



THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY MANIFESTO.

PROGRAMME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

BASED ON LONG BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND INSPIRED WITH CO-OPERATIVE IDEALISM.

The New Programme of the Co-operative Party, which will be considered in detail at the National Conference at Easter, has now been distributed to the Co-operative Societies and Parties throughout the country. It has been favourably reviewed by Mr. Hamilton Fyfe in "Reynolds's Illustrated News," and is now under discussion at Co-operative Meetings all over the country.

"The National Co-operative Party is obviously destined to make an important, and possibly decisive, contribution to the politics of the twentieth century" (says the Executive in the preamble to the new policy). What the contribution will be is conditioned by three main influences—

1. The Co-operative Movement, which gave the Co-operative Party birth, is an organisation of consumers—the first and only such organisation.
2. It has drawn its membership almost exclusively from the working class.
3. It stands for the complete transformation of society from an individualistic to a co-operative basis.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In seeking this transformation, the Co-operative Movement has so far put its theories into practice through its voluntary trading organisations of consumers and producers. This economic basis of the Co-operative Movement places the Co-operative Party in a favourable position compared with other political organisations. Past Co-operative practice has led to the creation of an administrative and governing personnel with a tradition that combines business capacity and responsibility with social idealism. On the one hand Co-operators, drawn mainly from the working class, have shared to the full the workers' resentment against economic privation and insecurity; on the other hand, compelled to build up their economic structure in a world of competition, they have achieved a high level of efficiency in the technique of production and marketing, and also in that of insurance, banking, and overseas trade.

Thus the Co-operative Movement has attained just that balance between theory and practice, by which it is enabled to make decisions calculated to ensure swift progress while avoiding the dangers that follow in the wake of ill-informed judgment.

RECOGNISED POLITICAL MOUTHPIECE.

For nearly a century the Co-operative Movement has been pursuing the work begun by the Rochdale Pioneers in 1844; but not until 1917 did the Movement take the decision to enter politics. Under the stress of war-time conditions profiteering interests not only exploited the nation's extremity, but were actually protected by the Government of the day, which, on the other hand, lost no opportunity of discriminating against the organised consumers' movement.

Therefore the Co-operative Congress resolved to mobilise the political strength of consumers, and for this purpose formed the Co-operative Movement had been politically

neutral, and it was not surprising that some Co-operators should view its new departure with misgivings. These misgivings have been dispelled by the success of the Co-operative Party, which has now the largest affiliated membership of any political organisation.

Thus the Co-operative Party is the recognised political mouthpiece of the organised consumers of Great Britain, who for the first time find themselves pursuing the means of making their views heard in the councils of the nation.

THE LARGEST BUSINESS IN THE STATE.

Behind the Co-operative Party stands the great Co-operative Movement, the power of which is the guarantee of the party's future expansion.

The Co-operative Movement is primarily a federation of some 1,250 retail societies, embracing in all six million members. Most of these are heads of families, so that the Movement now comprises not less than one-third of the British population. Behind the retail societies, again, stand the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, which merchant, manufacture, finance, insure, import, and export goods in bulk and act as the collective agent for the retail societies. Statistical tables show that the Co-operative Movement has now become the largest business in the State, affording remarkable testimony to the results that may be achieved through the application of the Co-operative plan to industry. But the ramifications of the Co-operative Movement are wider even than statistics indicate. The Movement is establishing its own Press, and it has created a formidable social organisation of Men's and Women's Guilds, Children's Circles, and association that promote a wide range of cultural and resthetic activities. No other organisation has yet attracted to itself so large a proportion of the population; and to-day the rate of growth of co-operation far exceeds that of other democratic movements.

Six million members are equal partners in this vast business, the economic power of which, with its appended social favour, is focused through the Co-operative Union.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

The aim of the Co-operative Party is to build up the Co-operative Commonwealth, a State of which the Co-operative Party, in submitting its programme, does so with the intention of arousing in the minds of six million Co-operators, and of their own accomplishments, and a faith that a new economic system can be built on the Co-operative plan.

NATIONAL POWER BOARD.

After reviewing the causes of post-war unemployment, the Report goes on to state that some "essential services" are more ripe than others for public ownership, and in this category it would place Power and Fuel, Transport and Water services. In connection with the former the Co-operative Party demands legislation to establish a National Power Board charged with the acquisition of all existing undertakings and their organisation into a complete national power service to bring cheap current within the reach of the entire community. The party would also bring Gas within the scope of this Power Board. Oil, too, as a fuel, and as motive power, would come under the National Power Board, which would also establish a subsidiary import Board to control the whole of the supply of oil to the British market and its distribution therein. The "semi-derelict" coal industry would also be rehabilitated as a result of this line of action.

TRANSPORT.

On the matter of Transport the party proposes the establishment of a National Transport Board charged with the acquisition of all British railways, air lines, public road services, and waterways. The method of obtaining control are detailed in the programme.

AGRICULTURE.

The Co-operative Party repudiates tariffs and subsidies as "remedies" for Agricultural depression. Tariffs and subsidies involve taxation of the consumer; they remove the producer's incentive to be efficient; they react adversely on export trade; they open the way for political corruption.

The party claims that Co-operative methods afford the best and most certain solution of domestic agricultural problems, and proposes that participation in some form of Co-operative marketing be made a statutory condition of farmers receiving any of those forms of State benefit they now enjoy; as, for example, relief from local rates.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE COMMODITY SOCIETIES.

The Co-operative Party would create National Co-operative Commodity Societies in which producers and consumers would participate under conditions governing by the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. The necessary capital for this sort of development could easily be provided by the Co-operative Societies themselves. The Consumers' Societies could act as receivers and take responsibility for grading and storage; whilst on the manufacturing side the C.W.S. is perfectly adapted for enterprises like the making of butter and cheese. In

short, the party believes that "the consumer holds the key, and the door to rural prosperity" which is an arrangement between the producers and the organisations of consumers. In no case would the party agree to subsidise to any industry unless public ownership was the objective, and was given in proportion to any subsidies that may be granted.

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY.

The party realising the problem of both drought and flood with regard to our Water supply, advocates the creation of a Joint National and Municipal Water and Drainage Board.

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND HOME TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

This matter is dealt with in detail in the programme on lines that will make possible a greater expansion of industry. In this connection the party advocates the establishment of Home Trade Development Councils with a view to securing the home market wherever possible without the use of tariffs in any shape or form. The task of co-ordinating the retail and productive sides of British industry could be tackled effectively by such a council giving adequate representation to the Co-operative Movement itself.

FINANCE.

In a final statement dealing with the effects of Finance on this problem, details of which cannot be given here, the party regards it as a vital necessity that the Bank of England should be made responsible to Parliament; that industry should exist to subservise the needs of consumers, and Finance should subservise the needs of industry. Old ways have failed; new ways must be tried. The Co-operative Party is submitting a programme, confident that on well-ordered Co-operative lines lies the way to a solution of our economic difficulties.

MR. ALEXANDER AMONGST HIS PEOPLE.

First Lord Explains Naval Pact.

The Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Governed two crowded meetings on Friday, March 13th, Councillor Alec Laing, J.P., presided at the Walkley meeting, held at the St. Mary's Parochial Hall, when Mr. Alexander spoke for an hour and ten minutes with particular reference to the Naval Pact and the Indian question. He also dealt with the Government's policy of Social Reform. A similar speech was delivered at the Rutland Hall, Neepsend, under the chairmanship of Councillor (Mr.) J. A. Longden. At this meeting a number of questions were asked and satisfactorily answered.

SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL.

HOW LABOUR HAS REDUCED
RATE ARREARS

FROM £419,000 TO £70,000.

The meeting of the Sheffield City Council on March 24th was unusually lengthy, but it produced little in the way of constructive criticism from Alderman's opponents.

When Alderman T. H. Watkins presented his financial budget the leader of the opposition, Alderman A. J. Blanchard, said the same little piece that he always recites on such occasions—a futile condemnation of the "growing expenditure."

Alderman Watkins stated that there was a reduction in the estimates of £4,557 on last year, the total amount required being £5,007,946.

During the year, he said, there had been a good supply of money, and the rate of interest on mortgage loans had been reduced from 4½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. Borrowing at the right moment was important, and the committee had paid especial attention to this.

The collection of the general rate continued to be satisfactory, and old debts were being gradually paid off. The amount now outstanding was only £50,000 as compared with £419,000 in 1920.

The amount required for the current year had been £5,072,956, and the estimated amount raised in rates was £5,082,650, leaving a surplus of £10,694. This surplus had been taken into account for 1921, and the total amount to be provided during the next financial year was £5,067,649.

Estimated increases in expenditure were: £1,768 for the City Hall, £13,000 for housing, £3,887 for the Welfare of the Blind, £4,500 for baths, £4,083 for cleaning, £28,257 for highways and sewerage, £2,042 for libraries, £5,959 for parks, £1,674 for police, £160 for lighting, while the estimated reductions were £2,719 for education and £24,214 for public assistance.

Reconstruction Schemes.

Alderman Watkins made an effective reply to critics of the Labour Party's housing plan by pointing out that the new scheme had been limited in the main to expenditure on housing and reconstruction schemes in connection with sanitary affairs.

It was estimated that in connection with works in progress, a sum of £2,116,225 would be required, of which £1,242,820 was in respect of rate funds, and £868,399 in respect of trading departments.

The amount of the Government grant in connection with the Local Government Act was £255,000, the details of which were £131,166 less in rates, £120,102 less in grants, and £3,732 new money.

With regard to the loans raised by the late Board of Guardians, the amount paid in interest and repayment in 1920 and 1921 was £1,000,000 and £1,000,000, but in future the amount would be reduced to £60,000 a year.

Alderman Watkins called attention to a very important fact that he had not received much publicity, but it had a very great effect on the financial affairs of the city, when he said that in 1920 the policy followed by the Guardians of borrowing money ceased, and the whole of the cost was born by the rates. He recommended that the rates for the year should be:—

Sheffield, 17s. in the pound; Ecclesall, 16s. 6d.; Handsworth, 16s. 11d.; Tinsley (non-differential), 15s. 6d.; Tinsley (late Brinsworth), 15s. 3d.; Bradfield, 14s. 2d.; Ecclesfield (non-differential), 14s.; and Ecclesfield (areas 2 and 3), 14s. 2d.

The Old, Old, Story.

Alderman Blanchard, leader of the opposition, almost at once declared himself defeated, and said that he had no intention of moving an amendment, giving as his excuse the plea that the amendment he moved last year was defeated by a solid clear majority. A further statement of his position would

have been placed before the Council if he had admitted frankly that he had no constructive amendment to offer.

He accused the Labour Party, as usual, of paying little regard to the trials of the city, and delighting in making the future of Sheffield appear as black as possible.

He spoke very speciously of cutting expenditure, without, however, giving the Council the benefit of his advice on how to reduce the Corporation costs in any concrete instance.

Councillor E. Gandy (Labour) accused Alderman Blanchard of having repeated the same arguments that he had used in former years. It was easy to talk about cutting down expenditure, but it was not so easy to give details.

The Real Explanation.

The debate at this point was enlivened by a little duel in which Alderman Blanchard was not quite as successful as his party might have wished.

Councillor Gandy was explaining how the arrears of rates have gradually been reduced during the last five years, when Alderman Blanchard, who had been giving a little anxiety, interposed with the remark that the reduction was due to the landlords and the compounding system.

Councillor Gandy was explaining how able recollect that Alderman Blanchard had only told him the truth. In 1920 the old Citizens' Party had tried to revert to compounding, but had been unable to do so because the landlords had objected.

Councillor Neal Answered.

Councillor Arthur Neal declared that the change in the leadership of the City Council had nothing to do with the stopping of the Guardians from borrowing money. They ceased because the Conservative Government said there was no more money to borrow, and that they must pay some back.

Very neatly Alderman E. Rowlinson suggested that both Councillor Cunningham and Councillor Neal had directed their speeches to Alderman Blanchard. He (Mr. Rowlinson) had never said a word against the Guardians for borrowing money, but what he did say was that just before the Labour Party came into power the Government stopped the borrowing, and the Labour Party had to make itself responsible for the repayment.

The Beuchief Purchase—Some Doubts Expressed.

The decision to pay £50,000 for 166 acres of land at Beuchief was challenged on the ground that the price was too high, but the Government had no purchase be not confirmed was heavily defeated.

Councillor W. Bennett, the architect-member of the Council, declared that the city was spending £50,000 it could not afford, and Councillor Froggatt said he would like the price was seen again.

The chairman of the Estates Committee, Alderman C. W. Gascoigne, remarked that some of the opponents of the purchase had seemed to have forgotten the fact that the land was already leased by the Corporation. There was a steady increase in the number of people using the golf course, which was making a profit of £50 a year; but they were faced with the fact that in two years' time the lease would run out. They would then have to lease the area, or part with the course.

They had been negotiating for the purchase for two years, and they had not completed their negotiations in any party spirit. The price of £50,000 was the lowest the land could be bought for, and if they had not pay it they their chance would go altogether.

A Business Deal.

He characterized Councillor Bennett's plea for the money to be spent on housing as an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the Council. Councillor

DO YOU SUFFER
from FOOT PAINS?

Serious foot pains are warnings of more serious foot weaknesses to come. Do not ignore these danger signals. Consult a qualified Foot Expert, who will be able to detect the cause of your foot trouble, and save you from needless pain.

Call in at
THE ARCADE
and let our Foot
Expert advise you.

He will demonstrate the corrective treatment of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies, and the way you can obtain lasting foot comfort.



Dr. Scholl's New Double Air Cushion, with special relief, all-elastic, leather, and rubber. Also in extra sizes. New improved quantity per packet, 1/6.



Dr. Scholl's New Foot Support, with special relief, all-elastic, leather, and rubber. Also in extra sizes. New improved quantity per packet, 1/6.

THE FOOT TEST
reveals your
foot troubles

The Foot Test is the scientific examination of your feet by means of pedobarth plots. These reveal the cause of your particular foot trouble, thereby aiding the Foot Expert in his analysis. And whatever your foot trouble may be, there is a Dr. Scholl Foot Comfort Appliance or Remedy for it immediately and lasting relief. Let the Foot Expert examine your feet and advise you—Free and without obligation.

COME IN FOR
FREE FOOT
TEST

BOOT DEPARTMENT,

Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited.

Bennett knew perfectly well that if the amendment was passed there would not be a penny more spent on housing; it would only mean that the golf course would go out of use.

The income, he added, would balance the expenditure, and there was no question of throwing money away.

A Progressive Supports Labour.

Councillor J. E. Bennett (Progressive) was with the majority party, and said they were not concerned with what the present owner had paid for the estate, but what it was worth to them. "In ten years' time we shall be glad we have bought this piece of land," he said.

The offer to present the historic Beuchief Abbey to the Corporation was made by Councillor Frank Crumshaw and his son, Mr. F. M. Crumshaw, subject to two conditions—(1) As Church of England services had been held there for several centuries, they should be continued, and the Abbey should not be used for any other purpose; (2) that the right of burial in the Abbey and the Abbey grounds should be reserved to the donors.

The offer was accepted with the reservation that the matter be referred to the Lord Mayor's Advisory Committee for consideration of the conditions. Readers of the "Co-operator" will be interested to know that the Abbey was built as a penance for sin by one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket.

Why Work Goes Out of City. Alderman A. J. Bailey, the chairman of the Tramways Committee, drew attention by a number of contracts. He pointed out that his committee was always a purchaser for sin by one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket.

but in connection with certain work now given out it had been found impossible to obtain a tender from a single Sheffield firm.

The orders, he continued, involved a sum of £16,644, and the "little bit" that Sheffield manufacturers were allowed to take on in connection with which they had not bargained their rights away, amounted to only £3,447. This was the effect of rationalization, he said; there must have been some voluntary giving away of work to other places. Sheffield could do all the work and find done it for more than twenty-five years, yet to-day, with all the willingness of the Tramways Committee to give the work to the city, they could not obtain a single tender, owing to some scheme of the employers.

NETHER EDGE LABOUR PARTY.

The Nether Edge Labour Party continues to increase its membership and its usefulness in that area. In addition to its ordinary meetings they recently entertained the Sheffield Labour Women's Advisory Council to a tea and social. The occasion was a good one, and the Labour women of Sheffield and district were introduced to a flourishing Labour Party that has worked up a successful organization in a very difficult area.

We are asked to remind all Socialists in the district of a whist drive and dance which is to be held in the Nether Edge Hall on Thursday, April 24th, commencing 7.30 p.m. Admission: Whist drive, 2s.; dance, 1s. 6d.

Secretary: Mr. William J. Bessler, 54, Parbury-road.

April, 1931.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

There is nothing to equal
the friendly warmth of a

**COAL
FIRE!**

We supply **HOUSE COAL**
of a high standard of quality,
from reab & Pils, either in Tons
or Bags.

SATISFACTION is
guaranteed to every customer,
while the Dividend returned
makes our values
UNBEATABLE.

**BURN CO-OP
COAL!**

PRESENT PRICES.

TONS.	Yen.
Best Quality . . .	37/-
H. H. Cobble's . . .	37/-
Superior Quality . . .	35/6
S. Yorks. Nuts . . .	35/6
No. 1 Quality . . .	35/6
Delivered Free within 3 miles of Depot.	
BAGS.	Yen.
Good Quality . . .	1/9

Weekly Deliveries in all Districts.
March 21st, 1931.

**SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED**

Men's & Youths' High-Grade Footwear

THE
"BLANDFORD" BRAND
WALKING, TENNIS, CRICKET, BOWLS,
GOLF, FOOTBALL.

Every Pair
Guaranteed.



Stipes and
Substitutes to Suit
all Outfits.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Midland Boot Manufacturers
LIMITED,
WELLINGTONBOURGH.

LEICESTER "SELF-HELP"
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING
SOCIETY, 1, Darford Rd., Leicester.

Manufacturers of all kinds
of "SELF-HELP" Brand.
LADIES & GIRLS' BOOTS & SHOES.

TRADE UNIONISTS EMPLOYED. All
Work done in Sheffield. Profits divided
between Labour, Capital, and Customers.
Ask for your "Self-HELP" Brand.
"SELF-HELP" Brand.

**CLEANER, BIGGER, AND BETTER
DEVELOPED CHILDREN TO-DAY.**

ENCOURAGING REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE:
DANGERS OF CHILD RHEUMATISM.

ALDERMAN W. BANCROFT, the chairman of the School Medical Service Committee, in introducing the School Medical Officer's report to the Education Committee, drew attention to the enormous development in this particular social service. Every child is submitted to routine medical inspection three times during its school life, he said. Children who do not come within the age-groups are inspected, if necessary, at the time of the doctor's visit, and any child may be sent to the school clinic for examination on fixed days during the week by teachers, nurses, parents, attendance officers, or by school doctors themselves. Thus, no school child need suffer without receiving proper medical attention, so comprehensive is the School Medical Service.

Quoting from the report, Alderman Bancroft said it indicated that the service is still expanding and developing gradually, but, more important still, it shows that the health of the school child is being improved constantly.

The total attendances at the clinics were 334,967, which showed an increase of nearly 30,000 on the total of the previous year. On the question of nutrition, the Alderman quoted the Medical Officer as saying: "It is a matter of common observation that children to-day were bigger and better developed than they were twenty years ago" in spite of the difficult times through which their parents were passing. Alderman Bancroft mentioned the School Meals in this connection.

Rheumatism.

He dealt at some length with the existence of rheumatism amongst children, the Medical Officer having stated that he felt the subject called for more than a passing word. It appears that rheumatism amongst children is responsible for a great deal of invalidism and in some cases for early death. Arrangements have been made in London, Bristol, and Birmingham for special recovery homes. The Sheffield committee has now arranged a joint meeting with the Health Committee to consider the whole question. Alderman Bancroft drew attention to a remark by Sir George Newman who stated that heart disease was responsible

for 100,000 deaths per year, and that 30,000 of these cases could be said to have originated with rheumatism.

More Cleanliness.

Alderman Bancroft paid a glowing tribute to the work of the school nurses, and in this connection showed that in the cleanliness survey the total number of examinations made by the nurses was nearly 30,000 more than in the previous year. The number of children found with verminous heads was less by 700, while the total number of children found to be unclean at some time during the year showed a decline of more than 1,250.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The work of the Ophthalmic Clinic spectacles were prescribed at this clinic for 1,699 children during the year; 663 others were prescribed at the hospitals and elsewhere. Of these 2,362 were provided free of cost to the parents, whilst 400 were supplied at a reduced rate.

Children who have to wear glasses are reported to the head teachers to ensure their careful and constant supervision.

Bants Green Open-Air School.

The beneficial effects of the open-air school were also dwelt upon by the Alderman. Again Sir George Newman is quoted as saying that every school should in practice be an open-air school. Apart from their value as a curative agency, open-air schools have a definite place on the preventive side, helping to teach parents, as well as children, the value of fresh air, sunlight, and a healthy way of living.

During the period under review the Bents Green Open-Air School has been opened. This differs from the two other open-air schools, in that it provides for the reception of fifty children in residence at the school, boys and girls in alternate years, as well as for one hundred day scholars. The result of the experiment, stated the Alderman, has been that the committee is better able to judge the effect of a well-cared-for, disciplined life on a delicate child. The Medical Officer states: "I report from the head teachers of the schools to which many of the girls have

returned, and these are very gratifying, giving evidence, as they do, of the marked benefit, physical and mental, which is to be ascribed to their stay at Bents Green. It is perhaps too soon," states the Medical Officer, "to give a definite statement about this school, but it is not too early to say, that many of the children have improved physically to a degree which was least expected, and whose expectations. The improvement in other ways in many of the girls who have had more than a short stay in the residential school cannot be measured, and must be seen to be appreciated at its full value. It can be said, without hesitation, however, that the committee and its staff, who started on this work with great hopes and expectations, have found those hopes realized to the full. Life in the residential school, with its healthy environment, has resulted in a veritable transformation in not a few of the girls, both big and small alike." Careful observations and records which were kept at Bents Green show that the average gain of weight for the girls in residence during the first three months of the year under winter conditions was nearly 15 lbs. Comparing with this, the average gain of the children in the day open-air schools, for a period of approximately nine months, has for some years been found to be between 6 and 7 lbs.

As the report paid a tribute to the parents and teachers who were collaborating with the volunteer bodies in the care of delicate children, the Alderman drew special attention to this aspect of the work.

Parents' Increased Interest.

The proportion of parents who come to see the school doctor when their children are examined has grown very much. This year, at the inspections of the infants, 89 per cent. of the parents came; in the junior group the percentage was 78.2, and in the seniors' 56.6. "The school nurses," said the Alderman, "and the school teacher play an important part in the moulding of the character of the volunteer day school child," and he thanked them for their hearty co-operation in the work of the committee.

There are 122 names on the special register for epileptic children. They are kept under observation by the school doctors, and many are subsequently able to attend the elementary schools.

Nursery School.

The result of the Nursery School is indicated by one extract from the report: "There are a few children from very poor homes who have already made marked progress—they are much brighter, have gained weight, and have learned clean habits. With the different environment they have changed from miserable apathetic children to bright helpful ones."

Councillor Arthur Neal offered his thanks and appreciation to Alderman Bancroft for the earnestness and enthusiasm with which he presided over this very important committee. The few facts mentioned only touch a fringe of the vastness of its work.

**KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD
MANUFACTURERS LTD**

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY
BYRON STREET, EAST KIRBY, NOTTINGHAM

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

Every Co-operator should give these
goods a trial. Sure to give satisfac-
tion. Made under the best conditions
and applied at Year Class Stores.

ASK FOR
ASHFIELD BRAND
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ELECTRICITY

THE MODERN
AND SAFE WAY
FOR LIGHTING,
HEATING, and
COOKING IN
YOUR HOME.

SO CHEAP
YOU
CANNOT
AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT
IT—ASK NOW.

**CITY OF SHEFFIELD
ELECTRIC SUPPLY DEPT.,**
Offices & Showrooms: Commercial Street.
Telephone: 20014.

BRITAIN'S LEAD IN WORLD PEACE.

MR. ALEXANDER TELLS HOW DREAM OF THE PEOPLES HAS BEEN BROUGHT NEARER TO REALITY.

1931 WILL BE CRITICAL FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE. SO WROTE VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD IN THE COLUMNS OF "REYNOLDS'S" A FEW SHORT WEEKS AGO.

Everywhere he saw signs that the peoples of the earth want peace. But nowhere were there signs of vigorous statesmanship giving effect to the people's desire.

On Monday of last week the situation changed. Mr. Arthur Henderson (Foreign Secretary) and Mr. A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty) had made a dramatic descent on Paris.

From there they took the road to Rome. Speculation surrounded their movements. Then came the announcement that France and Italy had reached agreement on naval parity, that the Three-Power Treaty effected by the London Conference of 1930 was about to become a Five-Power Treaty.

And Europe, the heavy shadow of impending armaments rivalry lifted, breathed freer again.

"REYNOLDS'S" SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

"WHAT does the French-Italian agreement mean?" I asked the First Lord of the Admiralty in the quietness of his room at the House of Commons.

"It means," replied Mr. Alexander, "that an armaments race as deadly as that which preceded the Great War has been stopped."

"It means that the greatest obstacles in the way of disarmament—the technical problems of naval armaments—have been swept away."

"It means that the Disarmament Conference to be held early next year will meet in an atmosphere of co-operation, instead of an atmosphere of distrust, and with the vital principle of armament limitation and reduction accepted by five sovereign Powers."

The First Lord smiled happily as he drew at his pipe. The qualities of concentration and power to master detail, which had raised him from the obscurity of a clerkship in a local education authority to the responsibility of "political watchdog" over the interests of six million Co-operative consumers,

had been applied successfully in the wider service of the State.

Then he sketched, gravely, graphically, the position which existed in Europe up to a few days ago.

"The story," he said, "goes back to the Geneva Conference of 1927, which France and Italy attended, but in which they did not take part."

"That Conference failed. Since then we have been working strenuously to secure agreement among the principal Naval Powers on the question of relative naval strengths."

HAD BECOME CRITICAL.

"And now we come to the London Treaty of 1930. That Treaty indicated progress. For the first time in history it laid down a basis of negotiation covering all classes of naval armaments. Unfortunately, it failed to secure the adhesion of France and Italy."

"So long as France and Italy remained outside the Treaty there was a menace to the other Powers, in accord with Article 21 of the Treaty, might have to increase their naval programmes to safeguard their own interests."

"The further position was given by the French naval programme was governed by Statute, which took a very long view, ahead of their requirements. Indeed, it made towards a certain goal by about 1942. And for the last five years Italy has been building in relation to the buildings of France."

"The position had become critical when Mr. Henderson and I intervened. Had France and Italy persisted in their programmes, a difficult position would have been created for the General Disarmament Conference."

Happily, neither France nor Italy desired to enter an armaments race.

WHAT MUSSOLINI SAID.

Here Mr. Alexander paid tribute to the courtesy and tact of M. Briand and M. Dussaut in Paris, and Signor Mussolini, Signor Grandi, and Signor Siriani in Rome. He described how at a dinner later, on the eve of the British delegation's return to Paris, Signor Mus-

lini—"a quiet-voiced man of great words that gave promise of new hope for world peace." "I see no difficulties." "What saving can the British Government anticipate from the new agreement?" "I asked."

"It is not a question of how much we will save immediately, but of how much we won't require to spend," Mr. Alexander explained. "If our negotiations are endorsed by the other Powers, and the Dominions, the work of the Naval Conference of 1930 will have been completed. None of the Powers will have occasion to resort to Article 21 and undertake naval building outside the limits already agreed."

FUTURE CONFIDENCE.

"Then agreement on limitation of naval armaments should facilitate theference on land and air armaments."

"We can look forward with confidence, therefore, to the nations of the world pursuing a policy of armament limitation by mutual agreement, and I feel much satisfaction from the lead this country has given by its willingness to consider limitation and reduction in our most vital defensive arm."

On our way out we met a distinguished journalist recently returned from a foreign tour. He summed up the Foreign Secretary's and the First Lord's achievement in the words: "You have uprooted and destroyed a stick of dynamite in Central Europe."



Students at the one-day school held at the Monieroffe House, under the auspices of the Sheffield Labour Women's Advisory Council. The students were entertained by the Nether Edge Labour Party Women's Section.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

For all your
**Spring
Cleaning
requisites**

visit our *Hardware Basement.*

ENAMELWARE,	POLISHES,	BUCKETS,
ALUMINIUM,	In great variety	WOODWARE,
CAST and	at Rockbottom	CROCKERY,
GALVANISED	prices.	GLASSWARE,
GOODS, MOPS,	BRUSHES,	TINWARE.

Call and examine our great selection and see the remarkable value we offer.

We have an entirely New Stock of
**Prams and Cycles,
Carpets, Linos,
and Furniture.**

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

C HIRE PURCHASE TERMS BY ARRANGEMENT.

Particulars from

the Furnishing Dept.



**Sensible Shopping
Saves Money.**

Wise woman has learned the common-sense way of buying. Shopping at the Co-operative Stores means saving in more ways than one.

You get the dividend. You save as you spend, for each time you buy, a share of the profits goes to your account.

Then you can buy C.W.S. goods at the Stores. C.W.S. goods are clean and pure. You get healthy living and save doctors' bills when you buy C.W.S. goods.

SHOP AT THE CO-OP. AND
SAY "C.W.S."

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

Sheffield and Ecclesall.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Party held a successful meeting in the Cemetery-road Guild-room recently, (reading address on "India," followed by keen discussion.

The annual social is to be held in the Pantheon Hall, Ecclesall-road, on Monday, March 30th, when Mr. A. Houldar (organiser of the party) will give a short address.

On Monday, April 13th, Councilors (Mr. J. A. Longden (chairman of the party) is to speak on "Municipal Administration."

Secretary: Mr. G. H. Green, 17, Slate-street.

The S. and E. Women's Section meetings, held in the Mount Palmer U.M.C., Wellington street, Thursdays, at 3 p.m. are closing April 2nd and 9th for the Easter holidays, and will reopen on the 16th with a social. On April 23rd, Mrs. J. Burton will give an address on "Nursing Tasks"; on the 30th, Miss L. Harford (secretary, Sheffield Council of Social Services) will speak.

Secretary: Mrs. J. Billam, 59, Mitchell-street.

Attercliffe.

The Attercliffe Divisional Co-operative Party held their monthly meeting at Tinsley on March 3rd, when Councilor W. C. Robinson gave an interesting address on "Housing." Councilor Robinson is one of the best-informed of our public representatives on this question, and dealt in detail with the estate developments, and compared the types of houses built under the auspices of the "Citizens" Association and those now

being erected under the Labour Party. He also outlined the future schemes whereby an average of 2,250 houses per annum are to be erected, and another 500 under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

A further meeting was held at the Attercliffe Institute on March 24th, at which the new programme of the National Co-operative Party was considered.

Hillborough.

The Hillborough Co-operative Party holds weekly meetings in the Institute guild-room every Thursday at 7-30 p.m. Programme for April includes play-reading, address by Alderman Barton, social (in the large-institute), April 3rd, and "Mock" Cutlers' Feast.

Secretary: Mr. F. L. Dunn, 85, Hallowmoor-road, Wisewood Estate.

The Hillborough Women's Section report a further increase of membership. The meetings held during March were all well attended. Councilor Minshall's address on "Prison Reform" was well received, whilst Councilor W. Tibbottson also interested the members on the work of the City Council, with particular reference to the Public Assistance Committee. A successful social was held on March 30th.

Programme for April includes Easter Monday raffle, 13th, address by Alderman Barton. On April 20th an innovation is being made in the way of a novelty afternoon. We are prohibited from giving the details here, but we can promise a highly-entertaining afternoon to all members and prospective members. The winter session will be concluded on the 27th, when Mr. A. Ballard (organiser of the party) will speak.

Neepsend.

The Neepsend Co-operative Party is continuing with its monthly meetings, at which public representatives give a detailed report of City Council work. At the meeting held on March 17th, Alderman Howitt gave an interesting account of the activities of both the City Council and the Education Committee. The Secretary reported a further increase under the voluntary membership scheme.

The Neepsend Men's Guild arranged a successful Amateur Parliament in the guild-room on Thursday, March 15th. Mr. J. W. Wright supplied the role of "Mr. Speaker," and other members of the guild took positions of the various Cabinet Ministers and Opposition Members. The "Bill" introduced was entitled "A Bill to Promote Adult Education." The debate revealed a keen interest in all matters connected with adult education.

The Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society's Choir, under the conductorship of Mr. J. Hinton, were responsible for a musical evening at the Institute on March 22nd. Programme included selections from "Faust" (Gounod), Miss Ebbel Barber, took "Margarita," Miss E. Baines "Seld," and Mr. Huntingdon "Mephistopheles." The male voices of the choir also gave several choruses and part songs. Alderman F. Tharves, who presided, gave a short address on "Music as an Aid to Fellowship." He paid a glowing tribute to the choir.

HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

PRESENTATION TO SHEFFIELD DIRECTOR.



Mr. J. HAGGALY, c i g h t i e t h birthday.

The president (Councilor A. Laing, J.P.), in a happy speech, proposed that the congratulations of his colleagues, be entered in the minutes. The event, Councilor Laing remarked, was unique in the society's history.

The toast, wishing their colleague "Many Happy Returns," was received by those present with vocal expressions of good fellowship, and a reading lamp was presented to Mr. Haggaley to mark the occasion.

Mr. William Rose (secretary) seconded the resolution of congratulations, and added a tribute to the character of Mr. Haggaley and his distinguished services on the board.

He responded to the good wishes which had been expressed, and, gifted with a marvellous and accurate memory, gave reminiscences of Sheffield, dating back seventy years, with a vivid word picture of the Arcade at Ecclesall-road, where he was born, actually on the site where the celebration of his birthday took place.

"OUR CIRCLE"
MONTHLY - ONE PENNY
A Clean and Popular Magazine for Young Folk. Full of Stories, Pictures, and Competitions.
Published by the National Co-operative Publishing Society Ltd., 2, Long Millers, Leicester.

Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
THE ARCADE, CEMETERY ROAD.
999999

The 1931 Spring Patterns
.....
are now to hand.

DURING the coming year our Values will surpass all past efforts. Make a point of seeing our Ranges before placing your Spring order.

SUITS to measure, in Tweeds, and Fancy Worsteds **50/-**

There is an all-round reduction in the prices of the New **READY-TO-WEAR** Attire for Men, Youths, Boys, and Kiddies. Usual high standard of Quality fully maintained.

NEW PRICES
FOR THE **Big 3 Blue Serge Suits**

For MEN—
55/-, 65/-, 75/-
For YOUTHS—
45/-, 52/6, 60/-
For BOYS—
32/6, 37/6, 45/-
SEE ARCADE WINDOWS.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT
FOR RAINCOATS is now open. See our Special New Spring Ranges. **LIGHT WEIGHT MACS.** Guaranteed **12/6**
WOOL GABARDINE from **29/6**

HATS AND CAPS.

1 SOFT FELLS, Heavy Snow Edn. **6/11**
1 BOWLERS, 2 1/2 Lined. **6/11**
1 CAPS, In the New Patterns. **2/6**

IN EVERY TIDY HOME

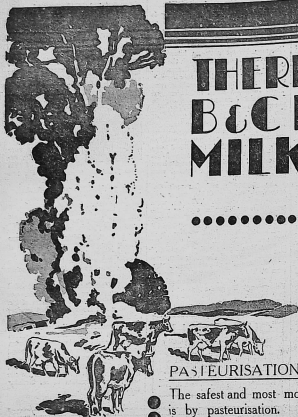
LADIES!
You must have an Overall that gives you Freedom.

An important point in buying an overall is the width in the skirt; unless it is ample cut you find that instead of giving freedom of movement it becomes a hinderance.

This is a point to which we have given careful attention, and you will find our overalls, in addition to being genuine value, are all that we claim them to be.

C.W.S. OVERALLS
IN MANY STYLES, from 1/6 EACH

Wholesale from **SHEFFIELD and ECCLESALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.**
DRAPERY DEPARTMENT,
NEW ARCADE EXTENSION :: ECCLESALL ROAD.



THERE'S HEALTH IN B & C PASTEURISED MILK

.....and dividend too

MILK is undoubtedly Nature's most perfect food, but it must be PURE, CLEAN milk. Milk that is safe from contamination and infection.

PASTEURISATION—the only perfect method.

The safest and most modern method to prevent this is by pasteurisation. This process does indeed transform milk into a perfect food, for while effectively destroying any harmful bacteria, it does not in any way affect the food value, whilst the natural flavour is retained. It is the whole milk—the milk the doctors favour.

B. & C. PASTEURISED MILK—the best . . .

It is the finest milk procurable—from the Derbyshire Dales—pasteurised by the most up-to-date machinery.

DELIVERED EITHER BOTTLED OR LOOSE TO YOUR DOOR.

. . . and the cheapest.

It is cheaper, too, because of the dividend allowed.

3d. per pint.

3d. on and from
April 1st.

- HERE IS A POINT
- By taking your milk supply from the Society for 12 months, you will receive an amount in Dividend equal to one month's FREE supply.
- SURELY WELL WORTH CONSIDERING.

A Post-card to the DAIRY MANAGER, Broughton Lane, Attercliffe, will ensure a regular supply—SEND TO-DAY!

BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED



Another view of the treatment stage, showing the Refiner.



Heating element, Cooling Machine, and Pasteuriser.



Early morning delivery of milk from the Derbyshire Dales.



View of Cooling Frame, where the milk is reduced to normal temperature.

DIVIDEND
LAST
1/8 HALF 1/8
YEAR
IN THE