



# DECLINE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIALISM.

By W. ROBINSON.

THERE is no hope whatever of translating into fact the delusion which affects so many minds that Great Britain can once more become supreme in an industrial country. If that were ever possible, the process of deterioration in her position has gone much too far.

The above statement is not an extract from a socialist manifesto. It is the conclusion reached by a well-known Conservative economist, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins. The admission is all the more worthy because it appears in the memorandum of the Empire Development Union issued just recently.

**Unemployment and Agriculture.**  
Professor Hewins calls attention to the fact that during the last few years there have been fluctuations in the number of the unemployed, but the figures give no ground for supposing that its menace is diminishing. In fact, on March 16th the number of unemployed was 1,210,200, as compared with 1,094,111 on the corresponding date last year. This official figure, he adds, is now an actual measure of the dimensions of the problem. Meanwhile, it is pointed out for many years the amount paid for imported foodstuffs has increased. In 1924, it was £55,000,000, an increase of £62,000,000 over that of 1922, and £101,000,000 over that of 1921. Side by side with this alarming increase in the importation of foodstuffs a tragic decline has taken place in British agriculture. Not only has profit-making destroyed industry, but landlordism has paralysed agriculture. There are millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled. Why don't we produce more of our own foodstuffs and find work for the unemployed? Farming, we are told, doesn't pay. Why? Because private interests stand in the way.

**Fall in Exports.**  
In any sane-organised society a large influx of goods from other countries is met by an increase in exports. The collapse of British capitalism is most clearly seen in the fact that while imports are increasing, exports on the other hand, are decreasing. Professor Hewins confesses that our exports are now 25 per cent. below the level of 1913, and show

no signs of recovering their ancient level. To fully understand what this collapse means it is necessary to remember that the possibilities for the production of wealth are many times greater to-day than they were in 1913. Capitalism cannot use the great facilities at its disposal. This is made very clear by comparing exports during 1924 with 1913. With regard to the production of iron and steel, this, it is stated, is down to the level of the late '70's." Most of the furnaces are out of blast, and exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof in 1924 were only 77 per cent. of the 1913 volume. The exports of machinery were in 1924 67 per cent. of the 1913 volume, of cotton yarn 77 per cent., and of cotton goods only 63 per cent. The exports of worsted yarns in 1924 were 83 per cent. of the 1913 figure, while woollen yarn exports were well above that figure. Exports of alpaca and mohair were less than one-half of the 1913 figure. While exports of woollen tissues showed a large increase as compared with 1913, the exports of worsted tissues declined by 20 per cent. Exports of thrown silk were only 27 per cent. of the 1913 quantity, and exports of spun silk yarn were less than 25 per cent. Exports of silk piece goods were barely three-fourths of the 1913 figure, and exports of piece goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a decline of 50 per cent. as compared with 1913. Exports of flax and hemp yarns, and also of linen piece goods, in 1924 were 40 per cent. below the 1913 figure. The output of coal fell from 278,490,000 tons in 1913 to 256,433,000 tons in 1924. The total export of coal fell from 97,607,866 tons in 1923 to 79,340,170 tons in 1924. In every vital industry the same thing has taken place.

Many of these industries are idle because capitalism will not permit the production of the very things that the workers need. The co-operative and labour movements saw very clearly that British industry was rushing downhill. They made the only practical proposal that could be made within capitalism. They attempted to expand British exports by floating an Anglo-Russian loan in order to bring the biggest market in the world to the doors of British industry. This practical proposal was smashed by the very people who ran the Empire Development Union, and who are now admitting every fact put forward on co-operative and labour platforms at the general election last year.

**Increased Imports.**

Professor Hewins explains that while British industry and agriculture are producing ever less at home, they are compelled to buy ever more abroad. He states that the total exports of British goods, measured on the basis of 1913 levels, were £420,582,000 in 1924, as compared with £525,254,000 in 1913. On the other hand, there has been a great increase of imports, especially of manufactured goods, the total imports having risen from £968,735,000 in 1913 to £825,726,000 in 1924, measured on the basis of 1913 prices. We purchased last year £40,000,000 of goods from the United States. The Customs returns of coal exports from the Bristol Channel (which means exports from South Wales) show that in January and February, 1924, 5,077,000 tons of coal were exported, while in the same months this year only 3,825,000 tons were exported.

**The Steel Industries of India.**

We have persuaded ourselves that we should always be manufacturers for the world. We let our agriculture decline. We turned our spades into spindles and our ploughshares into steel mills. Now, other nations are manufacturing for themselves. The world is no longer dependent on the products of British industries. In countries which do not yet manufacture for themselves we have competitors to meet, and they often beat us, as the following will explain.

"While this country suffers from over-production and under-consumption, what is the condition of Indian iron and steel industries. The total capital of Indian iron, shipbuilding, and engineering businesses is £194,323,532, of which £43,237,186 is registered in India and £151,086,346 elsewhere. These can be classified as: Iron, steel, and shipbuilding, 77 factories; engineering, 132 factories; iron ore concerns, 4 factories.

Practically the whole of these industries are controlled by foreign capitalists. The following is a list of well-known firms who have built factories in India: Bengal Iron and Steel, £2,500,000; Mangal and Platt, £1,600,570; Hunter, Mallet and Co., £15,000,000; Consolidated Steel Corporation, £3,083,333; Cammell, Laird, and Co., £4,500,000; Stewarts and Lloyds, £4,400,000; Canadian Pacific Railway Co., £99,523,650; Vickers Ltd., £26,500,000.

**The Workers.**

In the iron and steel industries 750,000 persons are employed at present; out of that, 94,204 (10,669 women and 8,500 children) are working in iron industries. The working hours in India are frightfully long. The report of Indian factory labour shows 17 to 18 hours a day in engineering factories, 14 and 14 to 15 hours a day in the iron and steel industry. The majority of factories have no Sunday closing. The wages in the steel industries of India are from 18.4d. per day. Comment is needless. Space forbids me giving an outline of other Eastern and Western countries developing industrialism and competing with Britain.

**The Solution.**

What, then, is the solution? Professor Hewins and the Empire Development Union have no policy. They say if the British race is ever to be again supreme among the nations of the world it is clear that immediate and drastic action must be taken, but as to the nature of the action to be taken not a word is said. We may learn what is in their minds when big business opens its organised attack upon wages. From the mouths of the upholders of capitalism we have the admission that capitalism is breaking up. Let us all get together industrially and politically, whereby we can achieve the conquest of political power at the next election. We must do this as an act of sheer self-preservation. With strong and skillful hand operators and the labourites must take over the means of wealth production through the State, and operate these on behalf of society. There is no other way. Then, and then only, shall we establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

**LOSS TO SHEFFIELD.**

We very much regret to report that Mr. W. L. Ross (secretary of the Sheffield and Ecclesall Men's Guild, member of the Sheffield and Ecclesall board of management, and a member of the executive of the Co-operative Party) has had to leave Sheffield in connection with his work.

Mr. Ross is a well-known speaker on the co-operative political platform, having assisted in this capacity in all Mr. Alexander's election campaigns, as well as in our various Council and Guardian election campaigns. Mr. Ross has always stood firm for political action through good times and bad, and we very much regret that his connection with the Sheffield Party is to be severed. The Party has passed a resolution of appreciation of thanks to Mr. Ross, and presentations have been made to him by the Sheffield and Ecclesall board of management and by the Sheffield and Ecclesall Men's Guild.

BRIGHTSIDE AND CABBRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.  
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STANFORTH ROAD AND FIR WALK.

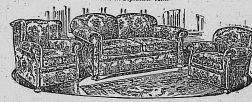
We have now received a new range of our well-known

**VALUE FOR MONEY FURNITURE**

in readiness for our DIVIDEND SALE, which commences on September 18th.

See our wonderful  
Chesterfield Suites from £18 10s.  
Dining Room Suits, £16 10s.  
7 Pieces, Solid Oak.

Reclining Chairs from 37/6.  
Reclining Bed Chairs from 50/-.



All Purchases During the Sale 1/- in the & Discount and Bonus.

See our Showrooms at your leisure.

GIVILITY.  
ATTENTION.  
FREE DELIVERY.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

**BOOT  
DEPARTMENT**

THE ARCADE, ECCLESALL ROAD.

Special arrangements have  
been made for a

**London Foot  
Specialist**

to attend in the above De-  
partment during the ordinary  
business hours on September  
4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th.

Members and others suffering  
from any form of Foot  
Trouble are invited to book  
an appointment with the  
Manager now.

BOOK EARLY TO AVOID  
DISAPPOINTMENT.

ADVICE AND  
CONSULTATIONS  
FREE.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD.

**DRAPERY  
DEPARTMENT**

THE ARCADE, ECCLESALL ROAD.

**DRESS  
MATERIALS**

Our stock is now replete  
with all the Latest and  
Newest COATINGS AND  
COSTUME CLOTHS, in every  
Fashionable shade.

Any garment can be made  
in our own workrooms under  
the supervision of our  
Expert Dressmaker.

Shop at your own store where  
Prices and Quality satisfy.

**MUNICIPAL TOPICS.**

BY COUNCILLOR E. S. NICHOLSON.

**In Holiday Mood.**

At the meeting of the City Council, held on Wednesday, August 12th, evidence of the holiday season was forthcoming alike in the diminished attendance, a certain amount of levity in debate, and a comparative short sitting; the meeting being over before 5 o'clock.

**The Watch Committee Again.**

The minutes of the Watch Committee were awaited with interest, in view of what had happened at the previous meeting. It will be remembered that at the February meeting of the Council it was decided to appoint four additional policemen. Nothing has been done to give effect to this decision, and at the July meeting, the whole question was again raised by Councillor Humberstone, on behalf of the Labour Group. The chairman of the Watch Committee (Alderman Cattell) explained to have the matter discussed on the ground that the Watch Committee were in a privileged position, and not subject to the decisions of the City Council. Whilst this is undoubtedly true regarding the appointment of police, &c., the fact remains that the question was in the first instance debated in open Council, and one is driven to the conclusion that if those who appear to dictate the policy of the Watch Committee had been in favour of the appointment of women police, the question of privilage would not have arisen. The Labour Group, as a protest against this high-handed and dictatorial decision of the chairman of the committee announced its intention of voting against the whole of the Watch Committee's minutes, and were supported by several prominent members of the Citizens' Party, with the result that the minutes were defeated by 39 votes to 22, two members being neutral. This month the Labour Group pressed for a statement from Alderman Cattell, and on his declining to make one, put in an amendment. This was ruled out of order by the Lord Mayor, as affecting the minutes of the Watch Committee, with the result that the Labour Group again opposed the committee's minutes. However, this month they were carried by a narrow majority, 7 being neutral. The position is a most unsatisfactory one, and more will be heard of it.

**Labour Denied Adequate Representation.**

There were two items of interest on the minutes of the Establishment Committee (the committee which deals with the Corporation staff, &c.). Mr. F. E. P. Edwards (the city architect) has intimated his intention of resigning at the end of the present year. The committee have appointed a special sub-committee of ten to consider the question of a successor to Mr. Edwards, and of the ten only one is a member of the Labour Group. It must be remembered that the latter comprise one-third of the members of the Council, and, moreover, there is a tacit understanding to elect a man (nominated by the Labour members) that on all committees they should have a minimum representation of one-third. The sub-committee appointed by the Establishment Committee is a flagrant breach of this understanding, and the group therefore moved an amendment that the names of Councillors Ashby and Marshall should be added. The chairman of the committee (Alderman Wilson) would not accept this; but the group were successful in getting Councillor Ashby's name added.

**Wages versus Salaries.**

The other matter was the question of the appointment of a new Principal for the Technical School of Art. The retiring Principal has a salary of £700 per annum. The Technical School of Art sectional sub-committee (in substance the committee of the education committee) had recommended that application be made to the City Council for their consent to the payment of a salary of £800 per annum, rising by annual increments to £1,000 per annum. The Establish-

ment Committee would not agree to the commencing salary being more than £700 (the present salary) although the £1,000 had no objection to its rising to £1,000. Alderman Osborn (who is chairman of the School of Art sub-committee), in a long, and one must confess rather wearisome, speech moved for the increase to be £800. This was vigorously opposed by members of the Labour Group, who were able to point out that on two or three occasions recently the Council had refused small advances in wages (not salaries) to their workpeople. Alderman Osborn found a whole-hearted supporter in Sir Wm. Clegg, who went out of his way to denounce the Labour Group for voting for increase of workmen's wages and declining to vote for increases in salaries. (Sir William was careful to omit stating that he and his party had defeated the proposed increase in wages.) He then threw out the challenge that he would make this the issue at the forthcoming municipal election—a challenge which was taken up with alacrity by the Labour members.

**Sir William Clegg's Defeat.**

In passing, one ventures the opinion that if Sir William is prepared to stump the wards with this theme, the Labour Parties will be delighted to arrange the meetings for him. After a rather warm speech, Sir William dramatically called upon the Citizens' Party to support Alderman Osborn's amendment, and finished up with the statement (he said it was not a threat) that even if it was defeated, he should have to consider whether the Education Committee had not the power to offer the £800 salary without reference to the Council. In spite of this somewhat heated speech, the amendment was defeated. Poor Sir William—even his first mate and cabin boy voted against him. What a happy family the Citizens' Party are! Alderman Cattell downed last month; Sir William this. Well! Well!

**Standard Rates of Wages and Conditions.**

There are, on the Standing Orders of the Council, some such orders which relate to the "Standard Rates of Wages and Proper Hours and Conditions of Labour." On the minutes of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee was a proposal to substitute certain revised Standing Orders in lieu of these. Amongst other things provided for under the proposed Standing Orders is that a list of wages paid for various classes of work which may be performed by contractors for the Corporation, together with hours of labour and conditions of employment, shall be kept at the Town Hall, and such list shall be open at all times to public inspection. In the proposed new Standing Orders, although it is provided that standard rates of wages, &c., shall apply there is no provision made for such a list above referred to being kept at the Town Hall. The Labour Group were of opinion that most of the time should be given for the consideration of these proposed new standing orders, and accordingly moved an amendment, which was accepted, deferring the approval or otherwise of same until some future date.

**Only £2,000!**

On the minutes of the Electric Supply Committee were proposals as to charging for various services to be rendered and capital accounts. Councillor Watkins moved the reference back for further consideration. Alderman Blanchard (acting presumably as deputy for the chairman of the committee) tried to point out that it was only a trifling matter, as the sum of only £2,000 was involved either way. The point, however, is one of principle. It cannot be too often pointed out that when a co-operation borroway says £10,000 for public works it has actually only paid £200 and even £500, according to the period for which it is borrowed. Councillor Watkins' amendment to refer the matter back was accepted.

**BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.**

FISH AND GAME BRANCHES (Oyster Lane, Ashburn, 2, and 19, Alver, Leam, Gards, Rye, Goringham).

**Fresh  
Fish**



FROM TRAWL  
TO TABLE.

Supplied from our own  
Boats at Scarborough.

- LIVE COD. LING.
- CONGER. PLAINCE.
- HADDOCK. &c.
- CHOICE FINNIE, FILLETS, KIPPERS.

Direct from Coastal Fishing Station.

FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.

**Green Fruit Dept.**

BRANCHES: Trades, Carbroke, Oyster Lane, Ashburn, Goringham, Gards, Rye, Ashburn, Gards, Rye, Goringham.

EAT MORE FRUIT.

Always a Choice Selection of  
English and Foreign  
HOTHOUSE AND  
ORCHARD  
PRODUCE.

TOMATOES  
AND  
APPLES.

VEGETABLES

FLORAL DESIGNS  
Made to Order.

SEASONAL CUT  
FLOWERS

Orders Taken and Delivered at ALL BRANCHES.  
No Order too Small! "Only 10p. Large!"

PRICES RIGHT.  
QUALITY RIGHT.

A TRAIL  
SOLICITED.

**Men's and Youths' High-Grade Footwear.**

**The "Blandford" Brand**

WALKING, TENNIS, CRICKET, BOULDS  
GOLF, FOOTBALL.



Leather or  
Corduroy  
Sole.

Style and  
Substance in all  
its footwear.  
Every pair  
guaranteed.

MANUFACTURED BY THE  
**Midland Boot Manufacturers Ltd.**

WELLINGBOROUGH.

Body Improved.

The superintendent of the Sunday School was a stroller for regular attendance, and one Sunday his enthusiasm carried him past "Dear fellow workers and children," as announced from the platform, "out of my mind, whilst only one of us is only—little Muggs"; let us hope that she is 10-11.

SEPTEMBER, 1925.

## STILL AT IT.

MR. ALEXANDER'S FINE WORK DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

(It is impossible to give in detail a review of Mr. Alexander's many Parliamentary activities. Below we have selected a few of the more important speeches which went to the full into the various details.)

## Pensions Burden of Industry.

Mr. Alexander has made repeated, and sometimes successful, attempts to alter the Contributory Pensions Bill, after the July 1st, he made a very strong protest against the increase on the burden upon industry that the Pensions Bill would impose, particularly with regard to areas like Sheffield.

After pointing out the inadequacy of the Government's contribution to this scheme, he went on to say—  
"I wish to add a special plea for 'necessitous areas.' Though I know the Minister of Health is probably not aware of bearing those two words, we cannot separate the industrial position from the position of local authorities in necessitous areas. The very methods being used by the Government in respect of the contributions under this Pensions Bill, will lay an additional local burden upon the necessitous areas, particularly in the more heavily industrialised districts. I wish to put him one or two facts in connection with Sheffield. Last year the Unemployment Insurance Act, which the Government are now going to amend, brought considerable relief to Sheffield. By the shortening of the waiting period, the removal of the cap, and the making of 'uncovered' benefit a statutory right of the unemployed, the local rates were saved something like £70,000. Under the proposals of the Government to alter the Unemployment Insurance Act, which the Government are now going to amend, the waiting period and to remove the statutory right of 'uncovered' benefit to the Minister. We are certain, as a result, to get a heavy increase of the charges upon the ratepayers, and that will impose a serious additional burden upon industries in Sheffield. If the saving last year was as high as £70,000 in Sheffield, what must be the total figure for all the areas in the country?"

**Mr. Alexander's own Experience.**  
On July 2nd he made another important speech with a view to improving the Bill from the workers' point of view, and also laying down the case of those becoming unemployed after having paid contributions over a long period, he said—  
"I sometimes wonder whether some of the people who discuss a Bill of this kind from the purely academic point of view, have any experience of the life of a widow of my class here in Sheffield. Although I think there are many who have been the children of widows, I do not think any Member of the House can speak with a wide experience of what it means to the working-class home of a widow whose husband is the victim of industry in this country. Whether was it in the industry when I was still an infant in arms. My mother was twenty-eight years of age when she was left with four children, and my recollection is that when my early life was cramped, almost blighted, by the conditions under which we lived—not conditions of real hunger but a hardship for my class, but the enormous devotion and self-sacrifice of my old mother, who, I believe, to be the best citizen in this State to-day yet living. The impression on my mind of the sufferings of my mother and the handicap with which I have had to fight all my life makes me feel that I have something to say in this system of social policy. I will neither forget nor forgive."

**The Woman with the Basket.**  
Speaking on the Board of Trade vote, the speech with the question of Imperial trade development, the report of Sir Arthur Bell's Committee of Inquiry, the possibilities of trade with Russia, &c. Concluding, he said—

"I believe there are numbers of traders, in addition to the movement of which I am concerned, who are with us to place before their customers more and more products of the Empire. Because we do not agree to the Government's proposal, it is not to say that we are not prepared to do what we can in other directions to develop suggested that it is quite possible to do a great deal more than is being done at present to popularise empire products in this country. I suggest that representatives of empire traders would do a great deal more than they could achieve by advertisements if they would take the propaganda direct to the consumer. We can probably give them a welcome in the numerous co-operative branches we have all over the country if they really want to educate the women into the basket. We might also bring them into far closer relations than they are at present with trade union organisations."

## Trade with Russia.

After recommending the establishment of an industrial bureau at the Board of Trade, Mr. Alexander continued—

"But while no one will work more heartily than I to popularise empire trade, we have to remember that this country will not get back to a position of comparative prosperity unless we get a more extensive trade with the densely-populated countries of Europe, especially Russia. I have noticed in the replies to questions lately a sort of hardening of the heart of the Board of Trade with regard to the possibility of trade with Russia. In that great country there is a population of over 100 million inhabitants, and the combined population of New Zealand and Australia. It is true that we do a trade of £70 or £75 per head of the population of Australia and New Zealand, but a trade of ros. per head with the people of Russia would be more than equal to the £70 per head of our trade with Australia and New Zealand."

## Paid on the Nail.

"What we require are new markets, and it is no argument to say that before the war we only traded £20,000,000 worth of exports to Russia. Here you have a great people and a great country with any amount of natural resources. Here you have a potential market, and if there is any doubt in the mind of the Parliamentary Secretary as to the possibilities of trade with Russia, let me say that lately in the co-operative movement we are concerned about trade with Russia, and we are doing a very large amount of business with that country. What is more, we are in difficulties with our transactions, and within the last three or four years, as a result of the trade we have done with Russia, not a single transaction has taken place without the approval of the money-lender, and as soon as it was due. I think our actual experience in that matter is rather better for the purpose of developing trade than the official talk here is being given by hon. members opposite with regard to the impossibility of our trade relations with Russia."

## Controlling Prices.

Mr. Alexander raised—in the House of Commons—the question of the Grocers' Proprietary Article which would have allowed controlled prices to the detriment of the purchasers. After showing the absolute failure of the Food Commission, Mr. Alexander said—

"In reply to a question the other day, the President of the Board of Trade said he was aware of the growth of the new Grocers' Proprietary Article, but he preferred to leave over for the time being any action until he had considered fully the report of the Royal Commission. I am sure you are all well might witness, having fully considered the report of the Royal Commission, he

proposes to take any action. I noticed from the 'Grocer,' of June 27th, that there are ten firms of manufacturers who now agree with some 3,000 of the grocers and they are to have a list of protected articles, and they are to combine for the maintenance of prices. Is the President of the Board of Trade going to allow an association like that to be formed for the keeping up of prices of the food of the consumer, without taking any action, or is he going to refer to it some special inquiry? We should like information on that."

## But Reducing Wages.

"At the present time there is an attack all through industry upon wages, in one big industry after another, and the real test of cutting down the cost of production is not to attack the real wages, but to make an attack upon the margin at present existing between the producer and the consumer. We think that there will be no final solution of the unemployment problem in this country until we adopt a system of trade which is entirely different from that which at present operates."

## Pare Food Supply.

When the Diseases of Animals (Dosey) Bill was under consideration in the House, Mr. Alexander made an important contribution regarding the sale of tubercular stock, and in the course of giving the whole of his speech, but the following will indicate the point of view that the co-operative movement takes on this question—

"Some of us believe—and we have examined the question for some years now at great length—that there is need for the importation of stock from countries in which they are able to allow a record of practical freedom from tuberculosis. We have had a long and sometimes bitter and acrimonious discussion in this House in regard to the importation of cattle from Canada. We got a Bill through in 1923—I think it was the right hon. gentleman opposite who introduced it—was responsible for it—but the number of head of stock coming in from Canada for the replenishment of herds is really very small indeed, of beef, and is practically confined to store cattle and fat cattle, and there is, probably within the knowledge of the right hon. gentleman, a very serious shortage of a very real kind, and I desire that the terms of the 1923 Importation of Animals Act should be amended so as to include good healthy cows and heifers from Canada. Would he say whether, as a corollary to the reduction of our herds by slaughter for tuberculosis upon payment of compensation, there will be a consideration of the question of opening a wider door for the importation of healthy cows and heifers from Canada? The right hon. gentleman knows, probably better than I do, the conditions of the countries which are to be tuberculosis in the cow, and we do want to be able to see our way to a replenishment of the herds of this country from that point of view."

On July 15th, Mr. Alexander endeavoured to secure pension benefits for women who had been contributing over a long period and who then marry an unemployed man.

On July 16th, Mr. Alexander again raised the question of Sheffield's burden of unemployment, and protested against the new regulations which would have the effect of increasing Sheffield's weekly poor relief bill to the tune of £600 to £800.

On July 17th, Mr. Alexander protested against the regulations which made possible the sale of certain parts of diseased animals, and asked that the public should be prevented from the grave risks involved, which would have the same debate, he secured a promise from the Minister in charge that if a case was made out a suitable clause of prevention would be inserted in the Bill. On July 21st, our Member spoke in

advocacy of the payment of pensions to British subjects who had qualified under the Government's scheme in any part of the British Empire.

## Education.

On July 23rd, speaking on the Board of Education vote, Mr. Alexander advocated an arrangement whereby scholars obtaining scholarships in one local authority should be allowed to enjoy these under any other local authority, if they were compelled to move.

## Tubercular Meat.

On July 21st, Mr. Alexander made another detailed and well-informed speech against the sale of any part of a carcass in any way affected by tubercular disease, and eventually succeeded in obtaining a definite and satisfactory promise from the Minister of Agriculture. Both the 'Sheffield Telegraph' and the 'Sheffield Independent' paid a tribute to Mr. Alexander's tenacity through which he eventually succeeded in securing legislation on this important matter.

## Labour and Co-operative Representation.

On July 28th, Mr. Alexander asked for representation on the new Food Commission from the trade union and co-operative societies.

## Proposed New Bill.

On July 29th, Mr. Alexander stated that he was pleased that the Minister in charge of Diseases of Animals Bill had substituted a new clause; but he gave notice that he would introduce a Bill shortly dealing with the subject in a larger way.

## Unemployed.

On July 31st, Mr. Alexander made a speech in support of the Government's Unemployment Insurance Bill, particularly with regard to the six days waiting period. Again he showed the effect of this legislation upon Sheffield's heavy rate burden.

## Great Speech on Agriculture.

On August 1st, Mr. Alexander put forward the case of the official opposition in the House of Commons in the place of Noel Buxton (late Minister for Agriculture), who was absent owing to illness. Mr. Alexander said—  
"I think all those who heard his speech will realise that in force, in knowledge, and in the presentation of the case the House has not just by the side of those who have, necessarily, had more experience of the subject."

Mr. Alexander dealt first of all with the importance of the agricultural question to the people of this country, and remarked that: "No nation which has neglected its agriculture in the past has ever survived as a great people or an Empire." He quoted figures proving that whilst in 1871 we had 1,240,000 male workers and 774,000 female workers; in 1922—fifty years afterwards—the male workers had decreased by 325,000, and the women workers by 107,000. Not only so, but there had been a decrease of 3,300,000 acres under cultivation during the same period. He also showed that the countries which had previously supplied us with our food, had themselves, consuming more food owing to the development of industry in their own countries. He also demonstrated that the enormous increase in the price of food which had resulted from our neglect of agriculture. He showed that this was largely the result of our system of land ownership, and could only be solved by the co-operative system. Concluding, he pointed out that the producer was not actually getting the huge profits that were being made on food, but that they were going to the middlemen. Because of our out-of-date system, he strongly recommended agricultural organisation societies which would facilitate the supply of food direct to the consumer. He also urged the Government to consider cultural insurance—a system of education in agricultural affairs which would encourage the farmers ultimately to use their own resources, and to be self-sufficient and be criticised the Government, and having put forward any definite or constructive proposals in connection with this important subject.

BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

**GROCERY and  
PROVISION Depts.**

C.W.S. Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa. CANOPY REAKERS

C.W.S. Soaps, Candles, and Tapers.  
QUALITY EXCELLENT. PRICES REASONABLE.

C.W.S. Federation Self-raising Flour. : Egg  
and Custard powders. ALL GOOD LINED.

C.W.S. Crumpsall Biscuits of every description.

Danish and New Zealand BUTTER.  
DIRECT IMPORTATION.

HOME-FED BACON AND HAMS, WILTSHIRE

SIDES AND PICNICS. :: Home-rendered and

Imported Lard. :: All of the Finest Quality.

C.W.S. Silver Seal and Purple Seal MARGARINE.  
UNREFINED FOR QUALITY.

Finest Cheshire, Canadian, & New Zealand CHEESE.

California Dried and Brined FRUITS.  
ONLY THE BEST BRANDS STOCKED.

Corned Beef, Tongues, Salmon, and Sardines.

**SPECIAL LINE.**

TRY

**Middleton Tinned Dessert Fruit.**

GOLDEN PLUM, VICTORIA PLUM, STRAWBERRY  
AND RASPBERRY. *Special Value.*

ALSO TRY OUR

**Luscious Tinned Loganberries (Lobrad.)**

THE BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

have now

**THE MOST UP-TO-DATE  
MILK PASTEURISING PLANT  
IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.**

PRESENT WEEKLY  
OUTPUT IS OVER **14,000 Gallons.**

With our New and Enlarged Plant we have  
now the capacity to

**DOUBLE THIS OUTPUT.**

*Our MILK is Supplied direct from  
the DERBYSHIRE DALES.*

All dust, dirt, and possible disease germs are  
removed by our Special Pasteurising Process.

PURE RICH MILK OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY ONLY IS SUPPLIED.

Recent experiments have succeeded in extracting 20% of dirt and 50%  
from Milk in one day's work.

DO NOT DRINK IMPURE MILK.

GET THE PUREST AND BEST FROM YOUR OWN SOCIETY.

**Sheffield Cooperator.**

SEPTEMBER, 1925.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S  
TOTAL FAILURE.**

THE Tory Government has completed one session of work, and proved to the hilt that in spite of all its promises to remedy the worst of all our social evils no real improvement, and certainly no real remedy, has been forthcoming.

The passing of the Contributory Pensions Bill simultaneously with the Unemployment Insurance Bill were made to rank with any of the great social improvements established by Parliament during the last hundred years.

The new Unemployment Insurance Bill was a particularly mean and reactionary piece of legislation. It actually rules out quite a large number of unemployed from benefit, and throws an additional burden upon the already over-weighted Poor Law. Moreover, the fact of ruling out numbers of unemployed in this way will conceivably be used to show that there are less unemployed than heretofore. The fact is, of course, that the figures of unemployment have shown a definite increase in the majority of the Tory Government's régime, and no sign of a remedy has yet appeared.

Our readers will recall the tirade of abuse that met Mr. Tom Slavin in the House of Commons. The reason for this, because he had not solved the problem of unemployment in seven months, and with no majority in the House. The Tory Government in the majority of 200. It has been in office nearly twelve months.

The pensions scheme was another example of Tory psychology. There was an obviously widespread demand for alleviating the lot of the widows, orphans, and aged. Any Government, of whatever party, would have been compelled to do something in this direction, but the Tory Government's contributory scheme, especially in its original form, was the last word in political hypocrisy. It pretended to give means, when, as a matter of fact, it is making the poorest members of the community pay for them. Fortunately, the Labour Party has won certain concessions from the Government which will improve the measure to some extent. Even so, the workers have not yet realised the increased burden on their slender incomes which will result from this new legislation.

In foreign affairs the Government has done nothing to commend it to a peace-loving people. It has reversed the policy which it has so often professed, and with disastrous results. No one can deny that at the time of the election last year Europe was far more inclined to peace than at the present moment, and that this was due to the conciliatory attitude and general goodwill shown by our Foreign Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Since that time, however, matters have gone from bad to worse. There is increased friction with Russia; the proposed Disarmament Conference has been abandoned; the Imperial Conference on British foreign affairs has suffered the same fate; the Geneva Protocol has been replaced by a totally inadequate substitute. In fact, there is every evidence of a return to the system of a balance of power, which makes war not only possible, but in the long run inevitable.

In the realm of finance the Tory Government has been equally reactionary, and has produced a Budget which relieves the super-tax and income taxpayer of £40,000,000, whilst at the same time imposing an additional burden upon the indirect taxpayer by means of the lace and silk tax. Its policy of returning to the gold standard was premature, and has increased the number of unemployed in the country.

Altogether, the Government has made a huge blunder, and the country has been majority and a great deal of humanity, missed its majority, and shown, as ever, that the workers have nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by supporting Tory candidates at any time and under any circumstances.

**HOME NOTES.**

By "PATRICIA."

The black, wharpy boss, where rich men thrive,  
Still dragg'd about that set of slaves drive,  
The boss in gold that drags the slave despise  
The slave that grows where once was rich  
The black injustice that puts out the eye,  
The boss in gold, where once was rich

I noticed in a report of a speech by Mr. Lloyd George that he says: "I should like to see a large proportion of our population concentrated in the dusty, feverish atmosphere of the great cities and industrial areas."

It is not surprising that Mr. Lloyd George should say this, for he is a politician who is a party of danger to any country. He is a politician who is a party of danger to any country. He is a politician who is a party of danger to any country.

The dull drab streets, the miserable housing conditions, drive countless young people to the suburbs, where they find a better life. The politicians make these statements with their heads in the clouds, and their feet on the necks of the workers to be fooled.

Mr. Baldwin, another "great" politician, though not so well known as Lloyd George, is a preparator for the workers, and ready for industry. He is a politician who is a party of danger to any country.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.

How can anyone with a normal amount of intelligence, knowing the cost of living, the needs of every body, expect to see a man who is a party of danger to any country among the common people in view of the accepted wages of large masses of hand-working men and women? These men and women are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets, and they are to be seen in the streets.





**Cheerio!**

Parliamentary News.  
 "While my members are in the bar a light is kept burning in the tall clock tower at one end of the building; but when the bar is closed the light is turned off, by whichever of the South members leaves last."

**Terse.**

Small Boy: "I want some melon for to freeze fish."  
 Shop Assistant: "Anti-fat?"  
 "No, uncle."

**Mid-Low.**

At a party a young lady began a song: "The autumn days have come, ten thousand leaves are falling." She began low high. "Ten thousand—" she screamed, and then stopped.  
 "Start at five thousand," cried an auctioneer, who was present.

**Changed His Opinion.**

A SIGARETTE farmer once went to hear the new parson.  
 "First of all," said the preacher, "get all your cash."  
 "This is strange preaching, but it is very good," muttered the farmer to himself.  
 "Second," said he, "save all you can."  
 "Splendid, splendid!" wreathed the delighted farmer.  
 "Third," said he, "give all you can."  
 "Bak!" said the disappointed listener. "The man's mad!"

**Bobbed.**

Bobbed hair to right of us,  
 Bobbed hair to left of us,  
 Bobbed hair behind us,  
 Friends with a heavy crop,  
 Some with a light crop,  
 Into the barber shop,  
 I walked six hundred.

Women of high degree,  
 Women past fifty-three,  
 Determined that they shall be,  
 One of the numberless,  
 Girls not yet in their teens,  
 Girls now just sweet sixteen,  
 Girls who that age had seen,  
 I joined the bobbed hundred.

No longer wear their hair long,  
 Some with bangs and some without,  
 Some are shingled round the crown,  
 Some in curls and some in straight,  
 In case they may have hindered;  
 Some of them look real swell;  
 Some of them do look—well—  
 It's sometimes just best not to tell,  
 Who looked the bobbed hundred.

**Overboard in School.**

TEACHER: "What has your mother given you for your school, Johnnie?"  
 Johnnie: "A 'unborcherd, miss'."

**Revised Verse.**

CITY PARSON (to single country sexton):  
 "How are your evening congregations up here?"  
 Country Sexton: "There ain't nobody comes to church Sunday nights. They all stays some and listens to the rollatun."

**Preparing for the Future.**

AN IRISHMAN who was signing articles on board a ship began to write his name with his right hand, then changing the pen to his left hand snubbed it.  
 "So you can write with either hand, Pat?" asked the chief officer.  
 "Ye, sir," replied Pat. "When I was a boy me father jist his sawd! I always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut your finger nails wid your right hand, for some day ye might lose your faithful Enamourer.'"

**A Faithful Enamourer.**

"M'el' Jacob," said Steinberg, "that is a beautiful diamond you have in your pin. How much did it cost?" "One thousand dollars!" "Good goodness!" exclaimed Steinberg. "Why, I didn't know you were worth that much!" "Well, you see, my wife's name is Jacob," said the other, "and I left the money for a truce to his memory. I was executor, and this is the way I got it for it."

**Then He Got Out Gun.**

THE English master had been laboriously explaining to the fests the difference between poetry and prose. "Now, Smith Mince," he said, "can you tell me the meaning of the word 'poise'?" "Yes, sir," replied the boy in the front row, "poise means who play cricket and get paid for it."

**She Wanted to Know.**

"Camey," said the Sunday School teacher, "this picture illustrates to-day's lesson: Let us warrant to take his wife and daughters and the out of Godon. Here Lot and his daughters with his wife just behind them, and there a Sodom in the background. Now, has any boy or girl a question to ask before we take up the study of the lesson?" "Well, Sodom," said the teacher, "is the youngest in the class, where ths the sea?"

**Arbitration.**

THE manager at our place is a man of peace. When the wretches stopped for dinner he sent a crowd of lads in the yard. Pushing through he came upon two of the lads fighting. After persuading them to stop fighting he begged of them to settle their dispute by arbitration. "Each of you choose half-a-dozen of your workmates to arbitrate."  
 Having seen the twelve arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, he went home to his dinner.  
 Returning later he was horrified to find the whole bunch of them still sitting.  
 "Good gracious, what is the matter now?" asked the manager.  
 A looker-on replied: "The arbitrators are at work!"

**The Limit.**

EMILY: "My new teacher is awfully mean."  
 Mother: "Blush. You mustn't say that."  
 Emily: "Well, she is. What do you think. She borrowed my knife to sharpen a pencil to give me a bad mark with it!"

**TRADERS AND CO-OPERATIVE TAXATION.**

AT length the Defence League of the private traders, whose secretary annually sends the delegates to the Co-operative Congress, have dropped the agitation to bring co-operative societies within the orthodox range of the income tax. Now they are no other party recognising among Members of Parliament and others outside Parliament is that the income tax is not a suitable tax to impose on these societies. They are, therefore, according to the Co-operative Press Agency, proposing to hold a conference at Liverpool or Manchester, to consider the problem of the assessment of co-operative societies to imperial taxation. The framing of such a scheme is the prerogative of the Government; and the Traders' Defence League is modest in its declaration that "we have no desire to interfere with this prerogative. It is not for us to suggest a scheme. That is the prerogative of the Government and what they are there for, and the duty falls on them." Apparently these private traders are already dissatisfied with the Government and with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. While the House of Commons is away on holiday, the traders are to get busy in demanding that the Government should impose additional taxation upon the consumers. Hitherto the private traders have drawn heavily from the public; but that the latter in combination, or co-operation, are seeking to secure full value for the expenditure of wages, is disturbing those who gain from the necessities of the economic system. Hence the forthcoming conference. Upon this occasion we would take sides with the Government, which is wise in leaving the co-operative societies alone and continuing the policy of all the modern Chancellors of the Exchequer, from Bonar Law to Mr. Philip Snowden and his successor.

**"OUR CIRCLE"**  
 Monthly, 1d.

A Clean and Popular Magazine for Young Folk  
 Full of Stories, Pictures, and Concoctions.

Published by the National Co-operative Publishing Society Limited  
 155 PATERNOSTER HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

**CULCHETH HALL**

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR CO-OPERATORS  
 OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

SITUATED in a delightful country district between Leigh and Warrington; ten minutes' walk from Culcheth Station, Great Central Railway; twenty-five minutes from Kenyon Junction, London and North-Western Railway.

Terms: Booking, Claret, Golf, Croquet, Billiards. Near to Kenyon Golf Links.

For particulars apply: Mrs. E. Brown, Managers, Culcheth Hall, Newchurch, nr. Warrington, or Secretary, Co-operative Society, Leigh, Lancs. Telephone, 26 Culcheth.

**FOOTWEAR**  
 FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

**Holyoake**  
 Brand  
 IS THE MOST RELIABLE

TRADE UNION STAMP No. 2.  
 can be purchased from any co-operative Boot Department in Sheffield.

MANUFACTURED BY MR  
 KETTERING CO-OPERATIVE BOOT SOCIETY,  
 HAYLOCK WORKS, KETTERING

You can't do without it!  
 Once you have seen it, you must get it regularly.

Why?  
 Because it is the cheapest, the best illustrated, the most informing, the most entertaining collection of stories, articles, and poems published.

What?  
 The "MILKMAID Monthly," which costs 5d., and sends the magazine at a shilling. Order at any co-operative store, bookstall, or railway bookstall.

**BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.**  
 BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

**NEWEST GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR**

MEN'S STOUT BOX-CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS		FOOTBALL BOOTS.		FOOTBALL BOOTS.	
Nov. 25s.	20s.	2s. 4d. 1/2	3s.	6s. 1d.	8s. 1d.
21s.	18s. 11d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 11d.	8s. 11d.	8s. 11d.
21s.	18s. 11d.				
STOCKED IN CAPS AND NO CAPS.		LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES			
MEN'S BOX-CALF DERBYS AND BALS		IN GREAT VARIETY.			
PATENT AND SELF CAPS.		Nov. 6/2	10s. 11d.	12s. 11d.	16s. 11d.
Nov. 22s.	22s.	5/3	5/3	5/3	5/3
21s.	18s. 11d.	12s. 11d.	12s. 11d.	12s. 11d.	12s. 11d.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FOOTWEAR FOR SCHOOL AND BETTER WEAR.		C.W.S. PRODUCTION.			
Nov. 28s.	8s.	LADIES' COSY SLIPPERS, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 11d.			
7s. 11d.	8s.	GENTS' BLACK AND TAN LEATHER SLIPPERS, 5s. 6d. to 11s. 11d.			
CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION. BRING YOUR REPAIRS TO US.		VENETIANS IN VARIOUS PATTERNS.			

**BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.**  
**Coal Department.**  
 SUMMER PRICES STILL RUNNING.

Best Selected House Coal	- - - 39s. D/d.	Smooth Brights	- - - 35s. D/d.
Best House Nuts	- - - 37s. "	Second House Nuts	- - - 34s. 6d. "
Second House Coal	- - - 35s. "	Silkstone Cobbles	- - - 34s. "

**BAG COAL - - 1s. 8d. cwt. Delivered.**

EVERY ATTENTION GUARANTEED.  
 "King Sals' signs his nearly done, But Old King Coal's has just begun."  
 SO STOCK AT SUMMER PRICES AND SAVE MONEY.

### Between You and Me.

This local Tory journal informs us that Earl Fitzwilliam has decided to give up the Grove country. "We hasten to explain that the Earl has no intention of giving up the Grove country to its real owners—the common people of the district. Oh, no! He has to give up hunting the Grove country."

"This terrible heart-rending announcement was made at the 'Fox-quest' held recently. The Deputy-Master, Colonel H. S. Ruck-Kesse, Amrthorpe, Doncaster, said: "He rose on the occasion without a frown. He had a great feeling of mixed feelings. "He was a poor fellow—" "A poor fellow in his heart—" "You, then as Deputy-Master, you should meet the gallant Colonel in the queue at the Labour Exchange. Don't fail to express your sympathy with the poor old bludge [sic] that came to him that was that his Lordship was sorry to tell them that his Lordship had decided to give up the Grove country, and that unless anything unforeseen happened they would not have Earl Fitzwilliam as Master. For centuries years the Earl had looked after his country (the Grove), and he was sure no country could have had a better Master." "Yah! yah!"

"The reason for the Earl giving it up," said the Colonel, "were not a matter of £2,000, but other reasons which had made his Lordship give up the Grove country." "There's eloquence for you!" "They change his mind, but the outlook was most depressing as to what would happen to the sheep that were his. For when he gave up the Grove country in the future, for where were they going to find another Master who would carry it on with such generosity as his Lordship had done?" "Generosity! We should jolly well think so! When one takes a substantial share of the £2,000,000 royalties in coal in the South Yorkshire district, one can afford to be a little bit

generous in the fox-hunting department. Cannot one?

But listen to the gallant Colonel once more: "He (the Colonel) had hunted, without interruption, for fifty years—" Query, how does one hunt without excruciating pain?—"and so far as he was concerned, as soon as his Lordship gave up the country, he should give up hunting." There, now! "He had his hearers would slay him a good lot of foxes." Any offers? "The last season . . . they had killed 313 brace of foxes, the biggest number for many years." Brave fellow!

In some parts of the country it was much more difficult to preserve foxes than in others. It had become more and more difficult to hunt, by reason of the fact that there were mines on every side, canals, and railways, and miles of tarred macadam. We hope the gallant Colonel was not having a dig at the mining royalties. At any rate, to mention mines in connection with an Earl Fitzwilliam Fox-quest was not in the best taste. It simply isn't done. . . .

The Colonel! "Aid tribute to the ability of Ted Molyneux, the huntsman." Good old Ted! "The Colonel, referring to the efforts of a society to stop stag-hunting, said that if this were successful fox-hunting, and other sports would give follow, and asked where would the game-keepers be asked to go? I hasten to reply, at the Labour Exchange, Box 24, C.L. Call in Week-End, and don't forget to bring mesday at 10, and don't forget to bring your insurance card with you! Next! Where they would have the pleasure of joining in another hunt—a moony hunt or an employment hunt.

"He was not there to talk politics." Carry on, owl boy. "He knew he could call on them to uphold the old country as it should be upheld if a revolution came—down with the Bolsheviks, every one of them." Again, yah! yah! After this, drinks all round, for the gallant Colonel then proposed the health of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the toast was received with great enthusiasm. . . .

Let us also add our earnest wish that he will reconsider his decision, lest the jolly old country should go to the "demnation haw-wow."



Mrs. A. LITTLE, candidate for casual vacancy on the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Board of Management.

Mrs. A. LITTLE, who has been selected as candidate for the Sheffield and Ecclesall board of management in succession to Mr. W. L. Ross, has had a long experience in the co-operative and progressive movements. For two years she was assistant secretary to the Woodcotes Women's Guild, and for eight years she has been secretary. For four years she has been a member of the Sheffield and Ecclesall education committee, for two years vice-president of the Sheffield Branch of the Workers' Educational Association. She is on the Adult Education Committee, and on the executive of the Sheffield Co-operative Party. She is a member of the School Attendance Committee, and a governor of the Sheffield Institute for the Care of the Blind.

At a recent meeting of the Sheffield and Ecclesall Guilds' Federation it was decided to support Mrs. Little's candidature for the casual vacancy on the Sheffield and Ecclesall board of management. Mrs. Little has been a consistent supporter of the Co-operative Party since its inception.

It will be remembered that since Mrs. Pryce Jones retired from the board of management there has been no woman representative on that committee. It is expected that all the women will rally in support of Mrs. Little. The election will take place at the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society's quarterly meeting, which will be held in the South-street U.M. Schoolroom, on Tuesday, September 8th. Members must show pass book to gain admission.

Every Co-operator wanting Strong Boots for Hard Wear, Nailed or Bradded, Shall ask at the Store for these made by the  
**Chesham Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Limited.**  
Makers of the C.B.M. Brand in Men's, Youths', Boys', and Girls' Boots.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.  
THE ARCADE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Dividend Sale, September 9th to 16th.

Watch our Windows for Special Bargains

In "Ready-for-Wear" Clothing. Everything Reduced.

- MEN'S SERVICEABLE SUITS . . . . . from 27/6
- YOUTHS' STRONG TWEED SUITS . . . . . " 27/6
- BOYS' TWEED SUITS, 3 garments, all one price . . . . . " 18/6

WINTER IS COMING—BE PREPARED!

- MEN'S OVERCOATS, mostly samples, all sizes . . . . . from 37/6
- YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, New Styles and Colours . . . . . " 22/6
- MEN'S RAINCOATS . . . . . " 21/-
- YOUTHS' RAINCOATS . . . . . " 21/-
- BOYS' FAWN RAINCOATS (absolutely rainproof) . . . . . " 12/11

In addition to reduced prices we offer a Special Discount of 1s. in the £6 during Sale.

Avail yourself of the opportunity to save money by making your purchases early.

ATTBORLIFFE DIVISIONAL LABOUR PARTY.

The Local Labour Party desire to draw your attention to the following HELLO!  
Every Sunday Evening at 7 a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the following times:  
MONDAY, 7.30 to 10.0 p.m. Bellefleur. 9d.  
TUESDAY, 7.45 to 9.15 p.m. White Doves. 6d.  
WEDNESDAY, 7.30 to 9.0 p.m. Victoria's Social Meeting. 6d.  
THURSDAY, 7.30 to 9.0 p.m. Meadows. 6d.  
FRIDAY, 7.30 to 9.0 p.m. The Club. 6d.  
SATURDAY, 7.45 to 9.15 p.m. Scotch Dunes. 9d.  
SUNDAY, 7.30 to 9.0 p.m. Open Air Party Program. 6d.  
SATURDAY, 7.45 to 9.15 p.m. White Doves. 9d.  
SUNDAY, 7.45 to 9.15 p.m. Scotch Dunes. 9d.  
Secretary: Mr. W. Haveron, 3 H.L. 7th, Alport Road, Darf. Secretary (Women's Section): Mrs. A. Barnes, 2, Pilgrims Road, Marshall.

LADIES', GIRLS', AND BOYS' FOOTWEAR.

Sperope Brand:

MADE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS.  
STAMP No. 12.

STOCKED by ALL CO-OPERATIVE BOOT DEPARTMENTS IN SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited, COAL DEPARTMENT.

Half-Crown per Ton is saved at the New and INCREASED RATE OF DIVIDEND on every Ton of our BEST SOUTH YORKSHIRE OR HIGH HAZEL HOUSE COAL Free Delivery. at 38s. per Ton. Three Miles Limit.

"Superior Quality House" Coal per 35s. 6d. ton. Free Delivery. GOOD, CLEAN, ECONOMICAL. WEEKLY DELIVERY. ALL DISTRICTS. COAL CLUB. UNBEATABLE VALUES. COAL IN BAGS per ls. 9d. cwt. ("Basis out of boundary.") SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Free Delivery. ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

ASK AT YOUR STORES FOR "IVY" BRAND

BOOTS — AND — SHOES



Made by HIGHAM FERRERS CO-OPERATIVE BOOT SOCIETY Ltd., Northampton.

SHEFFIELD & ECCLESALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.  
Furnishing and Crockery Departments.  
THE ARCADE, ECCLESALL ROAD.

# PIANOS! PIANOS!

Call and hear the beautiful Army Pianos.  
All British Manufacture. Prices from **35s.** per month.

## PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Contracts may be arranged. Every branch on order offers. Give your order at the Branch you trade at and we will do the rest. We are agents for the famous PARLOPHONE RECORDS. Call and hear these demonstrations.

### OUR SPECIAL OFFER for the MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

is a solid Oak Bedroom Suite, consisting of Wardrobe with plate glass in the door, Dressing Chest with swing back and Washstand.

**COMPLETE for \$12 15s.**

EASY PAYMENT TERMS MAY BE ARRANGED.

Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society Limited,  
BAKERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR SUPER LOAF,

# MILKOO

is being bought by thousands.

**WHY?** Because it is Pure, Clean, and Wholesome, made with the Highest Grade of ingredients, wrapped in extra-proof paper before leaving the Bakery, ensuring it getting to your table Clean and Fresh.

### GIVE THIS A TRIAL.

Our Vi-mahl Bread and Confectionery are a Luxury for Tea. We would also like to point out that all our Bread is manufactured by the latest up-to-date machinery, thereby reducing the handling to a minimum. You are perfectly safe in buying your Bread and Confectionery from the Store.

For Health's sake eat Pure Food and support your own shops. We shall be pleased to arrange for our members to visit our Bakery upon request.

All we ask for is a trial, knowing that we can give satisfaction to the most fastidious.

FEARLESS IN VALUE AND SERVICE.

**THE FIRST STEP TO PROSPERITY IS CO-OPERATION**

## TO THOSE IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

The BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY will allow members

**£1 to £5 WORTH OF GOODS.**  
(Larger amounts by special arrangement only.)

- |           |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| DRAPERY.  | HARDWARE.   | BOOTS.       |
| CROCKERY. | FURNISHING. | FANCY GOODS. |
| CLOTHING. | MILLINERY.  | COAL.        |

YOU MAY REPAY 1s. to 5s. per week at YOUR OWN BRANCH.

**ASK YOUR BRANCH MANAGER FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO-DAY.**



Delicious

# FISH CAKES.

COOKED READY FOR ANY MEAL.  
SAVOURY AND SUBSTANTIAL.

*Daintily packed—Full instructions on every box. Consist of Best White Fish and selected Salmon, fried in finest Norfolk Eggs and Breadcrumbs, with pure Beef Drippings.*

*No Preservatives. All Ingredients Absolutely Pure.*

SOLD BY ALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Boxes, Containing Six Cakes, 1/-;  
CONTAINING NINE CAKES, 1/4.

PACKED BY C.W.S. CANNERY, KING STREET, GREAT YARMOUTH.



# "Integrity" BRAND HOSIERY

Gives an air of distinction to the wearer.  
The Reliable Co-operative Mark.

From the Drapery and Outfitting Departments of your Society.

Made by the . . .  
Wigston Hosiers Limited, Wigston.

Look for the "Key" Trade Mark.

## Proved by Merit

To be Worthy of the Name.

## "THE IDEAL"

Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes.

Gentlemen's High-class Bespoke Tailoring.

Boys' Suits.

Hats and Caps.

Can be obtained at your Stores.

The Ideal Clothiers Limited  
Works - - - - - Wellingborough

## KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD MANUFACTURERS LTD.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTIONS SOCIETY  
Bress Street, East Kilbride, MIDDLESBROUGH

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF PLAIN, RIBBED, AND FANCY HOSIERY, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Every Co-operative should give these goods a trial. Sure to give satisfaction. Made under the best conditions and Supplied at Your Own Store.

ASK FOR  
**ASHFIELD BRAND**  
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR