each holding was to be planted with cotton; this decree was repeated in 1921 and again in 1922. In the United States the 1921 crop was the smallest on record, and at a meeting of the American Cotton Association (October, 1921) each State organisation pledged itself to keep the 1922 acreage to the 1921 basis. Consequently, in England spinners of both Egyptian and American cotton worked systematic short time between the end of 1920 and May, 1921; and since September, 1922, spinners of American have been working only a four-day week.

### Rubber.

For the last three years the Rubber Growers' Association has preached restriction, securing the consent of its members in September, 1920, to a reduction of 25 per cent. In October, 1922, as a result of the decision of the Colonial Office, the governments of the Federated Malay States and of Ceylon (which impose 75 per cent. of the world's supplies) imposed graduated export duties expressly penalising those planters who did not restrict. As a result, prices have already risen nearly 100 per cent., and American and British manufacturers are anticipating a rubber famine.

### Tea.

Following decisions of the Indian Tea Association and the Ceylon Association (London) in September, 1920, the Indian crop for 1921-22 was the smallest since 1914, and the world crop only two-thirds the size of 1919-20. There has already been what the "Times" calls "a mar-

vellous recovery" in the value of tea abroad, but the Indian Tea Association recommended strongly "that the forthcoming crop should be limited to not more than 85 per cent. of the 1915-19 average."

### Tin.

The readiness of previous British Governments to encourage systematic restriction of output by employers is illustrated in the case of tin. In 1919 and January, 1920, the Government of the Federated Malay States bought up large supplies of lead to hold them off the market. The Government of Nigeria, granting rent concessions to mine-owners, decided to change areas which are actually being worked 50 per cent. of the rent prescribed in the leases, but areas which are not being worked only 1 per cent.

These instances are only typical. In the production of coal the following course of action was adopted: the policy of systematic restriction of output was followed: Cheesec, coal, coca, flax, hemp, jute, lead, maize, meat, petroleum, silk, silver, sugar, tobacco, and wheat.

### Employers Responsible.

Consider the consequences of this restriction of the production of raw materials. Not only are the workers thrown out of work who produce or make up these particular raw materials but, in fact, the whole industrial system of the country is affected. When prices of rubber are kept up by the curtailment of its production fewer tyres are purchased, and so more workers are unemployed; when tyres are expensive, fewer motor-cars are produced, and still more workers are deprived of work. When the output of copper is restricted there is a smaller production of machinery; for the manufacture of copper is necessary, consequently there is less construction or renovation of works for which this machinery is necessary; consequently, also, less iron and steel is made, and less cast iron produced. When it is not only one raw material which production is restricted, but practically all raw materials, there is, of course, an even more violent reaction on all industries, and a necessarily enormous reduction in general production. It is the employers alone who are responsible for this situation. Why, then, should the workers be compelled, as they are, to bear the brunt of a production which is forcibly lowered by the capitalists in their own interests?

### Surplus Value.

Although all profit is made where the goods are made, the owners of the goods (capitalists) get only so much of it as gives them an average rate of profit on their total investment. This rest is passed on to the next who handle the goods, the merchants or wholesalers, who take out of it an average rate of profit on their total investment, and then pass the remainder on to retailers who, in turn, pass the profit still left in them; they also realising an average rate of profit on their total investment. Though in so far as the labour of warehousemen, motor drivers, and shop assistants is necessary for delivering a commodity, it adds more value to it because the labour is mainly productive labour carried on within the sphere of exchange. The labour of travellers, agents, invoice clerks, &c., being only the labour of selling, creates no value, and, of course, no profit. It is obvious that the hand-owner wants so much for rent out of the product; also the large financial interests which extract as money advanced to the employers. The above briefs explain the ratio of exploitation under the present capitalist system. The only solution is the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth of production for the benefit of humanity instead of profit for a minority of the people.

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**SHEFFIELD  
CO-OPERATIVE PARTY  
CONFERENCE.**

**NEW CO-OPERATIVE BILL  
BEFORE PARLIAMENT.**

ADDRESS BY CO-OPERATIVE UNION  
CASHIER

NEARLY 200 delegates from the Sheffield and South Yorkshire societies attended the conference arranged by the Co-operative Union and the Sheffield Co-operative Party, on Saturday, April 13th, at the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society's central premises, Ecclesall-road.

Mr. J. A. Longden (chairman of the Sheffield Co-operative Party) presided.

Mr. R. A. Palmer (cashier to the Co-operative Union) introduced the Bill now before Parliament, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

Mr. Palmer outlined the various clauses of the Bill and explained their effect. There had been considerable changes since the Bills of 1893 and 1913, and they were of such a character that the mere passage of time necessitated certain amendments.

Dealing with the clause concerning the word "co-operative" he stated that local co-operatives had been formed and takes the name "co-operative" into their titles. He said that in view of this particular clause into the Bill was not to give any privilege to co-operators, but mainly to prevent the public being deceived by spurious imitations of co-operative societies. Dealing with the increase of the maximum shareholding, bank and deposits, and so forth, Mr. Palmer showed that the change in the value of the pound had considerably altered the situation since the last Bill.

He gave a closely reasoned statement regarding every clause of the Bill. He also went on to speak of the splendid work that had been accomplished by the representatives of the co-operative movement in the House of Commons, and stated that the present Bill was unique in that it differed from any representative had introduced it. Hitherto co-operators had to appeal to other parties for assistance, but in this case they had a Bill to bring about

a very necessary reform, introduced by a member of their own organisation.

**Importance of Reserves.**

Quite a large number of questions were asked, which indicated that the delegates had followed Mr. Palmer very closely in his statements. He replied to questions concerning reserves, facilities for amalgamation of societies, marking, and so forth. During the discussion, Mr. Palmer spoke very strongly on the question of reserves, and advocated a steady allocation of reserves by co-operative societies, maintaining that it was a large amount one year and nothing another year was a wrong method. The meeting that was not steadily building up its reserves was not adopting a sound financial policy.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., was present, and took part in the discussion, stating that the legislation of the whole world had been sought for the basic facts upon which this Bill was produced.

**Letter to Prime Minister.**

On the motion of Mr. E. S. Nicholson it was resolved that a letter be sent to the Prime Minister asking the Government to give every possible facility for the passing of the Bill into law.

Mr. Holmes (Shepley) moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Palmer, and asserted that the conference was one of the most business-like conferences he had ever attended.

The new brochure giving the photographs of the Co-operative representatives in Parliament, and Mr. A. Barnes' book "The Political Aspect of Co-operation," received a good sale.

**THE SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATOR.**

**ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING  
AT THE WYCLIFFE.**

THE prophet shook their heads when they were informed that a meeting had been arranged at the Wycliffe Hall, Channing-street, Hillsborough, for a Saturday evening, and Mr. Alexander was duly warned not to expect a big audience. On arrival, however, we found the place crowded.

The chairman of the Party (Mr. J. A. Longden) presided, and in addition to Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Councillors Bancroft, Watkins, and Spencer were on the platform.

Mr. Alexander spoke for nearly an hour on an appreciative audience. Referring to the Liberals, he said: "These people talk to us about cooperation, let them come half-way; they have not come that yet." What Labour wanted, he pointed out, was to advance step by step on these matters upon which they had obtained the mandate from the electors. They did not apologise, as a party, in asking for the support of all people of goodwill towards social reform.

It was open to those Liberals who were anxious to take a step forward to give regular and continuous support to the Labour Party in its present attempt to assist the workers.

He believed that there were plenty of Liberals in Parliament who were prepared to do "the square thing," but the real position in that party was revealed on a recent vote, when the Government was defeated by 9 votes; and in spite of the fact that Mr. Alexander had spoken twice against the proposals before the House, he finished up by sitting on the fence and refusing to vote either one way or the other. Nevertheless, 42 Labour men voted into the lobby with the Labour Party. That, he said, was said Mr. Alexander, the kind of division which was coming in the ranks of the Liberal Party. Those who had goodwill and concern for the people would come to the Labour Party, as sure as night followed day.

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**Budget Anticipations.**

Mr. Alexander went on to prophecy reductions in food taxation—a prophecy subsequently fulfilled by Mr. Snowden's Budget.

Dealing with the Safeguarding of Industries Act, Mr. Alexander said that he, and in fact, the Labour Party, were against restrictions on international trade by tariffs; and he proceeded to explain the principal reasons why the Government were prepared to allow Part 2 of this Act to expire as it was due to next August. It could not be demonstrated, he said, that large and important industries were in need of protection under this Act. In only one case out of fifteen was there any indication of an increase of employment as a result of the working of the Act. Furthermore, such restrictions were calculated to prevent the stabilisation of exchanges throughout Europe. The Act would also lead to further retaliation from France. Our whole policy, he said, is to break down barriers against trade, not to create them.

Winding up with a final appeal for continued support to the Labour Party in the tremendous task it had undertaken, Mr. Alexander concluded his speech amidst thunderous applause. Afterwards he answered no less than twenty-five written and verbal questions.

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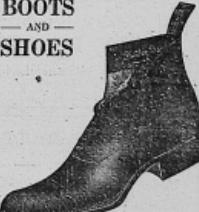
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**SUPERIOR QUALITY. :: :: ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.**

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Wallpaper and Decorating Department.

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WHAT DOES IT MEAN? After four years of honest trading our customers return.  
THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY:

We Cannot Buy Better.

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THIS IS GOODWILL. The sort of thing you cannot buy. Your customer becomes your friend. As iron sharpens iron, so the knowledge of a friend is to his friend. As Co-operators, belonging to the Co-operative movement, you should be our friends, as we are yours.

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of the year, we want to renew your acquaintance.

**WHY DO YOU WASTE MONEY?**

If our goods are right—if our prices are low—if you receive dividends on all your purchases,

**WHY DO YOU SPEND ELSEWHERE?**

If you call upon us we will give you advice on the purchase and sometimes furnish you with thirty years' experience placed in unique position to give free advice that to our customers means a big saving both in time and money.

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**Latest Designs of  
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**FLAT WHITE**

One Coat TURNS BLACK WHITE.

1/2 per tin.

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FOR SPRING CLEANING WITHOUT  
A FORTNIGHT'S NOTICE IS GIVEN.

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**Undertakers & Funeral Furnishers,**  
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**Motor Hearses and Cars,  
Coaches, and Broughams.**

Every assistance given to Undertakers coming from a distance.  
Local arrangements made and Bearers provided.

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This department has been expanded with the object of more fully developing the Co-operative usefulness of the Society to its members. It is the business of the management to deal with all the necessary burial formalities, and to do everything to help friends of deceased members at a funeral, etc., without unnecessary anxiety and worry, which will be most appreciated.

The OFFICE STAFF will attend to all matters relating to our FREE LIFE ASSURANCE SCHEME of relatives; and the DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and TAFFLING DEPARTMENTS will give every attention to the requirements of the family.

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Artificial Wreaths also supplied.

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To the Manager, Funeral Furnishing Department, Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society Ltd.  
Dear Sirs.—We wish to thank you very much for the trouble you took to send us your official return  
regarding details in your business with us.—Yours faithfully, A. Morris.

**SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,  
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for Ladies' exquisite and well-cut SHOES.

SUEDES, GLACES, WILLOW, and  
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"WHEATSHEAF" SHOES,

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GENTS' BOOTS — 12/11, 13/11 to 25/-

A fine array of Nurseries in all colours, from 1/11.

**EVERY FOOTWEAR REQUISITE**

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When requiring Coal  
Enlist our services.  
Managers supply quotations.  
Best Quality Coal.  
Loads or bags.  
Entire satisfaction guaranteed.  
Your patronage solicited.

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**Best South Yorkshire,  
Best High Hazel,**

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**COAL.**

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Duffing Coal, 20½ per cwt. bag  
(extra out of boundary). Weekly  
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SUPERIOR QUALITY HOUSE COAL,  
42½ per ton. Delivered FREE  
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BRIGHTON LANE, SHEFFIELD.

THE First Assurance of Safety in the "Safety First" Idea  
is to assure perfectly PURE, RICH MILK FOR YOUR BABIES!  
We are prepared to supply.

**Milk in Sealed Bottles at  
3d. 3½d. per bottle.**

In 1907 the Board of Directors decided to supply  
members with milk. Milk is the life-blood of the community  
and does the work of 91 degrees more to the body than meat, fish  
or vegetables. Milk is the best food for babies. It is a difficult problem to supply  
them with pure, clean milk. To accomplish it, was decided  
that supplier should come from the Derbyshire Dales, and  
to build a "plant" which would be able to receive raw milk.

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Finest cheese, checking for quality and inventiveness. Passed to the testing tank  
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that supplier should come from the Derbyshire Dales, and  
to build a "plant" which would be able to receive raw milk.

Weekly output, upward of 14,000 gallons, delivered by hand and  
bottle. Members can secure a pint of pure milk at 3d. and a quart at 3½d. Milk  
is the best food for babies. It is a difficult problem to supply them with pure, clean milk. To accomplish it, was decided  
that supplier should come from the Derbyshire Dales, and  
to build a "plant" which would be able to receive raw milk.

Do not drink raw milk; get pure milk from the Brightside  
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Capital and Control. All at your Service for  
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16, INFIRMARY ROAD,  
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Prescriptions expeditiously  
and accurately dispensed.

**Vigor Tonic,**

1/6 per bottle. THE tincture for  
padding up sore places, and for  
Individuals for headache, loss of  
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**Pure Glucerine,**

Eight (8d.) ounce bottle (approximately  
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**Chemical Food,**

Eight (8d.) ounce bottle (approximately  
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BEST

**Medicinal Paraffin**

Eight ounce bottle, 1/-, Boxes  
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**Morning Salt,**

4½ per packet. Removes the  
Urt. from the system. A  
mild and effective stimulant for  
kidneys and liver. Specially valuable  
for people subject to gastr.  
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