



# WAR DEBT PAYMENTS. PLAIN WORDS TO AMERICANS.

## Right Hon. A. V. ALEXANDER'S STRIKING SPEECH.

We print below a verbatim report of Mr. Alexander's speech to the London Post of the American Legion. Mr. Alexander was a guest of honour at the dinner held in London on January 2nd.

The "Sheffield Independent," commenting on the speech in the leading article, said: "These facts are not palatable, but we prefer sincerity and outspokenness to diplomatic chicanery and mumbo-jumbo. For that reason alone, we think that Mr. Alexander has done a good evening's work by his heart-to-heart talk to American friends, whose interests are not different from his and ours." The article also quotes Layard in this connection: "He who, when called upon to speak a disagreeable truth, tells it boldly and has done, is both bolder and milder than he who nibbles in a low voice and never ceases nibbling."

I AM greatly honoured by the invitation to address the London Post of the American Legion. I have read of its numbers and the strength of its influence, and of its great work for the dependents of American soldiers; but nothing has pleased me more than the drive you made in the direction of community service in 1927, and the work you have undertaken to promote international friendship. On this first Monday in the year of 1933, I wish you every possible success in the general work of your great organisation, and in the special activities of your London Post in particular. May that Post be throughout its life an increasing influence in the cementing of the friendship and cooperation between the English-speaking people, and the establishment of world peace.

### WORLD GONE MAD.

Never were such efforts to friendship and understanding more urgently necessary. Thomas Carlyle, that great friend of your Emerson, who is easily my favourite essayist, writing on the signs of the times one hundred years ago, said—

—No solitary miscreant, scarcely any solitary mania, would venture on such actions and imaginations as large communities of sane men have entertained as sound wisdom. That appears to be strictly borne out to-day. The world appears to have not only gone mad during the World War, but to have remained mad ever since. If you could fasten upon a single individual or a small group of individuals the responsibility for the present chaos, the best place for them would be the madhouse. The trouble is that in every country there is large community support for the mad theories.

### OBLIGATIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

Now one of the maddest of all the post-war theories is that which is evidently widely held in the U.S.A., and which assumes that you can be partners in the greatest war in history, partners with the specific object of saving yourselves from ultimate disaster, and that you may make this disaster, and get by the bulk of the cost of it, and get away with it. That whilst during the actual period of the war you may sacrifice men, homes, ships, munitions, and all that you can, you can ever be re-fined, named, or of which one munition called "money" as much a munition called "war," and there must be frank talk if friendship is to be retained.

### AMERICAN FINANCIERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Feeling is very high on this question over here. Already millions of working-class Britons have been left with the

impression that during our financial crisis in August, 1931, American financiers imposed conditions on the granting of a loan which, in effect, imposed a cut in the daily sustenance of the unemployed and their families. Personally, I did not believe the charge, feeling that the blame ought much more to be laid at the door of the



Right Hon. A. V. ALEXANDER.

London financier; but, on the other hand, I have never seen a really alternative deal from America, although I invited it in a newspaper article in the American Press.

In addition, there is a widespread and a very growing feeling that the attitude of the United States of America to war debt settlements has been one of the most important factors in the creation of the present economic crisis.

### BRITAIN PAYS.

I am sure the British people do not wish to claim any larger measure of sanity in the present world madness than their peoples, and we certainly have our mad theories here, who seem as successful in getting large community support as similar people in other countries. In the case of the war debt settlements, however, the facts speak for themselves. The Balfour Note of 1923 clearly establishes that we recognised our debts were incurred, and that our loans were made, not for our separate advantage of particular States, but for the common purpose of them all, and that we did not, therefore, desire to obtain any advantage from the result of the war. We have from that moment consistently adopted the policy that we would not require any payments from our debtors, and above that which we would owe to the present moment we have, up to the present moment, more than a fact, paid many millions more to the U.S.A. than we have received from Europe.

We have been so fond of our pride and our capacity to keep a stiff upper

lip, that we have gone on paying our debt to the U.S.A. with very little public utterance. I think the time has come, however, in the interests of Americans, as well as of ourselves, when we should utter a public reminder of the circumstances which the loans were made. The statements of leading American statesmen in 1927 speak for themselves, and might well be agreed to have pointed to a different treatment from that which we have received.

### AMERICAN STATESMEN'S WAR-TIME PROMISES.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, I remember, said: "Don't simply lend money to buy the blood of other people with our gold." To the great honour of the American Legion, gold was certainly not the only contribution which the U.S.A. made, but it will not be denied that for twelve months and more after Mr. Roosevelt made that appeal in March, 1917, money was the biggest contribution and blood was certainly bought. If it was, to use Mr. Roosevelt's words, "bought," it seems a little hard that the purchase money is required to be paid back.

Remember, too, what was said during the passage of the Liberty Loan Act by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the American Parliament—

—They will be fighting with our money, their battles, and will be fighting with our money our battles, too. . . . Most of this money that we will loan to the Allies for the purchase of their arms will have to be expended in the U.S.A.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee said—

I have little sympathy with the suggestion that possibly we will not get our money back. I care not so much if we do, if American blood and American lives be preserved by the granting of the money. Senator Smooth (Utah) declared—

If not one penny of it is returned, it will be expended for the defence of the principles which we entered the war to uphold (and) will be for the benefit of the U.S.A. whether spent by us or by the Allies.

Many more illustrations could be given of what was the declared sentiment in 1917, but these will suffice.

### AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY.

Now I think there can be no doubt that if the Balfour Note had been met in the spirit of the American speeches of 1917, the trend of economic events in the past decades would have been entirely different. A more equitable and reasonable spirit with regard to both war reparations and debts would undoubtedly have prevented a good deal of another madness which has arisen, which

is commonly called "economic nationalism." Wherever this theory has been or is being adopted it calls for condemnation, but surely nowhere does it deserve more condemnation than in the case of those countries who first demand payments, either of reparations or war debts, and then make it practically impossible for the payment to be made except in gold, by heaping up ridiculous tariff barriers. Some years ago now, Viscount Snowden pointed out that the U.S.A., which sought no indemnities and no compensation for material sacrifices, was receiving practically the whole of the German reparations payments, and that she was draining the comparatively poor nations of Europe of their gold at the same time imposing exorbitant tariffs upon the payments they were making to her.

### HEAPING UP GOLD.

This policy has had disastrous results. It led to the heaping up of gold, and the dissolution of the usual arrangements for the use of gold to adjust trade balances. In this, of course, the U.S.A. has not been the only country to blame, but whatever nation has pursued this gold policy might have remembered Mr. Rudyard Kipling's temperance advice: "Don't drink 'cos another man is thirsty." I think there can be little doubt that this policy was at least one of the causes of the startling collapse in the American stock markets in 1929, which had its repercussions here, as well, of course, as in world trade generally, and from which world trade has not yet recovered.

The interdependence of world States upon each other for the goods and services which have become a normal part of modern existence made it clear that any such policy of economic nationalism could bring nothing but disaster and poverty. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has aptly pointed out that America's war debt policy has merely reserved for her the poor consolation of being ruined last.

### MADNESS BEGETS MADNESS.

It is true that the mad theories in this country have got the upper hand for the time being, and that we have become almost a night country with a very substantial tariff, and a partner in an Empire economic agreement which has gravely prejudiced all "most favoured nation" commercial treaties. I belong to the school in this country which heartily condemns the Ottawa policy, but I am bound to say, when I read that Mr. Roosevelt has been both angry and eloquent on the matter during the two recent elections, that if it had not been for the policy adopted in America and elsewhere with regard to war reparations, debts, and tariffs, the people of this country could never have

[Continued on page 11.]





## CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

### ATTERCLIFFE.

THE Attercliffe Divisional Council held their annual meeting on December 14th, 1932. The annual report showed that they had held nine meetings, and that the members had been kept in touch with local and national affairs by reports and addresses from City members, delegates from the Trades and Labour Council, and representatives from the annual conference of the National Co-operative Party.

The Council has also taken in hand the propagation of the Co-operative Party's programme in detail, as outlined in the "Britain Reborn" booklets. Lectures have been arranged, at each of which some well-known speaker is dealing with one of the "Britain Reborn" series.

Most of the members played an active part in the return of the Co-operative and Labour candidates in the Attercliffe Division.

The election of officers for 1933 resulted as follows: Mr. Simms, president; Mr. F. Pearson, secretary; Mr. Langley, treasurer. Ward secretaries: Mrs. Brazley (Attercliffe), Mr. White (Timley), Mr. Pearson (Dormal). Membership fees for this year are now due. Secretary: Mr. F. Pearson, 73, Keppel-road.

### BRIGHTSIDE.

THE annual meeting of the Brightside Divisional Council was held at the Shiregreen Co-operative Institute, Biddulph-road, on January 16th. The bad weather and "flu" epidemic influenced the attendance somewhat, there being only seventy members present. The president (Mr. J. W. Holland) reported that the membership had been doubled during 1932; a favourable financial report was also given. Election of officers resulted in the re-election of the president, Mr. Holland, Mr. Wilkinson (the secretary) resigned his position owing to pressure of other business, and Mrs. F. Ward, 58, Sioey-avenue, was elected.

Councillor C. T. Richardson gave an

interesting City Council report, which was well received. The question of candidate for the Fifth Park Ward was also considered. Although the meeting was a very successful one, and arrangements are now being made for meetings to be held at least monthly.

### HILLSBOROUGH.

FOLLOWING upon the Christmas festivities, the Hillsborough Co-operative Party have held well-attended meetings. January 5th, Mr. J. F. Lamb (chief librarian) gave an interesting lantern lecture; 17th, Mr. J. H. Bingham spoke on "Planning"; 19th, Councillor J. Gill gave the monthly City Council report; 26th was the general meeting, at which Mr. A. Wallis was re-elected president, and Mr. W. H. Bottom secretary. The financial report showed a good balance in hand, and whilst the secretary's report shows excellent progress in membership, nevertheless the party is determined at least to double the membership during 1933. The Fishing Club, Outing Club, and other social sections are in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Programme for February: 2nd, monthly City Council report; 9th, a supper dance, tickets now on sale at 1s. each; 16th, Councillor W. G. Robinson will speak on "Affairs National and International"; 23rd, Mr. George Clark on "The British Transport System." Meetings are held every Thursday at 7-45 p.m. in the Co-operative Guild-room. Subscriptions are now due. Secretary: Mr. W. E. Bottom, 2, Flindon-street.

The Women's Section meetings have been equally successful. January 9th a social was held in the large institute; 16th, at the election of officers, for 1933, there was a good attendance of members, when Mr. Bottom was elected president. Mrs. Ballard vice-president. Mrs. R. M. Wood, 13, Hillsborough-place, the secretary, and Mrs. Elliott, assistant-secretary. On the 23rd, Miss L. Haslam gave an interesting address on "The Work of the Council of Social Service";

10th, Mrs. E. H. Miller on "The Work of Myope School"; Programme for February: 6th, social; 13th, Mr. J. W. Holland will be the speaker; 20th, Councillor Mrs. Ebbott; and 27th, Mrs. M. S. Garrick.

### NEEPSEND.

THE Neepsend Co-operative Party, along with the Women's Section, organised a series of treats for children in the area during Christmas. Following upon these festivities, Councillor Mrs. Stokes welcomed the workers and social evening at the Loco Institute, on January 17th. Mr. J. H. Allen presiding over a large gathering. Councillor J. A. Longden and Mr. W. Bancroft were also present. Concert items were given, and the proceedings concluded with a dance.

The annual meeting of the party was held on January 17th, when Mr. J. H. Allen was re-elected president, Mr. J. Greenfield vice-president, Mr. L. Baines secretary, and Mr. Walker was appointed assistant-secretary. The annual report showed a larger membership than ever before and a splendid year's work, culminating in the words of the secretary, "in the Party's majority ever obtained in Neepsend at the last election, when Councillor Stokes was the candidate."

The Women's Section also record a larger membership than ever before, and at their annual meeting Mrs. Fletcher was reappointed president and Mrs. Watson, 215, Fowler-street, the secretary. A presentation was made to Mrs. Sentance on her resignation as treasurer. The section is in a good financial position and holding well-attended meetings each week.

The two secretaries ask that we should thank the many workers in the area for the splendid services rendered, both as regards membership and general propaganda during the year.

### LONGLEY AND NORWOOD.

THE Lesley and Norwood Section report increased membership for 1932, and at their annual meeting on January 17th a detailed report of the year's work was accepted as highly satisfactory. Mr. B. Fisher was appointed president, Mr. H. Pashley vice-president, whilst Mr. G. A. Holder, 1, Crowden-close, was unanimously reappointed secretary.

The Women's Section recommenced their meetings on January 17th with a social, taking the form of a Mock Manganin parade; 15th, nominations for officers, and 22nd, Mrs. Allen, of 163, Overingham-road, was reappointed secretary. Meetings held every Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. in the guild-room, Southey-avenue. Membership fees for 1933 are now due. All co-operative women in the area are given a cordial invitation to attend these meetings and join the party.

### SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

THE Sheffield and Ecclesall Section held their annual meeting on January 23rd, 1933, when Mr. H. Berry was

elected president, and Mr. G. H. Green, 17, Slate-street, was re-elected secretary.

Mr. Green gave an interesting report of the year's work. Income and expenditure account and balance sheet were accepted. At the same meeting Mr. R. Cavill spoke on "Tolstoy and His Religion." The section has endeavoured to increase its membership during 1933.

A perusal of the annual report of the Women's Section, which was presented to the members on January 23rd, shows that 1932 witnessed an increasing success of the organisation. The women have discussed almost every aspect of municipal services, and their interest in "Citizenship" have also proved interesting subjects of discussion. The section was represented at the North-Eastern Section Conference of the National Party. The usual summer excursion was arranged to Doveclay, and quite a number of the members took part in the Central Party's trip to the Isle of Wight. The secretary and president point out in the report that the members and committee are to be congratulated on the fact that they have been up to the mark. They are asked to accept the thanks of the two officials mentioned, in the hope that an increased membership will be secured for 1933.

The co-operative cause will be advanced in the city as a result of their work. On January 25th Councillor Oates led the Central Party's trip to the Isle of Wight. The secretary and president point out in the report that the members and committee are to be congratulated on the fact that they have been up to the mark. They are asked to accept the thanks of the two officials mentioned, in the hope that an increased membership will be secured for 1933.

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### TRIP TO TORQUAY.

ARRANGEMENTS are in hand for the Sheffield Co-operative Party's fourth annual excursion, to take place on Saturday, June 24th, to Torquay. The English Riviera, in fact, has been up to the beautiful River Dart, and motor-coach runs through glorious Devon. Breakfast, luncheon, tea, and supper will be served. Inclusive cost for the whole excursion, 35s. Deposits of 7s. 6d. must be paid not later than April 24th.

## CO-OPERATION AND THE PRESS.

### MEN'S GUILD CONFERENCE.

THE South Yorkshire District Council of the Men's Guild are pursuing their membership campaign. They have had a good year, and at the annual meeting held on January 21st the financial report showed a balance in hand. Mr. Kennedy (Mazon) was elected president, Mr. Willgoose (Sheffield and Ecclesall), vice-president, whilst Mr. Cox (Neepsend), was re-elected secretary. Hearty appreciation of the services of Mr. Garner, the retiring president, was given.

A conference has been arranged on March 4th at the Rothway Guild-room, when Mr. W. J. Sharkey will give two lectures: (1) "The Philosophy of Co-operation," comprising the fundamental laws of co-operation with the development of the social sciences; and (2) "The Press: By a Journalist," showing an important function the Press is playing, and the necessity of developing a democratically-owned Press for ourselves.

The lectures will commence at 3 and 6 p.m. respectively. Tea will be provided at 1s. per head. All co-operative members in Sheffield and district are given a hearty invitation.

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# PLANNING THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER.

## FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES ESSENTIAL.

BY E. F. WISE, M.A. (Cambridge), C.B.

'Labour faces the New Year in a very different spirit and temper from a year ago. Then we were still staggering under the disastrous defeat of the last general election and we are beginning to look forward with hope and confidence to the next election. For much has happened in the past year. The blind confidence and enthusiasm which gave a record majority to the Coalition which called itself the National Government has rapidly ebbed away. There is little belief left in it now except among those who always were Tory. And more of them will cease to be voting Tories if the present condition of things lasts much longer. True, the disillusioned supporters of the National Government are not by any means all ranging themselves behind Labour. But a large number are prepared to do so if we give them the encouragement and response for which they are asking.

### NOW OR NEVER.

Twelve months more of attempts to pick up the existing system have convinced the sane generation of the working-class generally that nothing short of fundamental changes, on a scale never before attempted outside Russia, will give any hope of really better conditions to our people. The Leicester Conference of the Labour Party put on record the abandonment of the policy of compromising half measures designed to lead little by little in the direction of Socialism. If the capitalist cannot make the capitalist system work there is little hope that we shall be able to do it; and if we tried again to do so, it would be at the risk of a last, and for a generation may be, final defeat of the Labour Party.

In any case it hardly looks as if "patters-up" will get the chance. There is the usual clamour of New Year optimism, but few have any hope of a real recovery. Commerce and production have been so shaken by the world slump that it will want much more than signs of slight recovery here and there to justify confidence for even the beginning of a lasting trade revival. And in any case the fundamental problem remains unsolved. Industry is now working at half capacity or less. Yet even on this basis the arrangement for distribution under capitalism is insufficient to find a profitable market. Tens of millions are in need. The financial machinery is in ruins. Every-where debts are being re-liquidated or bankruptcies increase. There is to be a World Economic Conference; but it has already been postponed about three times, to avoid certain failure, and nobody has much hope of it now.

But this is no time for Socialists to sit back and to wait hopefully for the steady discrediting of their opponents. There is much work to be done and little time to do it. Possibly this year, or at latest within a year or two, we shall be called upon to lay before the electorate alternative policies to deal with this disastrous situation. It will not be enough to criticise the other side or to rely upon their failure. We must be able to convince the electors—and ourselves first of all—that we are ready to take over not merely the seals of office, but the effective responsibility for running the whole trade and industry of the country.

General principles are not enough; slogans are a danger; mere words won't help us. We must have plans ready for every branch of trade and industry. We have to be prepared with measures and men for a change far more deep and difficult even than that witnessed in Russia in 1918. For Russia's economy was a comparatively simple one. The overwhelming majority of her people were self-supporting peasants. Our economic structure is immeasurably more complex. And we are dependent for our daily bread on an intricate structure of home and foreign trade.

### PREPARING FOR POWER.

The question we have to ask ourselves in every constituency is: Are

we ready for power? Has each of us begun to think and plan for taking over the industry in which we are working? Are the trade unions ready with knowledge, men, and measures for the responsibilities which would at once fall upon them? Are their members thinking of this in the selection of their executives and their leaders?

### THE PLAN OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

And what of the co-operative movement? Is it yet beginning seriously to think of itself as the distributing agency for the whole working-class population? Has it thought out the change in methods, constitution, scale of business operations, and relation to industry, finance, and government, but which this would involve?

And how are our nationalised industries to be organised so as to give the maximum of efficiency in the satisfaction of national need and at the same time to provide a real new status to those who labour in them? How, in actual fact, are the factories in your own district to be run? And what is the Socialist method of securing the advantages to the working and consuming community of the vastly greater potentialities of machinery?

These are not merely problems for leaders. They show to be the pre-occupation of the rank and file in every constituency. We have been accustomed to think in terms of political expediency. We have to think now, in terms of power, of a great co-ordinated and co-operative effort to transfer and transform industry and trade and national life and the distribution of wealth—and a Government and a party which is not contenting itself with the minimum, but attempting the maximum which its supporters have ever believed possible, not desisting to evade opposition from the great vested interests, but fearlessly challenging it. In every constituency, in every trade union office, in every co-operative society, there is need for immediate and concentrated thought and discussion on these matters.

### A SOCIALIST FORUM.

It is with this object in view that a course of lectures is being organised by the Socialist League to be delivered at Transport House office on successive Sundays beginning on January 22nd, and to be repeated in a number of provincial centres, and later to be published in pamphlet form. The series is entitled "Socialism in Action," and is an attempt to examine the immediate problems which will confront a Socialist Government which endeavours to put into effect the programme of Socialism to which the Labour Party is now committed.

### SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

Sir Charles Trevelyan will introduce the series by setting out the broad issues of the situation confronting the Socialist Government on taking office. His will, Government on taking office. His will, Government on taking office. His will, Government on taking office.

### SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS.

At the outset the Socialist Government will be confronted with troubles of a constitutional nature. How are we to deal with obstruction from the House of Lords? How shall we adapt Parliamentary procedure to handle emergency cases? What emergency powers shall we need to cope with an immediate panic, and will there be difficulty in obtaining such powers? These and similar questions will be discussed by Sir Stafford Cripps in the second lecture.

### BANKING POLICY.

Banking and finance will require attention immediately on taking office. How is the inevitable financial panic to be dealt with? How are the Bank of England and the Joint-Stock Banks

to be transferred to public ownership? What control shall we need over the money market and the investment market? I myself will talk on these questions in the third lecture, which is entitled "Control of Finance and the Financiers."

### SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVE TO IMPERIALISM.

The British Empire is likely to raise pressing problems in our first session. The present Government is pursuing a thorough-going imperialist policy, both economically, as seen in the Ottawa Agreements, and socially, as shown by its attitude to the problems of India and Kenya. Frank Horsbrin, in the fourth lecture, will forecast a sharp reversal of this policy, and will outline the Socialist alternative.

### THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Side by side with the building up of a Socialist economic system we must take immediate steps to meet the just claims of the unemployed for a secure and adequate standard of life. In the fifth lecture of the series William Mellor will describe what these measures will be.

Finally, we shall have to tackle the socialisation of our leading industries, particularly the depressed basic industries. How this is to be done will be set out by G. D. H. Cole in the final lecture of the series.

Here is an attempt to face boldly and comprehensively the tasks of our first Socialist administration. It is to be hoped that the proposals outlined in this series will be widely discussed throughout the Labour movement. It is only by having clearly in our minds the essential lines of our programme that we can hope to succeed when the opportunity of power is given us.

### FORUM FOR SHEFFIELD.

The foregoing article by the chairman of the Socialist League renders of particular interest the news which comes to hand of the proposed "Socialist Forum" conferences to be arranged by the Sheffield branch of the League.

These are in connection with the Socialist Forum series of meetings which are being held on Sunday evenings at Transport House, London, the first one having been addressed by Sir Charles Trevelyan at a crowded gathering. The



Photo: "Daily Herald." E. F. WISE, M.A.

general heading is "Socialism in Power," and the object is to promote discussion of the immediate steps which it is believed should be taken when the next Labour Government assumes office, acting on the belief that a decisive issue will arise during the first few days which must be faced in a Socialist way. The Sheffield conferences are to be held in the Montgomery Hall, Surrey-street, on Saturdays, March 11th and April 8th, at 3 p.m. The first one will be addressed by E. F. Wise on "The Control of Finance and the Financiers," and the second by William Mellor on "The Claim of the Unemployed."

Admission 6d., to cover expenses. Particulars from P. Hargreaves, 26, Manners-road, Sheffield (conference secretary).

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**THE NEED FOR WORKING-CLASS EDUCATION.**

BY COUN. W. G. ROBINSON.

We are workers. We are caught, and in many cases, crushed, by the weight and complexity of the forces about us—economic, social, and political. And yet, how few of us are interested in what we termed the "bread and butter" problems of to-day. Confronted with the most appalling economic and social contradictions and absurdities in the system, many of us are far more interested in football, cricket, and other professional sporting events, than the reasons for our present position.

Even the spokesmen of capitalism see these contradictions—

"The economic system of the world to-day is tumbling towards a crash at an accelerating speed."—*Mr. Lloyd George, at Llandudno, May 25th, 1932.*

"We are faced with the possibility of a world collapse, and that in no distant future."—*Lord Derby, at London, May 26th, 1932.*

"We have no security that our society can survive the financial and economic collapse which threatens the world."—*Professor Cassel, at Oxford, May 28th, 1932.*

"We are met under the shadow of the most ominous economic crisis which has ever afflicted the world in its long peace."—*Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, at Lausanne, June 26th, 1932.*

"I am not concerned with the destruction of capitalism because it is inefficient. I am concerned with its destruction because without public ownership and public control there can be no system of distribution of the goods and commodities on a proper basis of equity."—*Right Hon. A. Greenwood, M.P., at Sheffield, January 6th, 1933.*

The views of these prominent men of various schools of thought are interesting, as showing the present social order is collapsing, and that another is needed in its place. The world of capitalism is tumbling to ruin. From out of the ruin must come the world of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It will not come merely by desisting or asking; there must be energetic understanding by the working classes. Educational institutions in the Co-operative and Labour movements are available to imbue the workers with a consciousness of their need and systematically to develop their understanding. History, Economics, Political Science, and a study of our present social problems is possible to everyone with an elementary education. Plenty of literature is available; study circles can be started within the organisations named. Workers, prepare yourselves by study and understanding; not to wait for a change, but to assist in making that change. Some will organise, some will teach, some will represent; it is essential that every one of us should understand.

**KIRBY-IN-ASHFIELD MANUFACTURERS LTD**

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE SOCIETY  
BROWN STREET, EAST KIRBY, NOTTINGHAM

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

Each Co-operator should give this good article. Save to suit satisfaction. Made under the best conditions. Available at Your Own Store.

At 70s  
**ASHFIELD BRAND**  
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

**PURE MILK FOR SHEFFIELD.**

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S MODEL DAIRY.

The Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society have just completed the remodeling of their dairy at Broughton-lane. It is a "last word" in modern hygiene, and will enable the society to guarantee a safe, pure milk supply to approximately 50,000 homes.

Mr. John E. Forster, J.P. (the secretary of the society, and a member of the National Co-operative Milk Trade Association, a representative on the National Executive, and representative of the co-operative movement on the Milk Distribution Trade Board, England and Wales), has been pressing for this development for some years past. His paper on "The Need for Co-operative Milk Services and Purity of Supply" has stimulated many societies to take up milk pasteurisation and distribution.

**A COMPLETE FOOD.**

Mr. Forster contends that milk is the only complete and perfect food which provides all the constituents necessary for human needs, but it is essential that such milk should be absolutely pure. Untreated milk, however, is often very far removed from the ideal.

The method of pasteurisation adopted by the Brightside and Carbrook Society is one which retains all the nutrients in the milk whilst guaranteeing purity. It is a better method for children and adults alike. Indeed, Mr. Forster maintains that raw milk is dangerous to health, and that pasteurised milk has been an important factor in decreasing tuberculosis and reducing infantile mortality. Pasteurisation destroys harmful germs, and is guaranteed by the medical fraternity to retain the important vitamins.

Vitamin "A" which is necessary for the promotion of growth, prevents the development of rickets.

Vitamin "C" is also necessary for healthy development, and prevents the development of scurvy, and is essential for healthful development.

The Brightside and Carbrook Society were THE PIONEERS OF PASTEURISED MILK IN SHEFFIELD, and were amongst the first to introduce retail pasteurised milk.

**A PALACE OF HYGIENE.**

THE SHEFFIELD DAIRY will not only provide members with services "second to none."

The building is a PALACE OF HYGIENE, whilst the selection of machines for each of the sections has been made with scrupulous care, and only well-tried patterns have been adopted.

The milk supply is drawn from about sixty FARMES, situated in the DERBY HIGHLAND DAIRIES from cows which are pastured on limestone land, which produces the best milk. The milk is collected from the farms by means of motor lorries, and is sent direct from the dairy to the city. The churns are at once tipped into a hooded weigh-tank, and the churns then washed in a special sterilising solution. Contamination the steaming boiler. The steam is absolutely impossible, the cleansing, heating, and general pasteurisation system being of the most hygienic and germ-proof type.

Careful consideration has also been given to the subject of BOTTLE CLEANSING, AND A CRYSTAL CLEAR AND PERFECTLY STERILISED BOTTLE IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE. From the time the filled bottles is placed in the machinery until it is finally delivered it has not been touched by anyone.

The society, under Mr. Forster's direction, has now REORGANISED the system of distribution. DELIVERIES WILL NOW COMMENCE AT 6 A.M., and it is expected that the AT 6 A.M., and it is expected that the milk will be delivered before noon each day.

The society has spent £25,000 in installing this ABSOLUTELY UP-TO-

DATE PLANT. A special FORT-NIGHT'S CAMPAIGN to popularise the use of PASTEURISED MILK has been arranged for February 13th to 27th. When Mr. Forster will address a



MR. JOHN E. FORSTER, J.P., (Secretary of the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society Ltd.)

series of meetings throughout the society's area, details of which will be given through the GUILDS and OTHER AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS. A CANVASSING CAMPAIGN AND SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAYS in the branch shops will be arranged during the SAME PERIOD.

EVERY "HOUSEHOLD CHANCELLOR" in considering the best interests of child and adult alike should have regard to the milk supply. During this campaign Mr. Forster will be quite willing to answer questions as to the suitability and well-authenticated conditions of pasteurised milk.

**A GREAT NATIONAL SERVICE.**

In some towns the co-operative movement supplies the whole of the milk.

In an interview given to the present writer, Mr. Forster gave some interesting facts regarding the part the co-operative movement is taking in the MILK TRADE.

There are 519 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES engaged in the business in GREAT BRITAIN, representing a membership of 5,343,824.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MILK SALES for last year were 113,512,499 GALLONS, representing a cash value of £11,925,130.

IN THE NORTH-EASTERN SECTION alone 7,248,526 GALLONS WERE SOLD, making a total of 108,737.

During 1931 fifty-two societies either installed NEW DAIRIES or brought their existing dairies UP-TO-DATE.

It is estimated that the co-operative movement is now retailing over 15 per cent. of the MILK SUPPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

**MEN'S AND YOUTH'S HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR**

**THE BLANDFORD BRAND.**

STYLES AND SUBSTANCE TO MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

THE HIKER'S SHOE.



For Comfort and Reliability

Also warranted by the Midland Boot Manufacturers Limited, Wellington.

**"A DISASTROUS STEP."**

"In view of the very acute problem of overcrowding and the serious housing shortage, we believe it would be a disastrous step to abolish all ordinary municipal housing development, and to leave it to the uncertainty of private enterprise to meet this need, which may so easily be exploited for private profit."

In these strong terms the Government's housing policy, as embodied in the new Housing Bill, was condemned by the Industrial and Social Order Council of the Society of Friends, in a minute passed at a conference on Housing held at Manchester on January 7th. The minute added—

"The continuance of subsidies, administered in the right way, is necessitated by the increased poverty of the workers if their housing needs are to be adequately met and the essential standard maintained.

"Whilst the Bill does not propose to abolish the slum clearance subsidy, the suggested programme appears to be totally inadvisable, and it is difficult to draw a line between the housing problem and the slum problem.

"The proposal to rely on private enterprise for ordinary building also involves a departure from the standard minimum house, built twice to the standard generally accepted since the war by local authorities.

"This would mean a retrograde step—creating a fresh housing problem for the future."

The belief in the sacredness of all human life makes us especially concerned that the standard of housing, hitherto gradually improved, should continue to be raised. We therefore urge the Government to reconsider the proposal so that adequate municipal housing may be maintained in addition to the slum clearance programme.

Consideration of the Housing Bill will be resumed by the Parliament assemblies on February 7th, and the Labour Party's opposition to the Government's policy is likely to be endorsed by a meeting of M.P.s on the same day. It has already been made clear that the Tory majority behind the Government is determined on the policy of "Back to Private Enterprise."

**ESSAY PRIZE-WINNERS.**

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL SOCIETY'S COMPETITION.

THE results of the "Topsy Turvy Land" essay competition which the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society organised for members' children in connection with its Christmas attraction at The Arcade, Ecclesall-road, are as follows:—

- CLASS A.
- First prize, £2 18s.: Costance M. Dyson, 6, Northfield-road.
- Second prize, 10s. 6d.: Norman Saville, 221, Weymouth-road.
- Third prize, 5s.: Dorothy Scott, 91, Nicholson-road.

- Consolation prizes, 2s. 6d.: Margaret H. Sampson, 24, Langley-road; Derrick Thompson, 19, Marton-terrace; Kathleen M. Moore, 89, Freedom-road; Leslie Homer, 18, Windus-road; Betty Langley, 99, Argyle-road; Leslie Elliott, 5, Elmwood.

- CLASS B.
- First prize, £2 12s.: Marjorie Barnard, 5, Traxwell-road.
- Second prize, 10s. 6d.: Lilian Turner, 118, Valley-road.
- Third prize, 5s.: Edna Revill, 93, Harwood-street.

- Consolation prizes, 2s. 6d.: Grace V. Kirk, 80, Clough-road; Violet Fozard, 11, Robert-road; Olive Haynes, 457, Glasson-road; Joan H. Taylor, 289, Meadowhead; Walter Hall, 46, Hodgson-street; Barbara E. Barton, 91, South View-crescent.

- CLASS C.
- First prize, 10s. 6d.: Dorothy Nicholson, 27, Fyrmouth-road; Joyce Keighley, 121, Whitehouse-lane; Irene Wilson, 2, Benty-lane, Craypedd; Margaret R. Wilson, 213, Stauntoning View-road.



# TRADING CLUB

*The Club for the wise housewife.*

**T**HIS Trading Club enables Members of the Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-operative Society to purchase CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES, &c., by means of small WEEKLY INSTALMENTS

## Substantial Advantages!

1. Members are able to purchase, in the departments covered by the scheme, exactly as though cash was being tendered, but they get twenty-four shillings' worth when only five 1/- weekly instalments have been paid.
2. The value returned on each share is 24/- . No postage is charged. More than one share may be applied for.
3. Trading Club purchases entitle members to the usual dividend . . . last half-year 1/10 in the £.

**THE FIFTEENTH CLUB** commences March 6, 1933 when the first weekly contribution is due

- Early Application for Shares is advisable—  
not later than Saturday, February 18th, 1933.

COUPONS will be issued to members who have paid all instalments due during weeks commencing MARCH 27th and APRIL 3rd.

APPLICATION CARDS are now obtainable at all Stores and the Registered Office.

ONLY A SHILLING A WEEK per share for 24 weeks.

## See how easy it is—

**WHAT YOU PAY—**  
SHARES ARE 24/- EACH, and are paid for at the rate of 1/- PER WEEK PER SHARE.

**WHAT YOU GET—**  
After the Fifth Weekly Instalment has been paid, COUPONS TO THE FULL VALUE of the shares taken up are issued for exchange in these Departments—

**DRAPERY and allied sections, BOOT AND SHOE, TAILORING—Bespoke and Ready-to-Wear, FURNISHING (including Hardware, Crockery & Radio), & DECORATING**

- Briefly, for each share, you pay five instalments of 1/- each, receive a coupon for 24/-, and pay the balance of 19/- in 19 subsequent instalments.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO NEGLECT THE FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE CLUB?—IF NOT, DECIDE TO JOIN TO-DAY!

- Apply for Shares not later than FEBRUARY 18th

*"The Arcade"*  
**SHEFFIELD & ECCLESALL**  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

SPRING ANTICIPATIONS FOR "SOMETHING NEW" CAN BEST BE FULFILLED THROUGH THE TRADING CLUB.

REGISTERED OFFICE AND CENTRAL STORES:—

**THE ARCADE, ECCLESALL ROAD, SHEFFIELD.**