



# The SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATOR

No. 61.

JUNE, 1928.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION, 30,000 COPIES.

## THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

BY A FREE CITIZEN.

Four gentlemen have recently been considered with a view to their receiving the freedom of the City of Sheffield. Colonel Stephenson, Alderman Graves, and Mr. Cecil Wilson are three of them, and there was agreement in the responsible committee that these three were justly due to the honour. They had rendered social service over a considerable period—but as to the fourth person, Edward Carpenter, he had no sufficient standing or record of service to warrant his being included. At least, so our opponents said.

**A Prophet Not Without Honour.**  
Now in the first place, let it be made perfectly clear that this article seeks to make no comparison of Edward Carpenter with any one of the other three gentlemen, nor is it here suggested that the honour of the freedom is not due to them. What is intended is to justify what we consider to be the first-class claim of Edward Carpenter. Of course, it is very likely that he will be honoured by a sculptured monument in some public place of our city in perhaps a hundred years' time, when it equally is possible that the "public" men of to-day will be utterly forgotten.

For the sake of the citizens of Sheffield, and for the instruction of certain members of the City Council, it is desirable that a summary of his life and work should be given, so doubt. If he had been struggling for the Lord Mayorship, everybody would have been very familiar with him; he would have fought elections, made speeches in the Council Chamber—and might merely have been a self-seeker after all. But because he renounced a life of comfort, devoted himself consistently to the public weal irrespective of whether he prospered or suffered thereby, "it is difficult to understand on what basis Mr. Carpenter's name was inserted." (*Voice* Mr. Current Topics, May 10th, 1928.)

### His Life.

Edward Carpenter—the great apostle of friendship—is in his eighty-fourth year. His education (in the usual scholastic sense) began at Brighton, the town of his birth; was continued at Versailles, at Hitcham, and later, at Cambridge, where he secured distinction as an essayist and in mathematics. But he would not claim to have been really educated in the academics. He has gone to the source for that fine culture which has ripened mind and spirit to their fullness—he has found his education in comradeship with men and in living very near to Nature. In fact, his autobiography (*"My Days and Dreams"*)—for which inquire at the Public Library—gives very clear expression to this: "I remember," he says (writing on *"The World Looks at Seventy"*), "coming to the conclusion that there were only two things really worth living for: the glory and beauty of Nature, and the glory and beauty of human love and friendship."

As a Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, and curate in that town under F. D. Maurice, he might have had a pleasant, easy, and moderately prosperous life. But he resigned these offices early for, says he: "It had come on me with great force that I would go and throw in my lot with the mass-people and manual workers." Accordingly, he took up university edu-

cation lecturing, mainly on astronomy, in northern towns—Leeds, Sheffield, York, Chesterfield, and so on. During a desire to be still closer to the life of the manual worker, compelled him to and made Sheffield his headquarters, "taking root there," as he says. Bad health, and a desire to be still closer to the life of the children of the district, and a propaganda in favour of larger civic ideals carried on. Yet his residence at "Millthorpe" was continued with breaks for visits to America and India, until but a year or two ago.

He has written some twenty-four books, some of which have been translated into German, Italian, French, Dutch, Russian, Bulgarian, Spanish, and Japanese! He has given us a host of pamphlets and magazine articles; prose and poetry. He has given us songs of rare social value, both music and words; kindly and universal in their spirit. Market gardener and traveller, mystic and philosopher, musician, poet, lecturer and social reformer, he is perhaps better appreciated even to-day in some Continental cities than he is in Sheffield!

At Holmesfield.  
In 1883, he settled on a small holding at Holmesfield ("Millthorpe") and that same year published a book known now



EDWARD CARPENTER.

the world over as *"Towards Democracy"*, which in due time brought Olive Schreier to visit him. For years he worked in the open field or garden, dug drains with pick and shovel, going into Chesterfield, and loading and fetching manure, or to the colliery for coal, grooving and bedding down the horse, or getting off to market at 6 a.m. with vegetables and fruit and standing in the market behind a stall 1 or 2 p.m. This was no beginning of an ambitious struggle for wealth, the first rung on the ladder of the self-made man; it was the final triumph over such a vain materialistic ambition, the great conquest. This was not a man on the make, but a man who had made himself. For this unflinching struggle to achieve, and for the magnificent example to the youth of the *Freemen of Sheffield*, *Cities must honour those who unflinchingly struggle for the highest ideals, if social life is to be worth while.*

And is Scotland Street.

The writing of books began to occupy more of his time, and the family who were of "Millthorpe," relieved Carpenter to a good degree of the ordinary labours

of the small holding. For a year or so (1887) he took and lived at a large house and shop in Scotland-street, using the premises as café, lecture room, and meeting place; Annie Besant and Prince Kropotkin visited and spoke there, and outings were arranged for the team children of the district, and a propaganda in favour of larger civic ideals carried on. Yet his residence at "Millthorpe" was continued with breaks for visits to America and India, until but a year or two ago.

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On the occasion of his seventeenth birthday—and again on his eightieth—some 200 of our best-known men joined in sending him their good wishes—and the signatures were representative of various types of thought and achievement. Thus, for example, Augustine Birrell and Harold Cox, Rabindranath Tagore, and Ramsey MacDonald and Bernard Shaw appended their signatures to that of 1924, expressing the "feelings of admiration and gratitude with which we regard your life-work." Great Heavens! how few Lord Mayors in the whole kingdom might obtain such testimony regarding their own work! The whole letter cannot be quoted here, but it will be found as an appendix to *"My Days and Dreams"*, and will convince any reader that it refers to the social value of Carpenter's work.

### Freeman of the Greater City!

He is shut out, maybe, from the companionship of Sheffield Freemen, but before you finally decide, my fellow citizens, it is well that you should know that he is a Freeman—gladly received—of that larger and international fellow-

ship of Freemen, in the City of Culture and Achievement. Must a man hasten to make himself rich and dwell in a West-end mansion before he is thought to have earned the honour of Freemen? If that be so, we are within measurable distance of considering the wielding of the mace—rank as the highest and in civic life. Your Lord Mayors—excellent men enough, no doubt—but they have their reward. And those who patiently and persistently work out for social ends the essential message of religion—they, too, have not done conspicuous social service! Your great military chieftains, your lives on rents, your merely worldly ambitions, your ambitious people struggling for a place in the political sun; mind you do not begin to conceive of these as the great social workers. Do not let it be said of us that these men prone of worth of character and pay their compliments to wealth and position!

And so we hope, that for the great example of his own life amongst us, for the creative energy he has stirred in the minds of his readers and listeners, for the great ideals of social righteousness, which have been set forth by him—fashioned in large measure by his living amongst us, and sent out to the world from the very border of our own city—we hope Sheffield will consider.

### The Wealth Standard.

Away with the wealth standard in these matters. And the "mansion" standard. And very definitely, with that perverted and crazy notion of "social service," which is supposed to be confined to councillors, aldermen, and lord mayors, and which for that matter, might even be entirely absent!

May we finally commend to ourselves as citizens, to our councillors, aldermen, and Lord Mayor (may they keep on with our goodwill) and especially to that committee who selects the Freeman of the city, this quotation which closes Carpenter's *"Towards Democracy"*—

It is not a little thing that by such a life your face should become as a lantern of strength to men: That whoever you go they should rise up stronger to the battle and go forth with good courage. Nay, it is very great. B.

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J.A.A.





# GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH CO-OPERATIVE TRADE.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND THE SALE OF MEDICINE.

## MR. ALEXANDER'S VIGOROUS PROTEST.

From the "Co-operative News."

On May 3rd a battle royal was fought at Westminster by the co-operative members who champion the freedom of co-operative trade. The co-operative members were defeated, and the defenders of private trading interests had their way; but the battle was important, and the last shot in the general action has not yet been fired. When the facts about it are widely known the whole co-operative movement will be roused, and when the Co-operative Congress is held at West Hartlepool all co-operators must make a vigorous protest and take a most determined stand.

The action in the House of Commons was in reality part of the old struggle between the co-operative movement and the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association that has continued for several years.

The policy of the P.A.T.A. is strongly resented by the whole co-operative movement; and at several recent Congresses the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Union has secured the full support of the movement in its endeavours to defend co-operative interests and protect co-operators from the menace of the P.A.T.A.

The struggle has hitherto been one between the movement and its trading rivals.

Now the whole position has been altered. Mr. Baldwin's Government has taken the P.A.T.A. and is now definitely interfering with co-operative trade.

The facts were clearly stated in the House of Commons by Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., on "Thursday, May 3rd. He vigorously protested, first against "the increasing practice of making new breaches of contract, and creating new crimes and penalties by means of regulation, and, secondly, against the New Medical Benefit Regulation (No. 2), 1923, which was "laid on the table of the House" on April 17th. This regulation, made under the National Health Insurance Act, includes the following "extraneous" clause:

Clause 4 of Part I. of the Third Schedule to the principal regulations shall be read and have effect as if the following paragraph were added thereto:

"A chemist shall not give, promise or offer to any person any gift or reward (whether by way of a share or dividend on the profits of the business, or by way of discount, or rebate, or otherwise) as an inducement to, or in consideration of, his presenting an order for drugs or appliances on a prescription form provided by the Committee."

No Dividend on Medicines.

What is the exact meaning of this clause? Mr. Alexander told the House that:—

"It prevents in future any chemist's department of a co-operative society from continuing its co-operative practice in so far as its business is conducted under the terms of the National Health Insurance Act. Any member of a co-operative society who is also a member of an approved society under the Health Insurance Act, who takes a health prescription to be made up in a co-operative store instead of an ordinary chemist's shop, must on no account be allowed to be given a note to the effect that he has taken goods from that store at the rate of 5d., which is the flat rate allowed to the chemist for his service."

Having made this strong assertion, Mr. Alexander proceeded to examine the arguments and reasons for this change.

"In 1923," he said, "the Parliamentary Committee of the co-operative movement had overtures made to it by the Retail Pharmacists' Union. They desired that co-operators should undertake that in future they would not allow the value of the prescription made up for their members under the National Health Insurance Act to count as part

of their business for the final distribution of the surpluses of the co-operative societies. The co-operative committees said they could not consider such a proposal, because it would cut at the root of the basic principle on which the co-operative movement does business."

### "The Root of Co-operative Trading."

When Mr. Alexander had said this, there was an interesting dialogue in the House, provoked by an interruption by Major Price, a Conservative M.P., who asked why the proposal would "cut at the root" of co-operative trading.

Mr. Alexander: Because the principle of the movement is that each member shares in the surplus of the society in relation to the amount of the business that each individual does with the society.

Major Price: Surely the idea is that the amount that the individual spends in the society in this connection is Government money.

Mr. Alexander: It is not Government money that is being spent. The member of the co-operative society under the National Health Insurance Act pays his weekly insurance contribution.

Mr. Alexander went on to explain why the Parliamentary Committee declined to meet the Retail Pharmacists' Union. He said:—

"The retail pharmacists are all nearly linked up with the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, which was founded by the Pharmaceutical Society with the aid of the late Sir William Glyn-Jones. They have some thousands of articles to-day which they will refuse to supply to any of the 1,400 co-operative societies in this country unless they first agree to contribute to their retail prices whatever rebate is given by the co-operative society or else agree to refuse to give any rebate upon the retail price. Do not let the House forget that these are one and the same people in fact. The Retail Pharmacists' Union are to be taken with the others."

Finally, he clinched his argument, and made his protest unanswerable by quoting from a letter written by Mr. Curran, a member of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, who said: "It is the old Proprietary Articles Traders' Association's principle again that no personal dividend may be allowed on proprietary articles."

### The Government's Attitude.

Sir Kingsley Wood, who replied on behalf of the Government to Mr. Alexander's vigorous attack, made only a very weak defence of the offending regulation. He could only plead there was "considerable evidence of extravagant prescribing," and malpractices of various kinds among chemists competing for trade. The regulation, he urged, was not directed against co-operative societies in particular, but he added: "Any gift or inducement of that kind, whether by a co-operative society or under circumstances of this kind, undoubtedly interferes with the freedom of choice of the particular person concerned, as it gives a bias against those who do not offer such gifts or inducements, and I think that everybody will agree that once we direct a regulation of that kind against this particular practice, we are against this particular practice, we are against the chemists who administer the Act, permit inducements to be given by co-operative societies in the same connection."

Thus the Minister identified co-operative dividends with "gifts" made to customers by private chemists, and showed his total inability to understand the principle on which the whole co-operative movement is based.

Mr. Alexander's attack was ably supported by Mr. A. Barnes, M.P., Mr. R. C. Morrison, M.P., and Mr. Rhys Davies, M.P., but when the vote was taken the Government had a majority of 103, the voting being 200 to 97—and the House adjourned.

MR. HAYLAND HEARTY—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND



## Let me offer a word of advice

Mr. Poorly: Don't stop me—I've an appointment with the doctor.

Mr. Hayland Hearty: I wouldn't stop you from seeing the doctor for worlds. He of all people will know best what to do to cure your depression and loss of appetite. But let me make a little prophecy. If I'm not greatly mistaken he'll tell you to eat more whole-grain food. How can you expect to keep healthy on white bread and other refined concoctions which have been robbed of so many valuable food-elements that they're only a shadow of a resemblance to the original whole wheat?

Mr. Poorly: Then what do you propose?

Mr. Hayland Hearty: Shredded Wheat, my friend. In Shredded Wheat you get the whole of the wheat—all the muscle-making proteins, all the mineral salts for bone and brain, all the vitamins, and all the bran (Nature's laxative). Eat Shredded Wheat for breakfast with hot or cold milk, every morning and supper-time for a couple of weeks, and I guarantee you'll feel a different man. You can't go wrong with Shredded Wheat. It's a pure, natural food—nothing is added to the whole wheat or taken away—and the crisp shreds can be digested with ease by anybody.

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## In the Early Days

THE PIONEERS of the Co-operative Movement were conscientious workers. They had dogged perseverance and enthusiasm. They kept their ideals always before them: to form societies of working men and women to feed and clothe themselves, insure themselves, to invest their savings, and help one another in every way.

THE PIONEERS built a solid movement, which now stands safer than any private firm in the world.

The C.W.S. was founded by the pioneers in 1864 to supply the retail Co-operative with the necessities of life. It is owned by co-operators, and to-day carries on with the same spirit of integrity and service of its founders. Its sales during the year 1927 amounted to £36,594,379.

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**MR. ALEXANDER AT THE WYCLIFFE HALL.**

**BUDGET AS SPENDTHRIFT FINANCE.**

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P., spoke for an hour when addressed at a well-attended meeting at the Wycliffe Hall, Channing-street, on Friday, May 11th. As previously advertised, Mr. Alexander took "The Budget" as his subject. Describing Mr. Winston Churchill as a first-class 'showman,' Mr. Alexander demonstrated that the 1928 Budget was not by any means what the Chancellor would have us believe.

**Increased Taxation.**

Tracing the present Chancellor's history through the four Budgets of 1925-6-7 and 8, Mr. Alexander demonstrated, from actual figures in each case, that the rich had been relieved in taxation to the extent of £1,500,000,000. In addition to which, funds created by public taxation for special purposes had been raised; in this connection he quoted the Road Fund, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Health Insurance Fund. When these things had been taken into consideration the Chancellor's statement that he had reduced expenditure was found to be far from the truth; as a matter of fact it meant that there had been a net increase of £50,000,000 in taxation.

When the glamour of the Chancellor's eloquence had passed away and the Budget was carefully examined along with other Budgets, and in striking contrast to the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, the present Chancellor would go down to history as a spendthrift.

The central theme of the present Budget, however, was undoubtedly the attempt to resuscitate productive industry by relief of rates. Mr. Alexander examined this proposal carefully and critically, and pointed out that the Chancellor had not proposed to relieve industry especially in the most necessitous, rate-burdened areas. He was spreading the so-called relief over every class of productions. Places burdened, like Sheffield, will get no more out of

this proposed relief than areas which have no burdens to bear. The effect of this would be to cause migration of labour from one part of the country to the other, but not to effect the well-being of the community materially. There is not the slightest proposal, he asserted, made to give any statutory contribution to what is bearing upon the backs of the citizens to-day.

**No Real Relief for Sheffield.**

Mr. Alexander pointed out that this proposal would not assist in any way in relieving the city from the burden of debt created as a result of the unexampled depression in the Sheffield industries. The only remedy, of course, for areas suffering from heavy prostrate in consequence of unemployment was to assist them as necessitous areas, and to make unemployment a national rather than a local charge.

**Petrol Tax.**

The large proportion of indirect taxation was borne by the working classes, yet Mr. Churchill was going to create the fund for relieving productive industry by indirect taxation, viz., the petrol tax—a tax which would cost the co-operative movement hundreds of thousands of pounds, and would enter into the cost of almost every commodity which the workers purchased.

Regarding the proposal to increase the amount allowed on income tax for children, Mr. Alexander contrasted this distinction, which recognised the cost of one child at £60 and other children at £50, with the Unemployment Insurance, which only allowed £5 4s. per year to keep a working man's child.

**No Hope for the Worker from Tories.**

Mr. Winston Churchill, said Mr. Alexander, should be watched very carefully. Whilst he and his party were in power there would be no real change to benefit the workers. Even if productive industry were revived by this new scheme, it would certainly benefit the shareholders more than it benefited the workers.

Councillor A. Barton presided at the meeting. Councillors Skelton and Holland were also on the platform. Mr. Alexander was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks at the conclusion of the meeting.

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**Sheffield Cooperator.**

JUNE, 1928.

**CAN DEMOCRACY GOVERN?**

By the time these words are read there will be over 4,000 representatives of the workers discussing problems that affect their every-day life; problems of education, politics, economics, business, and commerce.

The Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union gives the lie to Mr. Churchill's jibe that Labour is unfit to govern. At these annual gatherings, business of a magnitude that has now reached £300,000,000 per annum is discussed with interest and intelligence. The past is reviewed, and plans are laid for future success. With it all the democratic franchise—one man one vote—is the ultimate system of government in this great movement.

This year there will be discussed such matters as the Companies Bill, the Trusts, a Special Propaganda Campaign, Labour Conditions in the Co-operative Movement, Superannuation for Employees, Formation of a New Agricultural Committee, C.W.S. Trading, Co-operative Milk Supply, and other important matters on the purely business side. Whilst on the political side, the proposals on the outlawry of war will be under review, and the submission of a proposal from the Co-operative Party to deal with the war debt.

The Great Horton Co-operative Society has submitted a proposal to rescind the Co-operative and Labour agreement that was carried at last year's Congress. Meantime, the Conservative Party has been exceedingly active, having issued handbills, pamphlets, and private letters, as well as carried on a vigorous Press campaign against this agreement, which is really working very satisfactorily throughout the country. The Tory Party, however, is anxious to upset this amicable working, as, of course, they are fundamentally opposed to the co-operative principle not only in politics but in trade. Indeed, their opposition to political action can be traced to their fundamental opposition to democratic control of industry.

We trust that Congress will insist upon the majority decision of last year being carried out without regard to interference from outside and opposing forces. The co-operative movement has nothing for which to thank the Tory Government; it has even less need to thank the Tory Party.

Co-operators have demonstrated by eighty years' practice that they can manage their own affairs successfully, even in an hostile environment. The future control of the movement can therefore be safely left to co-operators themselves operating through their boards of management, through the C.W.S., through the Co-operative Union, and, finally, through their Annual Congress each Whit Sunday.

Bank Message (to members): "Who's the devil you was talkin' to, Bert?"  
Norvaly: "Oh, him and me's worked together for years. He's the editor o' one o' my papers."

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**COAL DEPT.**

## THE NATION'S ARTISTS.

A VIEW OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

BY COUNCILLOR A. BARTON.

OPENING day at the Academy is a social function, and there one might meet all the world's rulers, if one cared to know them. Personally, I preferred the pictures, for strange as it may seem, a painted description of reality may seem more real than reality itself—a new quality has entered and that is Art. Sometimes the subjects did not appeal, but the vividness and beauty of the design and characterisation counted; sometimes the other way about; and sometimes they were admirably blended, and then the pictures approached perfection. Among so many hundreds of really fine pictures it was hard to select. I just mention a few of those which impressed me at first sight, but further study would be necessary before one gave a final judgment.

Sir Wm. Orpen, to whom I spoke—a short, quick, jolly-looking intelligent man—was among the first. "The Black Cap, or the Passing of His Lordship," an odd judge nearly best double, holding a black cap, and two pompous and arrogant officials before and after, with the shadow of the fellows on the wall, was a keen bit of social satire, as well as a fine picture. His portraits of Gordon Selfridge and Lloyd George were also

excellently done. But his supreme effort was Dame Madge Kendal.

"The Flute Player" of William Dring was well executed; and "January," by Lamorna Birch (which did not equal the one in our Sheffield exhibition recently). Stanhope Forbes and Olesin always give me delight. Sir Arthur Keith, the great scientist, by Walter W. Riles, appealed to me perhaps as much for the subject as the picture. "The Tasse de Consolation," by Jean J. Reaer, an old lady and a cup of tea, appealed to one. Richard Jack was splendid in "The Library, Chesterfield House." His others did not seem field House. Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Holy so good." "Dean of Christ Church" (Barnsley) was a fine canvas. Ernest Moore's (Barnsley) "Dean of Christ Church" is a remarkably fine and keen face. I also saw his "Dr. Henry Coward" (not in the Academy), which was not quite so good, but is not yet completed. It gives great promise of a fine picture of Sheffield's grand old man. "Titania Fine decorative effect." "The Roadman," by Barbara Chanier, was a gem. Boleslaw Czudek's "The Girl" was remarkable for its characterisation. Gerald Kelly's "Celestina del Pino de Trinidad," a dark lady, is very striking.

I liked "Sisters," by Harold Knight, very much for its firm handling. Laura Knight's "Tollet" and "Daughters of the Sea" are also handled firmly, and one must admire their power. "The Spanish Guitar," by Harold Harvey, is pleasing and well designed. It was specially delighted with a small canvas of Mark Symon, "Lauda Sion," and of his kind seemed perfect in its simple way. Spencer Watson was good in "A Study from the Nude." Dodd Proctor's "Morning," which was shown in Mappin Art Gallery's short time ago. "Aloysius Horn," by Wm. O. Hutchinson, was a fine picture of an old seaman adventurer. "A London Pavement," by Hubert A. Budd, was very interesting; and a really fine painting was "The Brothers," by Joan Manning-Saunders, who is only aged fourteen.

There were two snow pictures by Stanley Royle, our local artist. The first one, "Snow," was to my mind one of the best he has done. G. Hammond of Stoke, another local artist, also had two fine pictures—"A 13th Century Barn" and "The Keeper's Cottage." We cannot all go to see the Academy, but there is a fine local collection at Mappin Art Gallery, and the committee are continually arranging for exhibits of various kinds, for they feel that Beauty is as much a part of life as Bread.

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**CHERIO!**

Small Sen: "Daddy, what do you call a man who drives a car?"  
"It depends on how class he comes to me."

Tripper: "Do you pass the Mermaid on this way?"  
Old Salt: "I don't."

"What struck you most on your last visit to London?"  
"A motor, boy."

"Do you mind telling me what you got for that car?"  
"Yes, I haven't."

Doris: "And then I told him I didn't want to see him any more."  
Myrtle: "What did he say?"  
Doris: "He turned out the light."

Hetty: "They say that she plays golf just like a man."  
Beryl: "Goodness gracious! I'd love to hear her."

First Pickpocket: "Who was that bloke you were talking to?"  
Second Pickpocket: "I don't know, wait till I see if his name's in his pocket book."

Mrs. Newlywed (on the 'phone'): "You will you meet mother at the shops and show her the way home?"  
Newlywed (loisily): "Delightful, dear. Where does she live?"

"But I thought this place was almost crowded."  
"It usually is between seven and eight, but I believe by coming late it will be rush that comes early to avoid the crowd."

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**REASONABLE PRICES**

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Gents' Suits to Measure, in the latest colourings,  
from 42/- and 56/-  
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See our varied range of *Newest Shades in Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.*

Men's Suits, Fine Quality.....	from 32/6	Boys' Flannel Suits (Two Garments) at	
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**The WONDER MAC., a Real Bargain in light-weight Waterproofs, at 15/11**

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Gents' Collars reduced to 9d.	Half-a-dozen for.....	4/3	Gents' Soft Felt Hats.....	from 5/11
Gents' Ties reduced to the Newest Colourings.....	3/11	OUR NEW HARD FELT HATS, weight only 4 ozs.,		
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Gents' Ties.....	from 1/-	Gents' Pyjamas, Newest Stripes.....	from 8/11	

**Another Reduction for the Artisan.**

BLUE JEAN JACKETS AND OVERALLS, 5/6. YANKEES, 5/11. COMBINATIONS, 10/6. BLUE JACKETS AND OVERALLS, 6/11 and 6/6. YANKEES, 6/11 and 7/6. COMBINATIONS, 11/6 and 12/6.

## CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

**Hillsborough Co-operative Party.**  
 The Hillsborough Co-operative Party is already preparing its programme for next winter. Wireless and gramophone concerts are to be introduced, as well as the usual social evenings. Since the constitution, every one of the sub-committees have met and formulated their policy. The propaganda sub-committee, consisting of a number of the club captains and officials in the division—held a very useful meeting at the Institute recently. A number of district social meeting-gatherings were arranged with a view to bringing together the polling district captains and officials, not only for social purposes, but to discuss details of organisation, registration work, &c.

**Hillsborough Institute Fellowship.**  
 The Hillsborough Co-operative Fellowship have arranged a trip to London for Whit-Tuesday, May 12, leaving L.M.S. Station 6.35 a.m. Fare (reserved coach) 15s. Amongst the places to be visited are St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, the Mint, National Gallery, House of Commons, and Westminster Abbey.

**Whit-Tuesday Outing.**  
 The Hillsborough Co-operative Party have also arranged an outing for Whit-Tuesday to Whitehouse's Farm, Bitley Edge. Party will meet at 10.30 a.m., at the Institute. Visitors must bring their own provisions. Arrangements will be made for hot water and milk to be supplied at the farm. Sports, games, &c., will be arranged by the committee.

**Presentation to Mr. W. E. Poppleton.**  
 On the occasion of the Hillsborough Institute Choral Society's concert and dance, held Tuesday, May 15th, Mr. W. E. Poppleton (the late choir-master) was presented with a case of pipes and a tobacco pouch. Mr. E. Manton (the oldest member of the choir) made the presentation and paid a very high tribute to Mr. Poppleton's fine service to the Institute, reminding the audience that Mr. Poppleton was the first choir-master, and had done a good deal to consolidate the educational and social work carried on under co-operative auspices in the Hillsborough district. Mr. Poppleton thanked those present for the hearty and happy way in which they had collaborated with him in his work, and expressed the hope that business ties would be somewhat loosened in the near future, so that he could renew his active work amongst Hillsborough co-operators. Over 200 people attended the concert and dance, concert items being given by various members of the choir. Music for the dancing by Mrs. Andrews and Mr. J. Berry.

**The Junior Co-operatives.**  
 The inaugural dance of the new junior section was held in the Hillsborough Institute on Saturday, May 11th. There was a splendid attendance to hear Mr. Alexander's short address on "The Aim and Purpose of the New Junior Section." Nearly 200 of those present, including a committee meeting has since been held and a constitution is being drawn up, also a full programme of social, educational, and political meetings. The next public meeting will be held in the council room at the Mount Pleasant Hall, on July 5th, when Councillor J. A. Longden will be the principal speaker.

**School at "Birchfield."**  
 Arrangements are now well in hand for the two-days' school to be held at "Birchfield." Win Hill Holiday House, Hope, Derbyshire, Saturday and Sunday, June 16th and 17th. Three lectures are to be given. Mr. Ballard will speak on

"Co-operative Political Organisation of Young People." Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., will lecture on "Co-operation and the State" and "Co-operation and the Municipality." Places are being booked up rapidly. There are still a few vacancies for students—members of intending members of the new junior section. Booking fee of 2s. 6d. should accompany application.

Co-operators desiring to join the new junior section will be furnished with full particulars upon application to the party office, 17, Bank-street.


**Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operators.**  
 The Sheffield and Ecclesall Section of the Co-operative Party held a very successful meeting in the Guild-room, Cemetery-road, on Thursday, May 3rd.

The section has been considering the national and local constitution clause by clause. After giving careful attention to the details, they have sent a recommendation to the central executive which should assist in keeping the local organisation in closer touch with the central committee. The next meeting will be held in the Guild-room, Cemetery-road, on June 7th, when Councillor A. Barton will speak on "The Effect of the 1928 Budget on Sheffield Rates." All members of the Sheffield and Ecclesall Society are given a cordial invitation. Secretary, Mr. Frank Palmer, 26, Folds-crescent, Abbey-lane, Sheffield.

**Sheffield and Ecclesall Women's Section Trip to London.**  
 The Sheffield and Ecclesall Women's Section have organised a trip to London, which includes a visit to the House of Commons. Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P.,

and other members have arranged to take the party round the House. In all probability the women will also pay a visit to the C.W.S. tea-blending factory—one of the largest, if not the largest, in the United Kingdom. Between sixty and seventy members have promised to take part in the trip, which is to be made on Thursday, June 28th. Secretary, Mrs. Billam, 29, Mitchell-street.

**Hillsborough Women's Section Summer Excursion.**  
 The Hillsborough Women's Section of the Co-operative Party have arranged a trip to Scarborough, to take place early in July. Arrangements are being made and special saloons will be reserved. The Women's Section held a successful dance at the Institute on May 10th, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the summer excursion fund.



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FULL DIVIDEND ON ALL PURCHASES.

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 Kirkbridge Road we have  
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 Coats, and Dresses.



### Three-piece Repp Costume

as illustrated, in Navy and  
 Red, or Beige and  
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 Worth 31 Guinea.



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### All our Large Branches

have a charming array of  
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A large selection of Coats  
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Owing to the practice which all our Branches have developed of selling popular underwear and hosiery at advertised prices, we now do a large turnover in the following—

"Mollie" and "Vednie" Underwear, "Three Queens," "Three Kests," "Three Belles," and "Three Fairies" Hosiery. See our Special Purchase of "Three Queens" Hosiery. Perfect goods, 12/8 shoes, post paid, as illustrated, 3/6 per pair. (Only 70 dozen at this price).

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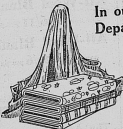
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MONTHLY - - ONE PENNY

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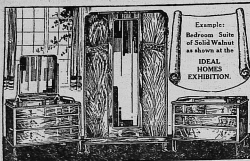
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SMART STYLISH TWEEDS, and all the NEW SHADES of FLANNELS at prices from 55/-

SUITS TO MEASURE. Cut and made on the premises.

### Ready-to-wear Sports Wear.

TROUSERS. Reliable Qualities in Men's Flannel, 9/11, 12/6, 14/11, in all Greys. 12/6 and 15/11, in Sand, wide legs or usual.

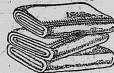
D.B. BLUE BLAZERS, 15/11, 18/11, 21/-.

PLUS FOUR SUITS from 57/6 to 85/-, in all the NEW SHADES. Perfect Fitting.

Don't be without a dependable  
**RAINCOAT,**  
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The Newest Shapes in SOFT FELTS, from 5/11. CAPS from 1/11. BOWLERS from 7/6. All guaranteed to give satisfaction.



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BLANKETS WILL COST YOU MORE IN THE AUTUMN OWING TO THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN WOOL PRICES.

All-Wool Blankets - 7lbs. weight  
now sold at 26/11 per pair, will be 32/6 in the Autumn.

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now sold at 29/6 per pair, will be 38/6 in the Autumn.

If you are likely to require Blankets  
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