

The SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATOR

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION, 30,000 COPIES.

Our Women's Co-operative Guild has held a historic Congress to celebrate its jubilee.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

Those who can recall the efforts of the Guild and its struggles of fifty years ago, or even of twenty years ago, will agree on reading that over 1,600 delegates attended this truly great gathering in London. With the Jubilee Congress are associated memories of the Ladies' Club, Mrs. Lawson, and other pioneers who launched this great organ of democratic power upon a new basis, fifty years ago. Thoughtless women had only one place, and she was kept to it very rigorously. It occurred to some of the pioneers of the Guild that if the women could lecture their husbands about the way in which our co-operative stores were conducted, about price, policy, about quality, about everything, in fact, which affected the consumers, they could do so harm by telling the husbands of other women at the meetings of their societies—especially those husbands who occupied seats on the management committees.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

From the seedling planted by Mrs. Lawson and Lady Acland there has grown up this great organisation of thousands of women which can command one of the most important halls in Westminster for its annual Congress. Here then that the Congress has attracted to London the chiefs of all the national co-operative bodies in Great Britain—the Co-operative Union, the C.W.S., the Productive Federation, the Publishing Society, the kindred guilds, and, happiest of all, the

AN EXAMPLE TO OUR RULERS.

CO-OPERATIVE GILDSWOMEN'S JUBILEE.

British Federation of Co-operative Youth. In addition, there have been present representatives of co-operative women's movements in ten countries, this galaxy headed by the president and the secretary of the International Co-operative Women's Guild.

THE WOMEN WITH THE BASKET.

In this country the women members of our co-operative societies outnumber the men. That is a very significant fact. It is more significant still that the woman in the home is the woman with the basket. She does the shopping, and it is important that they who do this job should get together to tell why they do it, why they should do it properly, and why others should also do it properly, for whatever other step to progress we may contemplate in our efforts to secure democratic control of production and distribution will fail if we advocate co-operative trading and, by our purchasing habits, we maintain the competitive system.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

Mrs. Beavan's address gave a distinct lead to the Congress. As in all progressive movements the leaders look to the past to see by which way they have progressed. So did Mrs. Beavan, and from the lessons of the past she gave her advice as to the future. The path of the future lies along the ways of the past, for the Guild has always had its eye on its objective—peace and pros-

perity for all in a co-operative community in which men and women are comrades, espousing the same cause and seeking the same ends by the same means. Mrs. Beavan's address was an injunction to co-operative women to seek their goal by means of the inevitable path of co-operative loyalty; but it was an indictment against the capitalist Government of to-day for its attacks upon all the social services created by years of propaganda by the Guild and kindred organisations representing the working masses.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTACK.

The attack upon the co-operative movement in the present Government's Finance Bill was singled out for special denunciation as a piece of class legislation—imposed by a Government which theoretically is opposed to class war when it is waged from the Left. Her remedy for the social ills was an intensive co-operative campaign in purchases, in support of the federal organisations in the movement by which industry is co-operated, and in support of just those organisations which have been specially singled out for assault by capitalist organs—the Co-operative Party and the co-operative Press.

THE VOICE OF THE HOUSEWIFE.

In the resolutions which were adopted we heard the voice of the housewife who has to face the continued struggle to make ends meet. The scandal of the

Means Test; the futility of using the pensions as a means to cut down wages rates; the restrictions upon trade which keep our people unemployed; the handicap on education, which retards the progress of the children of the workers; the iniquities of the Poor-Law system as we know it; all came under the hammer, blessed of this Congress, representing the women who know what it means to strike against the sharp corners of everyday life on a pittance.

The Guild, in the decisions arrived at has shown wisdom and comprehension of actualities that it would be well for our rulers to emulate.

ECONOMY AND THE CHILDREN.

At every possible opportunity, Sir Hilton Young assures the House of Commons that the children of the community are not underfed. Evidences to the contrary are being collected from all parts of the country. Councillor A. F. Welch of the Tipton (Staffs.) Town Council, spoke recently of the admission of a head teacher that there were twenty-two children in his school suffering from malnutrition. In one family, only 14s. per meal was available for four persons, after deducting rent and other necessary expenditure. Hundreds of similar cases exist in this town in which Councillor Welch estimates that there are 300 underfed children out of a child population of 7,000. Tuberculosis and allied diseases are rife in the district. In hundreds of cases where actual malnutrition cannot yet be diagnosed, the foundations are being laid, by an inadequate diet, of future disease.



Co-operative Guildswomen in Conference at the Central Hall, Westminster.



MRS. ELEANOR BARTON, J.P., General Secretary, Women's Co-operative Guild.

THE COUNCIL "OUT OF ORDER"!

The opening of the Blackburn Meadows generating station was quite a "swell" affair. As readers will remember, the Electric Supply Committee was so proud of the function, that it had a souvenir handbook printed for the occasion. The corporation printing department was not allowed to produce this, on the ground that it could not do the job well enough. In fact, that was the view of the Electric Supply Committee, as stated at the May Council meeting.

How little they knew what they were talking about has now come to light, for the whole Council adopted the

minutes of the Finance Committee at the June meeting, including the following—

"Souvenir Handbook, Opening of Blackburn Meadows Generating Station—The question of this handbook was discussed, and the handbook was informed that a production of this character is well within the capacity of the printing department of the corporation."

So the Electric Supply Committee now knows what humble pie tastes like! We may also let our readers into a little secret. The Progressive Party,

which is supposed to stand for Sheffield workers for Sheffield men, ACTUALLY SHEET THIS BOOKLET TO LEEDS TO BE PRINTED. They know NOW that it could have been produced just as that it could have been produced in the printing department, well at the city and at least four firms of printers who are ratepayers and as well. The names can be supplied if the Electric Supply Committee so desires. But away with such a "keeping work within the city" and then—as soon as they find in power themselves, sending work to Leeds which many firms in Sheffield could have done so satisfactorily.

EDUCATION.

That, however, was relatively a minor matter at the June Council meeting. There was much more stir about both education and housing.

The post of Director of Education was vacant through the retirement of Dr. Sharp.

In order to prevent that post being filled—for reasons which they well enough know—some "progressive" really brilliant notion of abolishing it. A report was solemnly produced that reads rather like an extract from a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, except that it doesn't rhyme. There is a preamble and thirteen clauses, the preamble providing that the offices of Director of Education and Secretary for Education be abolished, but that the duties of both offices be combined and put into the hands of a Chief Education Officer, who shall be the ex-Secretary for Education.

Alderman Jackson—who is excellent in drawing attention to the obvious—pointed out that this implied an immediate saving of £1,700 a year. An even greater "saving" would accrue from abolishing the offices of Town Clerk and Lord Mayor (only to be thought of in these lean times, of course) and combining both jobs under the lovers-paid present holder, with the title of "Chief Civic Officer." One can play at that game over and over again, until all the high salaries have disappeared. We invite the Progressive Party to continue. However, good wishes to Mr. E. S. Newton, who will get all the help we can give him!

HOUSING.

Alderman Blanchard—who is anything but a clean sweep on this subject—considers that 2,000 houses a year is all that can be done in the way of provision for slum clearance. He urged that the cost involved prevented a larger number than that being built annually, besides what would the city look like if they repeated the condition of Pond-street by about fifty times? Besides, the number of houses built by private enterprise was greater than it had been for many years past.

Now all this is mere dope; any man who is capable of holding views like this is certainly not the man to be in charge of the destinies of a great city—ever for a year. We can hardly think that Alderman Blanchard is at all impressed by his own arguments. The fact is that unless we put far more effectiveness into slum abolition they will never be abolished. Councillor Robinson and Alderman Smith were undoubtedly right, and any impartial investigation would prove it.

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSING.

The "Architects' Journal" is now very effectively by "Current Topics" himself to destroy the whole case of Alderman Blanchard. Of course, he does it unintentionally, as is the custom of the other side when they say anything of real social value. He quotes that "The city requires 6,000 houses a year to away with unfit property, or 12,000 if overcrowding is to be abolished, and 27,000 if the 15,000 back-to-back houses are to be cleared away."

The instincts of Councillor Fyfe were quite sound, and we invite him to join us; he is certainly in the wrong company with views like his. He had actually interviewed the Bishop and asked for a part of the 100,000 gallons fund to be applied to slum clearance. He didn't get anything, of course. He is a man who sees decent housing and the abolition of slums as the most important of social needs in his way to salvation, surely.

Yet, as a matter of fact, our standards as to what constitute decent housing are far too low, and it is not too much to say that half the houses in Sheffield are far from satisfactory. The neglected need for repairs in privately-owned property in Sheffield is alarming even in houses that "look" decent from the outside. But numbers tell, and if the citizens will put the "Progressive Party" in power, they must pay the price—which includes a starved housing and slum clearance scheme.

WESTON PARK AND THE BANDS.

The unfortunate poor of St. Philip's and St. Peter's and Crookesmoor start pay 6d. for a chair at a band performance in Weston Park; in other parts the charge is 2d. This was partly defended by Councillor Minor, the usual capitalist ground that Weston Park provided the revenue—that is, the folk who attended were willing to pay! Perhaps, after that, he will support the proposal to charge 6d. for the tram ride to Walkley, since the folk who live there would probably pay rather than walk!

UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

Really, with a lawyer as our Lord Mayor and a Town Clerk to keep everybody within the limits of the law, not to mention a sprinkling of other lawyers in the Council, it is rather surprising that Alderman Rowlinson had to draw attention to the unconstitutionality of the proceedings at one point, since both the Lord Mayor and his deputy were absent. Stranger still, that Deputy Lord Mayor (Alderman Jackson) did not know he was acting out of order by occupying the chair without definite appointment by the Council. The party which knows how to govern seems to have bungled rather badly.

There are one or two points in the minutes for which prizes should be given. The Health Committee ought to have some recognition—or perhaps a vote of "no confidence" by the Federation of British Industries—for referring to "Offensive Trades—Fish Frying" in the minutes. We always thought it was SMELL that was, possibly, offensive, and not the trade. Can it be seriously held by a "Progressive" Council that ANYTHING can be offensive which one makes money?

SMALL POTATOES!

You have all heard of "private sale" price. Well, here it is—Sale of Potatoes. The sub-committee recommend that proceedings be taken against the person who is reported, FOR SELLING SMALL POTATOES AS NEW POTATOES. But what is to be done to the landlord who charges the rent of a good house for the letting of a bad one? R.

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RT. HON. A. V. ALEXANDER AT HILLSBOROUGH.

CROWDS ATTEND MID-JUNE MEETING.

THE RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER addressed a crowded meeting at the Wesleyan Hall on Friday, June 16th, when Mr. W. H. Slack (general secretary, Colliery Unions) presided.

Mr. Alexander, who was received with loud and continuous applause, congratulated the audience on turning up for a political meeting in the middle of June in such large numbers.

Whilst not wishing to pre-judge the issues to be decided by the World Economic Conference now sitting, he was very concerned with the attitude of mind displayed to the problems with which this and other countries were faced. It ill-befeheld him or anyone else to throw cold water on the plans of the conference, but there seemed to be in the minds of the delegates a fundamental lack of appreciation of the real economic disease of the world, and the remedy for that disease. It seemed to be thought that by little manipulation of the Exchange rates here and there, by balancing the currencies, and a few other palliatives, they could set the world's trade right once more and gradually solve the difficulties of the workers. The disease was much worse than could be remedied by methods of this kind. Whilst not denying that the stabilisation of currency and exchange would check some of the more extreme troubles of the moment, such stabilisation was no solution of the problem.

He did not apologise for putting forward the co-operative case, which could be summarised in making available the surplus products of labour for the people themselves. An increase of purchasing power amongst the masses of the people throughout the world was the only final cure. In this matter there is required a moral regeneration of the outlook of statesmanship, and only on the lines of giving the consumer a fair deal and rightly distributing the product of labour, would it be possible to give every man willing to work the right to live in the fullest sense of that word.

Mr. Alexander said the way to the solution of the world troubles was to be found in the methods employed by the British Government. Exemplifying the cases of the disputes with Ireland and Russia, Mr. Alexander showed that any hindrance to international trade—tariffs, quotas, and restrictions of one kind or another—was calculated to stop the working of the machine that fed, clothed, and housed the people.

Referring to the Russian situation, Mr. Alexander said "I have read most carefully a verbatim English report of the whole trial in Moscow of the English prisoners. I have seen photographs of the confessions in English of certain of the prisoners, and I say that the action we took before the trial by way of economic threat in the use of our trading and commercial position, was completely unjustified."

Appealing for a greater reliance by the people on their own democratic organisations, and upon their own capacity to rule in the economic and political sphere, Mr. Alexander said that a Dictatorship might come in England, but it would certainly not come by any sudden coup d'etat, but by an organisation carefully trained in the same way as the Hitler organization had been nursed in Germany.

Mr. Alexander concluded by appealing to the audience for something more than nominal membership of the co-operative and Labour movements; for continuous education, propaganda, and service. Convinced as he was that the mistakes made in 1931 would be remedied at the first opportunity, he was, nevertheless, anxious that the vote to be given in the future should be a conscious, deliberate action, not subject to mere emotion.

Subsequently, Mr. Alexander satisfactorily answered a number of questions.

Mr. W. Ibbotson (prospective Labour candidate for Overton Ward) also addressed the meeting.

COST OF PUBLIC WORK SCHEMES.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES COUNCIL EXPOSES TORY MYTH

OUT of the arguments used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other Government spokesmen against the Labour Party's demand for a bold scheme of expenditure on public works has been that "an average cost of putting a man on relief works for a year is approximately £500." The Special Committee for Public Relations, established by the Building Industries National Council, has effectively exposed this Tory myth.

The first number of the "Bulletin of Information," issued by the committee, contains correspondence which has passed between the Council and the Ministry of Labour on this subject. Commenting on this correspondence, the "Bulletin" says:—

"It is thus clear that the statement that it requires £500 to employ a man on public works for a year, which has so often been repeated by Government spokesmen in advocating restrictions on public activity and on national development in the interests of 'economy' is incorrect."

"On the reading of Mr. Chamberlain's figures, which both he, through his private secretary, and the Ministry of Labour have agreed to be correct, an expenditure of £250,000,000 during the last seven-and-a-half years or £33,000,000 a year, has employed an average of 180,000 men, directly or indirectly, every year."

"This means that on the average an expenditure of £185 on public works will employ a man for a year. Yet the Ministry of Labour, apparently, still clings to its estimate of £500!"

The "Bulletin" adds that the facts prove that policy of nationally planned public works is the most economical way of reducing unemployment to more normal proportions.

The final report of the Unemployment Grants Committee, issued on June 22nd, also gives figures which disprove the £500 estimate. The report states that over the whole field of public works of the character approved by the Committee, "it may be accepted that the capital expenditure of £1,000,000 provides fully 2,500 men years of direct employment."

The Committee had no information on which to base an estimate of the volume of indirect employment provided by the schemes, but the report states that "such employment is clearly substantial, and due allowance should be made for this factor in considering the employment value of public works."

It has been estimated that for every man directly employed on public works another man is indirectly employed. But even on the Committee's estimate of the number of men directly employed the alleged £500 per man cost is disproved. Two thousand-five hundred men employed at a cost of £1,000,000, works out at £400 per man. If we add another 2,500 indirectly employed, the cost per man is £300, which is only £15 more than the estimate of the Building Industries Council, but £300 less than the Government's estimate.

MILITARISING THE POLICE.

LABOUR PARTY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

THE Metropolitan Police Bill, which was given a third reading in the House of Commons on June 26th, is a serious menace to the whole country. The Bill applies only to the Metropolitan area, but there is good ground for the fears expressed by the Labour Party in the House that, once the principle of the Bill is applied in that area, there will be attempts to extend it to the police forces throughout the country.

The most objectionable feature of the Bill is that it will introduce the militarising process in the Police Force by posting an officer class trained at a police college instead of rising from the ranks. As Major Atlee pointed out, this college would be a good idea if it were a staff college rather than a Sandhurst. But the real purpose of the Police College is made really too obvious by the provision in the Bill which debars officers who go through the college from belonging to the Police Federation. This is undoubtedly the beginning of the caste system as it exists in the Army.

The Labour Party opposed the Bill in all its stages, and in so doing were acting in the best interests of the community. We are glad to note that the "Manchester Guardian," which, on the introduction of the Bill was disposed to regard the Labour Party's opposition as unjustified, has now endorsed the Labour Party's main criticism of the Bill. In a leading article on June 17th, the "Manchester Guardian" said:—

"The strength of the Police Force lies in the sympathetic understanding which exists between it as a whole, and the people with whom it has to deal—the Army has not to deal with the people except in the worst emergencies—and between the rank and file and their officers. The Police Force should certainly be made more attractive; it should draw in better educated men; it would benefit from a Police College. But all that can be done without this militarising process, which is a backward step."

That is the Labour Party's case against the Bill. The Home Secretary has given no adequate reason for this drastic and revolutionary change. Before any change is made, there should be an exhaustive inquiry into the whole administration of the Police Force, including the system of promotion within the ranks and appointments from outside, and, above all, the necessity for a greater measure of democratic control. The Labour Party pressed for such an inquiry, but the Government preferred to act on the report of Lord Trenchard. It is deplorable that the Government should take this step which may lead to the destruction of the reputation of the British Police Force as the finest in the world. It is even more deplorable that such a step should be taken on the advice of a Police Commissioner whose whole training and outlook is militaristic.

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LEAGUE OF YOUTH.

THE recently-formed League of Youth (Brightside Division) continues to make satisfactory progress. Membership has now reached over sixty with an average attendance of forty at the weekly meetings, which are held on Friday evenings. The debates prove quite a success, and a dramatic section has been formed for play-readings. Games and swimming parties have also been arranged in addition to week-end rambles.

Future arrangements include lectures, debates, play-readings, dances, &c. Persons under the age of twenty-five can join the branch by communicating to the secretary, Mr. G. Currier, 21, Fircroft-road, Shiregreen, Sheffield, S.

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CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

ATTERcliffe.

At the Attercliffe Divisional Council meeting, held on June 13th, Mr. J. H. Pearce (financial secretary, Brightside and Carbrook educational committee, and a member, Co-operative Party) opened a discussion on the subject of "Men and Money," as outlined in the Co-operative Party publications "Britain Reborn."

After a thorough analysis of the present financial situation and the outline of the Co-operative Party's programme were asked, and a very polemic, interesting discussion followed, during which it was pointed out that political power—Labour and Co-operative—could not be really and finally effective without economic power. Mr. Pearce pointed out that the Co-operative movement represented the workers' only real economic power, and that a Government putting the Co-operative Party's proposals into operation politically, backed up by a co-operative-conscious people, could transform the present system and solve the financial difficulties where the present Government had failed abjectly.

HILLSBOROUGH

The Hillsborough Co-operative Party spent an interesting evening discussing various Press cuttings supplied by the members on June 13th. On the 22nd, Mr. A. Ballard (party organizer) gave a vigorous propaganda address on "Buy the Co-operative Commonsense" after demonstrating how the industrial machine under capitalism benefited the reader and resulted in a mal-distribution of national wealth. Mr. Ballard showed how consumer control would result in an increasing measure of social reform, increased spending power amongst the people, and that all the advantages of rationalisation—inventive genius, and every labour-saving device could be made to uplift the people rather than create the periodic slumps such as the one we are suffering at the present time. A number of questions were asked and the discussion demonstrated that an increased loyalty to co-operative produc-

tions and to the co-operative society generally, was essential in resisting the encroachment of capitalism and in encouraging the workers' real democratic-convicting the workers' real political and economic destinies.

On the 29th, Councillor (Mrs.) Birch was the speaker. The attendance at meetings has been well maintained during the summer months.

The Women's Section on June 5th had a big attendance, as the programme was provided entirely by the members themselves.

On the 12th, Dr. Clarke (Medical Superintendent of the City General Hospital) gave an address on "Public Health," which was in favour of clean clearance, and stated a powerful and unanswerable case on the value of sunshine and fresh air, especially for children. Statistics on air, where the cross of pneumonia were to the more largely prevalent showed that the congested areas of the city were favourable breeding grounds for this dread disease. In the main, however, the doctor dealt with women's ailments, and strongly advocated the fullest and best advantage being taken of the public clinics. He was pleased to have the opportunity of speaking to working-class women on these matters, and hoped they would be missionaries in popularizing the use of the public health services so well developed in Sheffield. Many of the cases requiring treatment later on in life could have been avoided if the womanfolk had taken advantage of the facilities earlier. He regretted the facts regarding dentists in child-birth in England and Wales.

The meeting was very greatly impressed by Dr. Clarke's informative address, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him, during which many sincere personal tributes to the service rendered by the City General Hospital.

On June 16th, Mrs. Ager (director, Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society) addressed the meeting on the "Trade Propaganda Campaign." On

the 26th, owing to the absence of Rev. P. Pritchard, the meeting discussed the 25th. The Women's Section meetings are to continue every Monday during July, opening on the 31st with Miss Maude and closing on the 31st with Miss Maude and closing on the 31st with Miss Maude (Sheffield City Education Committee) as the speaker. A.

NEEPSend.

Members of the Neepsend Ward held their monthly meeting on June 14th, when Councillor F. W. St. Stokes was the speaker. In reviewing the work of the Sheffield City Council, as reported at the previous meeting, Councillor Stokes dealt in detail with the arguments that had resulted in the "Traumata" Committee's decision on the "Students' Hospital" for seating accommodation in the park, for sitting accommodation in the park, and also in a review of the work of other committees of the Council was given.

The Women's Section had continued their weekly meetings on Monday, 18th, 25th, and 26th, on the 12th, Mrs. Green was the speaker. "Population, Poverty, and Morals." "The 21st, Mr. T. Gilbert spoke on "The Digestive System." On the 26th, a tea and social was organised by Mrs. St. Stokes and a number of the Women's Section. A number of articles were rendered a very interesting concert programme after tea. The proceeds are to be given to the Neepsend Poor Children's Outing Fund. On Monday, July 3rd, a jubilee will be held on the 26th. On the 28th, the new Cottage Home on the 28th, the new electric power station was visited. June 29th, a boys' match took place between teams representing the Men's and Women's Guilds and the Party.

Meetings are to be held monthly during the summer instead of weekly as heretofore. The next meeting will be held on July 12th, when Councillor (Mrs.) Speight will be the speaker. The next organised visit is to the Nunery Pit on July 20th; the secretary must be notified of all intending visitors. Arrangements are also being made for a visit to the Sheffield Abattoir, and particulars will be announced at the July meeting.

The Labour Party at Southey is holding open-air meetings every Sunday morning at the bus terminus at eleven o'clock.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Section of the Co-operative Party held their monthly meeting at the Cemetery-road Guild-room on June 29th, when Mr. A. Ballard (organising secretary) spoke on "The Education of the Democra." Mr. Ballard, after dealing with the system of education under which most adults had been trained in the elementary schools, pointed out that with a curriculum heavily biased in favour of "the three R's," with little or no training in Logic or Psychology, people had been taught how to read and never educated into what to read. Taking the adult workers as a whole, he pointed out that many of them had never developed political or philosophic argument, in consequence of which they became easy victims to a syndicalist Press. Concluding his address by a number of suggestions for the improvement of the Press on the one hand, and improved educational facilities for workers on the whole the bulk of the Press "played down" to the lower instincts. "There but war fever, political fever, and the intelligence of the people, resulted in a Press that had ceased to be "another instrument in the workers' appeal to the ruling classes. Many questions and an interesting discussion followed. At the same meeting, Mrs. Williams gave an interesting report on an Hispano conference, and arrange-

ments were made to take part in the Clarion Rally. Next meeting will be held in the gymnasium on Saturday, July 17th, when Alderman J. Howard will be the speaker. Secretary: Mr. G. H. Green, 57, Bait-street.

The Women's Section meetings have been continued during June. 21st, Co-operative Party Notes were discussed. 25th, Mr. Williams was the speaker. 22nd, business meeting; 29th was the annual excursion. Meetings for July: 6th, Co-operative Party Notes; 14th, Mrs. J. Billam (secretary) will give an address; 20th, Cookery Recipe arrangements for winter programme; 27th, Mrs. J. Billam, 46, Blair Ash-road.

SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATIVE PARTY'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

SHEFFIELDERS ENJOY A DAY IN GLORIOUS DEVON.

THIRTY-FOUR AND FIFTY members of the Sheffield Co-operative Party took part in the fourth annual excursion on Saturday, June 24th, to Torquay. The special train left Sheffield at 12 o'clock Friday midnight, arriving Torquay at 8 a.m., and was met by a fleet of ten cars which conveyed the party to Babbacombe and Anstey's Cove, from there via Paignton to Paignton, and thence towards returning to the Torquay Town Hall, where luncheon was served. The party then embarked on motor coaches for Kingswear, subsequently visiting Dartmouth, and after a sail on the delightful River Dart, were again met at Totnes by a motor, and conveyed to the Torquay Town Hall for tea. After tea, the evening was spent in Torquay, the train leaving at 10 p.m. and arriving in Sheffield Sunday morning at 6.15.

The members were so appreciative of the arrangements in the capable hands of Mr. A. Ballard (party secretary) that they presented him with a solid silver cigarette case in commemoration of the occasion. The presentation was made by Councillor J. A. Longtin (chairman of the party), who accompanied the excursion, and paid a full tribute to the organiser, and congratulated the party members on having enjoyed one of the most delightful social outings of his experience.

TARIFFS AND SWEATING.

THE DEAD SEA FRUIT OF PROTECTION.

During the year ended April 30th, 1933, industry enjoyed the full benefit of Protection. The foreigners' goods were shut out from our markets. The field was left to home manufacturers and those overseas capitalists who, we are told, would rush to make profit in the shelter of our tariff walls, and so find employment for British labour.

Now we know the results. Some 122 foreign factories have been established in this country. They employ 8,500 workpeople, many of them under conditions that would not be tolerated in British workshops. They have brought the slave-labour standard of the sweatshop to these shores.

CLOSED DOWN.

Another 524 British factories are providing bread for 36,250 families. Protection in the manufacturing industry has meant employment for 44,750 persons.

In these same industries it has been closed down 353 British factories and thrown out of work a number of men beyond the power of the Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department to compute!

The Problem Protectionists seek and so solve is the problem of starvation among the families of 3,000,000 unemployed.

It is a safe conjecture that the money has been spent in England on the infamous Tariff Advisory Committee mission and in corrupting public services in order to secure tariffs that have been put into the pockets of the nation by Protection.

THINGS THAT CONCERN US ALL.

HOLIDAYS!

Where are YOU going?

If it is anywhere in England and Wales, you are almost certain to find a Co-operative Stores, where you can buy the same pure and reliable C.W.S. Productions that you enjoy at home.

Wherever you go, find a Co-operative Stores and ask specially for

C.W.S. Productions



The C.W.S. supplies the needs of life to Co-operative Societies for their members

ECONOMICS FOR CONSUMERS.

VII.—OTHER ADJUSTMENTS OF MONEY INCOME.

The two previous articles have dealt with adjustments to personal money income, showing that wages, salaries, and so forth are not a final distribution of the purchasing power. After a man has got his wage he is compelled to pay his share of

(1) PRIVATE TAXES, in the form of land rents, wayleaves, royalties, and interests.

These are all hidden in the rent he pays for his house and the price he pays for goods. He gets NOTHING in return for these taxes.

(2) PUBLIC TAXES, both national—as duties on tobacco, beer, entertainments, patent medicines, &c.—and local, in the shape of rates.

For PART of what is collected he gets GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY, but something like half of the total is a transfer of purchasing power from one set of pockets to another.

Now the national income is properly THE GOODS AND SERVICES READY FOR CONSUMPTION, and the MONEY INCOME DISTRIBUTED has no relation to it! Even when the goods and services are most plentiful, the purchasing power which could obtain them is trimmed off the wages of individual consumers indiscriminately.

In addition to the private and public taxes, there are TRADE READJUSTMENTS. These are in the way of "reducing costs," either by a regular deduction from wages to individual workers (that is, "reducing wages") or by getting a less number of men to make the same quantity of goods or before ("increasing output"). Both are

unintelligent devices for lowering the individual consumer's right to purchase goods and services. But so long as the production and supply of men's prime needs are left to the unhealthy incentive of what we call "capitalism," the individual employer cannot help but demand reductions in wages. Whatever his particular business may be, he is fighting against all other firms in the thing with them to ensure an abundant supply of the thing he manufactures. He is in business, not to see that people get all they need, but to get all he reasonably can for himself.

THE NAVY.

If the Navy were run like that, we should have the refreshing spectacle of one ship fighting another; of the admiral being torpedoed on his own flag-ship by the commander of a torpedo boat who wanted to become admiral himself! In industrial life, we should refer to the sinking of the admiral as BANKRUPTCY. Both alike, the sinking and the bankruptcy, are merely different expressions of precisely the same spirit of antagonism and ruthlessness. Fundamentally, "war is war" and "business is business" mean the same thing; and though the weapons are different, it is probably the business struggle, the more disastrous if less spectacular. It is on ALL the time; the whole people suffer; their sufferings are of the mind and spirit; their physical needs are not adequately met; and their lives are largely wasted. Rationalisation, as commonly understood and attempted, is simply an intensification of the struggle; the use of latest psychological and technical means which, unless we seek

other and better means of distributing income than by wages and salaries, will make the distribution still worse! Indeed, it has already done so.

WORLD PRICES.

Of course, this is not a matter affecting England only. It is world-wide—except in Russia, and she has not escaped the consequences of the depression in other countries. "World prices" are said to be too low; which is sheer nonsense, since obviously the world should be better off still if it got what it needed dropped from Mars for nothing!

We have therefore to take into account the fact that the money incomes of workers are partly and forcibly taken away from them by (1) private taxes, ALL unjust, (2) public taxes, part of which are for purposes of a purely private nature (interest on Government and Local Authority loans), and (3) trade adjustments such as the chaotic chaos of capitalism. The final result is so shocking, so dangerous, that it results in another adjustment. Some business people are shocked and some grumping people afraid to the degree that prompts them to make compassionate allowances, hence the existence of our modern CHARITIES. The mere fact that they have any service to perform is all a complete condemnation of our methods of income distribution, of our society, and even of our Governments. Yet they are woefully inadequate, barely touching the fringe of the widespread need. It is something, however, to find there ARE humane people, and others, who if not humane, can at least be scared into attempting something. One of the latest devices in the way of charity is to collect as much as possible from the poor themselves. For all people are poor whose incomes are not assured, and upon a scale which gives at least £10 a year a small but real and brilliant notion of the flag-day and its variants. Maimed soldiers starve, for example, and are kept alive and suffering by the special effort of a Tuppys Day. And that in the same country as at the same time as the late Lady Cowdry has left £25,000 each to her TEN young granddaughters! (See daily papers, May 2nd, 1933).

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

It is small wonder that after all this thimble-rigging and round-about plundering, some at least of the plundered should exercise private enterprise of their own. One form of this is known as "burgling." Poaching—a crime only in law that was made by landlords—is a dying industry of this same order. Perhaps, however, these are examples of a private enterprise which must appeal to the very few, since they demand a degree of courage and a social heterodoxy that are alike rare.

The more widespread types are concerned with crossword and other newspaper puzzles, and sweepstakes. Who can blame the poor man, or woman, who has never known a week's security, or a reasonable sufficiency for "having a shot" for 10,000 with an odd sixpence? The chance was a slender one—just about as large as any Private has of becoming a general officer—but it was a flutter in a dull life; and small as the chance was, at least it held out only hope of security and sufficiency. This, of course, is quite apart from the deliberate incitement carefully worked up by the newspaper Press—including the "Daily Herald," along with its (lesser degree) "Reynolds's." There is no hope for them of larger life except by a lucky hit in a venture of this kind. The churches had better tackle the evil at its root by insisting that all shall have abundance in return for necessary service rather than was pharisaically righteous about the evils of newspaper puzzles.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

As for sweepstakes and betting—the rich do a full share with no valid excuse. Moreover, they have virtually had a monopoly of the private enterprise in land-enclosure, in "cornering," in pools and cartels and rings, and in the betting gambling Stock Exchanges. They see the poor do what they can, especially in sweepstakes and betting, but they have at least some reason, and the fault lies not with them but with the society which has persuaded them to rob by its traditions, its laws, and its social arrangements.

CAN ENGLAND KEEP DEMOCRACY?

The Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee have made arrangements for a one-day school, to be held at the Fifth Park Pavilion, on Saturday, July 8th, commencing at 3 p.m. Dr. Crowther, Ph.D., M.A., will speak in the afternoon on "Our Present Political Machine," and in the evening on "Some Implications of the Present Social Atmosphere." Mr. J. Harrington will preside. After each lecture time will be allowed for questions and discussion. Members of trade unions, co-operative guilds, local political parties, are invited to send delegates. Tea will be provided at a cost of 2s. per head. Applications for same should be made to the secretary, Chas. W. Stansand, 69, Moor View-road, Woodgate, Sheffield, 8, on or before July 7th.

THE TRUSTS AND THE DINOSAURS.

"The Dinosaur, just before they vanished, grew to an incredible size. Members of the present Social Age. But they became too large and clumsy for their environment, so they became extinct, giving way to smaller but more active and intelligent animals. The huge size and wealth of the Trusts—now syndicates and the tremendous bulk of our industrial system of the present day would seem to indicate that they have at least entered their period of excessive development. They may still become larger and wealthier than they are now, but they already exhibit symptoms of being out of harmony with their environment. They seem destined to perish before some more suitable form of industrial organisation—perhaps the co-operative enterprise."
—JOHN H. DETTRICH, American Writer.

These are Light Diet Days

—and here is the food that has Lightness without lack of Nourishment.



During the warmer days of summer, it is only reasonable to see that meals are light, but sustaining. Here is where Shredded Wheat is such a help. No dish could be nicer or lighter with cold milk, cream or seasonable fruits, and no dish could be more delicious, health-giving and sustaining. It is all pure wheat, made wonderfully light and digestible by its unique shredding process. Try a packet to-day.

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MADE IN ENGLAND BY THE SHREDDED WHEAT CO. LTD., WELFYN GARDON CITY, HERTS.

Spend a Pleasant Afternoon at

LABOUR'S FIELD DAY

FARM GROUNDS, GRANVILLE RD.,

(By kind permission of the Duchess of Norfolk)

Saturday, July 8th,

2-30 p.m. till Dark.

Mr. P. C. HOFFMAN

(Prospective Labour Candidate Central Division)

Mr. GEO. LATHAN

(Prospective Labour Candidate Park Division)

Mrs. M. GIBB

(Political Party Secretary)

Chair to be taken at 6 p.m., by AID. E. C. ROWLINSON, J.P.

SPORTS 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. SIDESWING :: MUSIO DANCING :: REFRESHMENTS :: ANKLE COMPETITION.

Admission by Lucky No. Programme - 3d. Children - 1d.

LADIES', GIRLS', AND BOYS' FOOTWEAR.

Sperope Brand!

MADE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS. STAMP No. 12.

STOCKED BY ALL CO-OPERATIVE BOOT DEPARTMENTS IN SHEFFIELD.

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE. SUPPORT FOR LABOUR'S POLICY.

INDEPENDENT testimony in support of the Labour Party's plans for the well-being of the people continues to be made by public bodies and associations of every kind. At the forty-fourth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute,



PAINFUL FEET.

DO YOU SUFFER from Pain, Burning, or Cramp in the ball of the foot, Corns, Bunions, Callouses, Crooked or Hammer Toes, Weak Ankles, Varicose Veins, &c.?

Whatever your foot trouble it can be instantly and permanently relieved by the correct DR. SCHOLL'S APPLIANCE TREATMENT & REMEDY.

DO NOT SUFFER FROM FOOT PAINS
Get Foot Comfort NOW!

CALL at the Arcade and let our Foot Expert examine your feet and advise you FREE and without obligation.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.
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treacherous speeches were made on the lack of co-ordination between the health services of the country and on the need for a vigorous housing policy.

In his inaugural address, Lord Considine, suggesting that our biggest pre-occupation to-day should be with the individual aspect of health legislation, insisted that a great deal more could be done to co-ordinate the health services so that "the backbone of the nation, the 14,000,000 insured workers, should not lack in illness any of the resources that modern medicine could bring to their aid."

His call for rationalisation of the social services in the interests of the health of the community, and Sir Henry Brackenbury's tentative allusion to a general medical service for the nation, show that the Labour Party's plans for national reconstruction are endorsed by the experts, though repudiated by the National Government.

NEED FOR ANOTHER MILLION HOUSES.

"Everybody in the public health service," said Mr. Harry Priestley, chief sanitary inspector of Blackpool, "is aware of the necessity of the erection of, at least, a further million houses."

"If the State," he continued, "desires to bring up to a modern standard the living conditions of millions of its people and wipe out for ever the shame of slumdom, it must be prepared to lose money as it does on any other of the social services. Surely poverty cannot be pleaded; as it was only as recently as February 20th last that Parliament guaranteed £4,000,000 to bolster up the Austrian structure, whilst Vienna has already got rid of many of her masses of 'supersaturated flats' by means of money derived from the British taxpayer."

Estimating that the cost of a ten-year plan of 100,000 houses a year would be £35,000,000 per annum, Mr. Priestley pointed out that there would be an actual saving of £5,000,000 per annum on unemployment insurance benefit, and a substantial decrease in public assistance requirements. He stressed the fact that the housing problem is aggravated by the migratory tendency of industry southwards with the resulting localisation of the burden of heavy rates. The Labour Party has always insisted on the need, which this comment implies, for the co-ordination of housing and industrial planning.

"BLOODS."

was worth while to know that even Scotland Yard doesn't know everything!

THE CRIME CLUB.

Nowadays, we have a "Crime Club," whereas the fiction is not so blossoming as it used to be. The Crime Club book is backed in a warmish, brown, and any Crime Club book is guaranteed to give you the sort of thing you want—fascinating horror. It will take the perms. out of anybody's hair, and even Bishops and Cabinet Ministers are known to enjoy orgies of private and elevated horror in the quiet of their homes with Crime Club books.

AGATHA CHRISTIE.

Among the very best of detective stories are those of Agatha Christie. They need not be separately mentioned, for they are all good, and tastes will differ. Her ingenuity in plots is startling, and she is certainly unsurpassed in this respect, though Van Dine (who is not too well known in England) is equally good. They are not to be recommended for insomnia, however, except in those few cases where there is a wish to encourage rather than suppress it. The author of "When We Were Young," who has made a lot of money out of his children's books, did not quite hit the highest achievement with his "Red House Mystery," but it is well worth reading, all the same.

G. D. H. COLE.

Cole is known best as a writer on Economics and Politics. But in these he lacks incisiveness; they are very long usually, and rather thin! Anyway, they must have taken him a tremendous time to write because of their length, yet he and his wife have somehow found time to turn out quite a number of detective stories. We should class them as hardly the equal of Agatha Christie's, though that might be a matter of opinion. "The Brooklyn Murders" is as exciting as any, but although these writers are full of social fervour and have done much for Socialism, they do not hesitate to murder out of hand such characters in their fiction as will add to the general interest and keep matters moving. What foul dark deeds G. D. H. Cole and his wife have committed for the purpose of giving a little colour and variety to life!

YORKSHIRE.

J. S. Fletcher has written a small history of Sheffield, an excellent history of Yorkshire, and—a number of "bloods." There is a whole list of them, into which you may feel inclined to dip.

Anthony Berkeley and Freeman Pitt-Croft are other names amongst a list of such writers. If, therefore, you want a book to while away your time when on holiday—or to make you forget that you can't have any holiday—just sample the crime novels of to-day and shake up your sluggish liver! Cut yourself up in a corner, and with J. S. Cole or Christie or Fletcher, have a good time in the underworld—just even the streets of Sheffield will seem sweet and clean!

MURDER and mystery have taken a large place amongst the books of to-day. Some of us can remember when Sherlock Holmes had the whole field to himself, and he was a month by his exploits as recounted in the "Strand Magazine" in its early days!

True, there had been earlier mysteries. Edgar Allan Poe had made up his creep and our blood curdle with his "Tales of Mystery and Imagination," and (for example) Wilkie Collins' novels have caused many Victorian damsels to shudder with the reading of "The Woman in White." If so be that there are all new to you, they still have a "grip" enough to enable you to forget your pleasures as well as your troubles!

THE DELUGE.

Since those days, and mainly as a postwar product, there has been a deluge of books of murder and mystery. Perhaps Edgar Wallace was the forerunner of the writers which have poured over us. Nay, Edgar was a deluge in over us. So prodigious was his output himself! So prodigious was that people got to expect a daily legend of his latest, and all kinds of legends grew up around him. He shared with one other a popularity that made him the centre of everybody's jokes. He towered in the minds of the mass of people, so that even an American (being shown Wallace's statue in Stirling, just before the war) said, "Lloyd George, at the height of his popularity, was the only other man of our day who has gripped the imagination of the English people. Wallace was as popular as the Wednesday—which is saying something!"

CRIME.

There can be no doubt that, speaking from a literary point of view, virtue is drab and uninteresting. On the other hand, vice—again, from a literary viewpoint—is as invigorating as the dirt track. We are far from denying that there is, amongst books of to-day, a very real dirt track, but after the emotional cataplexes of war time, something was certainly needed to give us excitement until we could gradually steady ourselves down again. Quiet family men who would not personally hurt a fly, who certainly would have handed in the nearest police station the penny stamp they happened to find, began to glomp over the most appalling misdeeds. They sat up in bed reading until their nights were nightmares. Poisons and dope, diamonds and crooks; these were the main factors in books for the time. There is, however, at least one achievement to their credit.

CURSE OF THE SPECIALIST.

When lawyers and doctors and parsons were trusted to the extreme degree as in, say, Edwardian days, something had to happen to free us from their sway. Perhaps the long array of "bloods" have done that; since they have frequently had, as a misadventure; the dull inefficiency of the official police detective and the all-conquering intelligence of the private person, who has had to explain a matter to the police at the end of the book! Perhaps the specialists will never recover from this full exposure of their inefficiency! It

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That old Suit Case may let you down—scrap it; "Going Away" time will be much more enjoyable with good luggage—and our prices are low for such remarkably well-finished goods as these.

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22 ins., 2/9-7/11	2/- 2/11 3/6	of best Fibre.
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"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT THE TOOL OF "BIG BUSINESS."

TAXING DIVIDENDS.

The National Government, despite widespread opposition in the country, has refused to mitigate its punitive onslaught on co-operative funds. It has decided that dividend equalisation funds, as well as reserve funds, should be the subject of penal taxation.

The source of dividend equalisation funds, like the source of all co-operative funds, is the surplus arising from mutual trading periods with bod, to "even out" dividend payments to the members of co-operative societies. They are de-chicannery can obscure the fact that they are direct dividends on the "hosewives" that, in muting co-operatives in an

additional £1,300,000 every year. It is not taxing dividends; and Mr. Macdonald has developed so elastic a political conscience that he still believes his general election pledge not to tax co-operative dividends remains unbroken.

THE REAL AIM.

By refusing to exempt dividend equalisation funds from the incidence of general taxation, the Government unites its own real aim. It is obeying "big business." It is attacking the principle of mutuality. It is raising the dividends of mutual trade. The Government, too, is making a whip with which seven million co-operatives will thrash it soundly at the next general election.

THOUSANDS ON THE HEIGHTS.

INSPIRING SCENES AT SHEFFIELD.

Concord Park, on the healthy heights bordering Sheffield, has never accommodated so large a crowd as that which dispersed itself with happy abandon on Saturday, when with colourful pageantry and youthful exuberance, that of Brightside and Carbrook Society acclaimed Co-operators' Day. It was a celebration befitting the great underlying ideal, and all were invited. It seemed that all accepted, for twelve thousand people, most of them brightly clad youngsters presented an almost incomprehensible scene. Since the "Day" was first observed eleven years ago, the Brightside and Carbrook Society has been one of the most enthusiastic in setting apart this day to reaffirm the co-operative ideal, and this year's observance established a record so far as participating numbers are concerned. An imposing array of vehicles, many of which demonstrated the wisdom of "buying co-operatively," proceeded through the city, and its optical effect vied with the gay street parades which were a feature of the "Sheffield Week" celebrations. Headed by the Sheffield Tramways Brass Band, the impressive column marched to Concord Park to swell the crowd, which for several subsequent hours increased in dimensions. Nothing had been overlooked in the way of attractions, and the kiddies were soon enthralled either as spectators or competitors in the sports programme, whilst sideshows and novelty stalls had their queues of patrons throughout the afternoon.

BONNIE BABIES.

Froud, and perhaps a little too zealous mothers entered their bonny charges in the baby show, and the judge had an unenviable task with the four hundred luscious infants which were submitted for adjudication.

In defiance of parental claims, only a few of the babies were awarded prizes, and it was interesting to note that one class was confined to babies fed from birth on "B. and C." pasteurised milk, and the prizes took the form of free supplies of pasteurised milk.

Dancing round the Maypole, reminiscence of Ye Old Village Fayre, was a beautiful spectacle under the patronage of King Sol, but the revels reached their most inspiring state with the ceremony of crowning the "Circle" Queens, a role which was graciously discharged by petite Miss Betty Harrison. With a dignity befitting the regal scene, Mrs. A. Ballard, wife of the Chairman of the education committee, performed the crowning ceremony, and the general scheme was enhanced by the attendance of fifteen stately-robed maids of honour and other "court" attendants.

Following the queen's retirement from her daisy garlanded throne, the programme assumed an equally picturesque form, with the fancy dress parade in which children with amazing originality converted themselves into living representations of co-operative productions.

Teams comprised of members of the Men's Guild demonstrated their physical prowess with a tug-of-war competition and dancing on the greensward brought yet another vivid portrayal of co-operative strength and progress to a close.

STORY IN FIGURES.

It is fitting to review the strength of the society in figures. In 1924 the trade of the society amounted to £983,777; to-day it stands at £1,406,000, being the total trade achieved in 1932, and £1,284,950. The total distributed in dividend and interest, paid or transferred, during the ten years amounts to £1,096,912; whilst membership to-day is 59,688 as compared with 37,632 ten years ago.

EDUCATION AND BATTLESHIPS.

OPENING OF SHEFFIELD'S NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL.

APT SPEECH BY ALDERMAN E. G. ROWLINSON, J.P.

THE new central secondary school at Glassine was opened amidst the "Week" about which our readers have been fully informed by the local Press. We noticed, however, that the organisers of the scheme took "the origin" of the ceremony, and none of the speakers alluded to the fact that the scheme was opposed and faced against its present backers and lauded against its adverse minority when Labour was in power. Eventually when the "Progressives" attained a majority position the school was almost complete, whereupon they proceeded to steal all the glory connected with, an admittedly great Labour achievement.

We searched the local Press in vain for a report of short speech by Alderman E. G. Rowlinson, J.P. (ex-chairman, education committee, who along with his colleagues, had initiated and carried through the scheme in spite of all opposition.

The Alderman was given the humble excuse of a vote of thanks to Alderman Jackson, the present chairman, which he did most graciously.

Alderman Rowlinson said that he moved the vote of thanks with considerable pleasure. He said that Alderman Jackson's story of the man who referred to the school as a factory, would bring home to him sharply the experience of all administrators in getting the public to appreciate the ultimate goal of schemes in process of completion. Alderman Rowlinson said he "thought one could trace the growth and education of public opinion, especially in certain quarters, with reference to this building which was probably the finest landmark in Sheffield's educational history, by examination of the adjectives used in connection therewith from those abusive epithets of the early days to the words of praise current at the moment."

Alderman Mitchell (chairman, Building Committee) had given the meeting many details showing the improvement and size of the enterprise, and had also indicated the cost of the building, including the purchase of the land and the furnishing of the school. It was a comforting and steady reflection," said Alderman Rowlinson, "that the total cost would need to be multiplied six or seven times to reach the cost of a modern battleship. It was most comforting to know that whereas the life of a battleship might be measured by seven or eight years, in fifty years' time this school would have equipped over 20,000 boys and girls of our great city for the battle of life, or, in the words of the dedicatory prayer of the Bishop this afternoon, "for helpful service to the commonwealth."

Our readers should watch the local Press for reference to other Labour achievements which the "Progressives" are now claiming as their own, e.g., the abattoir, which is boosted in the "Sheffield Week" publication, "The Quality of Sheffield," but which contains no reference to the fact that this was opposed in the same way as the new central school.

LABOUR FIELD-DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 8TH.

A FIELD-DAY and rally will be held under the auspices of the Central, Park, and Hillsborough Divisional Labour Parties, on Saturday, July 8th, from 2-30 p.m. until dusk, in the Farm Grounds, Granville-road, by kind permission of the Duchess of Norfolk Admissions by programme 3d.

Programme includes sports, side-shows, music, dancing, competitions, &c. Speakers at the demonstration: Mr. P. C. Hoffman (Labour candidate, Central), Mr. Geo. Latham (Labour candidate, Park), Mrs. M. Gibb (national women's organiser), and Alderman E. G. Rowlinson, J.P.

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

What?

"THE MILLGATE," which costs sixpence, and bears the signature of a shillings. Order it at your co-operative store, bookstall, or railway bookstall.

SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATORS' AND CIVIC WEEK.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL SOCIETY'S ENTERPRISE IN CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN.

THE first week of the Co-operative Propaganda fortnight coincided with "Sheffield Week," and the Sheffield and Ecclesall Society took the opportunity of drawing the citizens' attention to co-operation generally, and their own society particularly, by sending three entries in the parade of decorated vehicles which formed one of the main attractions of "Sheffield Week."

One vehicle, the pneumatic-tired horse-drawn dray (the first in Sheffield and built by the S. and E. Wheelwright's Department) was used to advertise coal. Another, the giant removal van, which was the first of its kind in the country, and the third, a particularly striking dairy tabernacle. This latter vehicle carried a huge milk bottle surmounted by a roller key—"Health in the key to Health." On the bottle was depicted a thermometer showing the degree at which various

disease germs are killed and the temperature for pasteurisation and all harmful matter is destroyed. The back of the tabernacle was a safety-first sign, the three sides of the triangle bearing the words—"Pasteurisation Safeguards Health." The whole was tastefully finished in cream with rural scenery and impressions of the society's model dairy, while life was given to the tabernacle by the introduction of four charming milkmaids—two "old-time," in floral dresses and poke bonnets, and two "modern" in white smocks and hats.

Previous to the civic procession the S. and E. Society held their own parade, when the dairy vehicle and removal van toured the society's area in company with four tabernacle vehicles of the C.W.S. (three of which took part in the civic one) and a ferry carrying a new dairy "tram" (again the first of its kind in the city) and a band at the head.

TRAVEL STUDY FOR YOUTH.

SIX MONTHS FREE IN U.S.A.

SOME young men of twenty and thirty, between the ages of twenty and thirty, will have the opportunity to study the topical problem of war debts at close quarters very shortly by a six months' stay in the United States at the expense of the Acland Scholarship Trusts, who have chosen this year to send a scholar to the States to study "Recent State Policy with Special Reference to Public Finance."

The Acland Trusts' Scholarships were founded under the will of the late Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, Bart., who bequeathed £20,000 to encourage study of industrial, social, and educa-

tional conditions in countries outside the United Kingdom.

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The secretary of the Trustees is Mr. R. A. Fulmer (general secretary, Co-operative Union Limited), Holyoke House, Hanover-street, Manchester.

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