



The SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATOR



No. 121.

SEPTEMBER, 1934.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION, 30,000 COPIES.

COLLECTIVE PEACE OR CATASTROPHE.

E. G. G. LYON (Hon. Secretary, Sheffield Branch of the League of Nations Union).

"This recent war scarce which followed the murder of Dr. Dollfus and synchronised with the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War was doubtless useful to the armament makers, but it was not without value to those who are genuinely seeking the peace of nations. Did it not serve to remind us of what we are all so prone to forget, namely, that international peace is not merely the absence of war, but "the science and art of world government?"

TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

Those who seem to take pleasure in blemishing about the inevitability of war are now seeking to calm our fears by telling us that war will not come in our time, or at any rate, in the next ten years. What a consolation! There is nothing inevitable about war; it is man-made and can be prevented by man provided that proper steps are taken to organise peace. I think it was General Smuts who said that if one-hundredth part of the energy and foresight which is devoted to the prosecution of war were devoted to the cause of peace, we should never have war again. The Great War "to end war" gave us the Treaty of Versailles, much of which was morally unsound and thoroughly unworkable. We have only to look at the present condition of Germany, with its Hitler regime and the attendant danger to Europe, to realise what a tragic failure from a moral point of view this "peace with a vengeance" was. The tragic fate of reparations only serves to show that nations flushed with what they call "victory" are utterly incapable of bringing about a reasonable settlement. There was, however, one really sound feature of the Treaty, the first twenty-six articles, the Covenant of the League of Nations. Here was a genuine attempt to organise peace, and had the peoples of the world compelled their Governments to use the machinery provided by the League of Nations, we should not be confronted with the appalling world anarchy which we see to-day. Of course, the League was not a perfect instrument, but, as President

Wilson said, the Covenant was "not a strait-jacket but a vehicle of life." It contained provisions for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the reduction and limitation of national armaments, and what is most vital, the revision of treaties.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The history of the first ten years of the League (born January 10th, 1920) shows the new organisation, which was all but strangled at birth by the cynical all but an older school, is slowly but surely growing in strength. Considering the conditions under which it was born, the League's record in many directions is something to be proud of, and the settlement of twenty-five disputes, some of which might, and two of which, certainly would, have led to war, shows conclusively that the League can prevent war if the various Governments will use it instead of reverting to the disastrous methods of secret diplomacy. When criticising recent developments as all beset workers for international peace are bound to, do not let us forget that the League has set up a World Court of Justice with forty-one States, including Britain and the Dominions, have promised to refer legal disputes; created an International Labour Organisation to raise and safeguard the level of labour conditions; helped Poland to fight typhus, and to prevent the spread of plague and cholera from the East; enabled Greece to settle a million refugees; helped China to organise relief work in flooded regions, and brought to their various homes from Russia 427,000 prisoners of war. During the last three years or so the League has suffered very serious setbacks due entirely to the fact that the Governments have failed to give it support.

PUBLIC OPINION MUST BE RALLIED.

Take the case of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Scrupulously following the procedure laid down in the Covenant, China referred the dispute to

the League of Nations, and by a unanimous vote the Assembly declared Japan to be the aggressor. What happened next? Practically nothing. Opposition to the League was raised both in this and other countries, and the armament makers used their influence to prevent any steps being taken to restrain the aggressor. There was not sufficient public opinion to compel the Governments to take action, and at once the opponents of the League seized their golden opportunity. The League, they said, was powerless to preserve peace when the Great Powers were involved. That is the kind of attack that is being made on the League to-day. Everything is done that is possible to obstruct the working of the peace machine, and the weakens then naively invite us to admit that the League is no good! Let us get back, they say, to the policy of splendid isolation and self-defence. The same determined opposition is at work to smother the Disarmament Conference.

REARMAMENT INSTEAD OF DISARMAMENT.

The only effective disarmament that has been achieved in Europe was the disarmament of Germany at the conclusion of the Great War. She was forbidden to possess, and compelled to destroy, all battleships over 20,000 tons, all submarines, all tanks and heavy guns and military aircraft.

She protested, and was informed that these drastic steps had been taken in order to initiate all-round reduction of armaments. Does anyone remember that after thirteen years, during which time the weapons forbidden to Germany were being built by all the other great Powers, Hitler was able to rally the Germans behind him when he precipitately withdrew from the Disarmament Conference, and boldly announced that unless the other Powers gave up the weapons forbidden to Germany she would rearm?

This is the signal to the men of the old school to trot out their discredited platitudes. Germany is

rearming, they say, we must get ready to defend ourselves. Another mad competition in armaments with bombing planes well to the front!

The inevitable end of such lunacy is mass murder of the civilian population.

Do we in Sheffield calmly contemplate the turning of our fine new schools into hospitals for mutilated and dying children without first moving heaven and earth to stop this monstrous inquiry?

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE OF PEACE.

Public opinion must be roused, and in order to let our own Government and the world know what we think on the question of disarmament, the following referendum is being carried out by various organised bodies, including among many others, the Labour Party, Women's Co-operative Guild, and League of Nations Union. It is hoped to form a joint committee in Sheffield, and then an enormous amount of voluntary house-to-house canvassing will be necessary. Here is an opportunity for those who care about peace to do something practical. The referendum asks for an answer to the following five questions:—

- (1) Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations?
- (2) Are you in favour of an all-round reduction of armaments by international agreement?
- (3) Are you in favour of the all-round abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement?
- (4) Should the manufacture and sale of arms for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?
- (5) Do you consider that if a nation insists on attacking another, the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (a) economic and non-military measures? (b) If necessary, military measures?

HILLSBOROUGH PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

RT. HON. A. V. ALEXANDER

WILL ADDRESS

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

AS FOLLOWS:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

- 7 p.m. Corner of Grammar Street and King James Street.
- 7-45 p.m. Walkley Car Terminus.
- 8-30 p.m. Hobson Avenue, Penistone Road.
- 9-15 p.m. Burton Street, (Bilston Street corner).

- 2-30 p.m. Top of Birley Street and Woodside Lane.
- 3-30 p.m. Pheasant Yard, Apple Street.
- 7-15 p.m. Top of Hallowmoor Road, Wisewood Estate.
- 8-0 p.m. Hillsborough Road.
- 8-45 p.m. Bottom of Wadley Lane,

SUPPORTED BY OTHER PROMINENT CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR SUPPORTERS.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

ATTERCLIFFE.

At the last meeting of the Attercliffe Divisional Council Councillor Robison gave a very good report of City Council activities, making special reference also to the Press campaign against the reduction of the rents of certain Council houses to meet the cost to the tenants of the increased assessments. The loan conversion of the city's debt at a lower rate of interest had resulted in a saving of £10,000 to the Estates Committee in respect of housing, and had, in fact, been used for the purchase of reduction of rents. Eighty-six more houses are to be built on the Shiregreen Estate, and the new schools for the Woodthorpe Estate had been decided upon. The proposals for a site for public baths at Darvall and for public wash-houses at Oaks Green, Attercliffe, were also touched upon.

Councillor Robison drew attention to the fact that seems now to have been forgotten by the public, viz. that an annual payment of £68,000 had still to be made consequent upon the £1,000,000 debt left by the Sheffield Quinaries prior to Labour control; £15,000 had also to be spent on coverage at Norton, where the sanitary arrangements were totally inadequate.

Questions and a keen discussion followed, after which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Mr. Holding gave an interesting report of the one-day school at Bradwell. Mr. Longley and Mr. Smith were appointed to attend the Guilds' Federation school at Dore.

BURNGREAVE.

The Burngreave Women's Section have been very active during the past session. Councillor (Mrs.) Cumming has visited the section regularly, giving very interesting reports of City Council work. A successful excursion was held recently to Mansel Dale, Bakewell, and Matlock. The section has also kept in close touch with the various conferences, and was

represented at the week-end school at Matlock, where Mr. R. A. Brown gave such an excellent round of the quota schemes and Marketing Acts of the present Government.

Meetings are to be resumed on Wednesday, September 26th, at 7.30 p.m., at the Burngreave Vestry Hall; 12th, Councillor (Mrs.) Cumming will give her monthly City Council report; 19th, a social; and on the 26th, a report of the International Co-operative Exhibition.

Co-operative women in the Burngreave area are cordially invited to join the organisation. Meetings held every Wednesday evening.

BRIGHTSIDE.

The Brightside Divisional Party are commencing their 1934/5 session with a meeting and social on Saturday, September 22nd, at 7.15 p.m., in the Co-operative Institute, Bellhouse-road. Councillor C. T. Richardson will be the speaker. Members and prospective members cordially invited.

HILLSBOROUGH.

The Hillsborough Party closed down their meetings for the summer months, and are reopening in September. The Women's Section commence their new session on Monday, September 24th, with a social, the entire programme given by the section's concert party. The Hillsborough Party is also preparing for a visit from the Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, who will address a series of open-air meetings in different parts of the division on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th.

NEEPSDEND.

The Neepsdend area have held well-attended meetings during August. On the 17th, Councillor J. A. Lengden, in giving the monthly City Council report, dealt particularly with the Electric Supply Department of which he is

chairman. On Wednesday, September 22th, Councillor F. Stokes will give the monthly City Council report. Meetings held in the Co-operative Institute, Manners-street.

The Women's Section held their annual trip on July 28th, visiting Liverpool and New Brighton; a very happy and interesting excursion was enjoyed by the members. On September 3rd the monthly social will be held; 10th, Councillor (Mrs.) Speight will be the speaker; 17th, Mr. Fisher; and on the 24th, Councillor Stokes will speak on "Housing." Meetings held every Monday afternoon in the Co-operative Institute.

SOUTHY AND NORWOOD.

The Southy and Norwood Secretary reports that complaints have been made of residents in that area not receiving an August copy of this journal. As a matter of fact, the "Sheffield Co-operator" is not issued in August and January.

Our secretary also writes to the effect that the July meeting was well attended when Alderman Havnt gave an interesting report of the City Council meeting. The speaker pointed out that owing to the present economic position certain schemes were being held up, a clear case proving the need of a municipal bank, which certainly would relieve the ratepayers of loan charges now paid. Owing to the holiday season, the August meeting was not so well attended, but those who did attend were well rewarded by an excellent report of municipal business by Alderman T. H. Watkins, J.P. The Alderman spoke on the serious effect the prolonged drought is having on the health of the community, and the need for rigid economy in the use of water. He mentioned the mammoth waiting-list held by the Corporation for houses to let whilst the National Government refused to allow us to build. True facts of the case were also given of gas versus electricity, which proved highly interesting. Good discussion followed, and the most cordial

vote of thanks extended to Alderman Watkins, who briefly replied. Next meeting on September 12th, when Councillor (Mrs.) Speight will be the speaker.

The Dover shows organised by the party produced very good displays. The prize-winners at the July show were: 1, Mrs. Alva; 2, Mr. Gardner; 3, Mrs. Wood; and at the August show: 1, Mr. R. Fisher; 2, Mr. Gardner.

The Women's Section meetings recommenced on August 20th, when Mrs. Molloy was the speaker. Meetings for September: 5th, Mr. Skelland; 12th, Councillor (Mrs.) Cumming; 19th, open date; 26th, Councillor (Mrs.) Mitchell.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Women's Section will recommence their weekly programme of meetings on Thursday, September 13th, at 2.30 p.m., in the Mount Tabor Methodist Classroom, Wellington-street.

FASCISM MEANS WAR.

If there were any doubts remaining about the militarist aims of Fascism, they have been dispelled by Mussolini's latest outbreak. Addressing a gathering of officers at the close of the Italian army manoeuvres on August 24th, he declared:

"We must not prepare for a war for to-morrow, but for a war of to-day. We must bring up to date our minds to be military-minded—if you like, a militarist people. Nations rise and fall as a result of force. Every man in Italy must realise as one when the call comes to arms."

There is no doubt about that. It was assumed that Mussolini did not intend his words to go beyond the ears of his army officers, for the speech was suppressed in Italy, and was not allowed to appear until it had been reported in the Press of other countries. But the official report issued to the Italian Press shows that the Duce has no qualms about letting the whole world know that the basis of the Fascist philosophy is militarism and war.

Italy is a member of the League of Nations, and a signatory to the various undertakings not to resort to war. But Mussolini openly flouts the league, and the whole conception of a collective peace system. He declares that all the conferences and protocols are "more or less pitiful but well-intentioned," and that "the factor of war remains at the origin of human history," and "will accompany it in future centuries." Fascism has no use for such sentimental resolutions as disarmament and peace. The true Fascist must be a 100 per cent. militarist. That is the creed of Fascism as enunciated by its high priest.

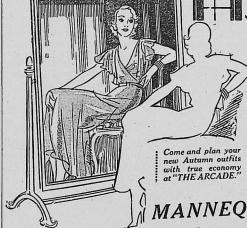
And that is the creed of Fascism the world over, whether hid by brownshirts of blackshirts. The "leader" of British Fascism has worshipped at the shrine of Mussolini, and if his public utterances are pitched in a more subdued key it is only for the purpose of luring his hearers into the belief that his brand of Fascism is more genteel than that of his spiritual leaders. It is the recognition of the Fascist approach. The people of Italy and Germany were tricked into the slave state by soft words and specious promises.

Fascism has failed to lead the people into the promised land of economic security and freedom from exploitation. Faced with that fact, after ten years of Fascism, Mussolini is beating the war drum in an attempt to prevent the Italian people from dwelling too much on their economic and moral slavery. His orders are to forget the first world conditions, and concentrate on the vision of an Italy made great by the glory of war. That is the sun totem of Fascism's contribution to the problem of world peace and security.

Mussolini's frankness ought to convince every thinking person of the need for combating Fascism wherever it appears. Its ugly head, for Fascism means war, and the revival of the pernicious doctrine that Might is Right.

"WHAT IS THIS FASCISM?" (Price 1s. post free) by H. H. Munro, D. Sc. The pamphlet can be obtained from the Sheffield Co-operative Office, 11, Back-Street, Sheffield. The pamphlet can also be obtained from the Sheffield Co-operative Office, 11, Back-Street, Sheffield, and from the Sheffield Co-operative Office, 11, Back-Street, Sheffield, and from the Sheffield Co-operative Office, 11, Back-Street, Sheffield.

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And that is the creed of Fascism the world over, whether held by brownshirts or blackshirts. The "leader" of British Fascism has worshipped at the shrine of Mussolini, and if his public utterances are pitched in a more subdued key it is only for the purpose of not offending into the belief that his brand of Fascism is more genteel than that of his spiritual leaders. Such is the recognised Fascist approach. The people of Italy and Germany were tricked into the slave state by soft words and specious promises.

Fascism has failed to lead the people into the promised land of economic security and freedom from exploitation. Faced with that fact, after ten years of Fascism, Mussolini is besting his war drum in an attempt to prevent the Italian people from dwelling too much on their economic and moral slavery. He orders them to forget their wretched conditions, and concentrate on the vision of an Italy made great by the glory of war. That is the sum total of Fascism's contribution to the problem of world peace and security.

Mussolini's frankness ought to convince every thinking person of the need for combating Fascism if it is to be prevented. It raises its ugly head, for Fascism means war, and the revival of the pernicious doctrine that might is Right.

* WHAT IS THIS FASCISM? (Issue 16, sold for 10d.) See the last issue of the Co-op. Press, 11, Buxton-street, Sheffield. The pamphlet deals with the characteristics of the movement, and the aims and methods of the Fascist movement in this country.

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SCIENCE AND SOCIAL NEEDS.

[Scientific Research and Social Needs." By Julian Huxley. Watts and Co. 7s. 6d. net.

THE day of "rule-of-thumb" is passing, if it has not already passed. Organised knowledge is rapidly taking possession of the things about us, which themselves are becoming organised also. The first plagues in England is behind us—unless we grow negligent and prefer what is called "economy" to anything else.

FOOD.

In an engaging chapter on "Science and Food," he gives an account of Professor Crew's researches into the transmission of hereditary factors. Professor Crew is "on the track of something which could put up the average milk-yield of the cows of this country by anything from 20 to 40, or perhaps even 50 per cent."

And the work which first gave us our understanding "and led to this" was carried out at Cambridge University on moths, and at Columbia University on flies. "What is true of the moth is also true of the cow; the agricultural science is leading to a position where the present food grown in this country will be doubled."

WHERE SCIENCE IS NOT.

The author quite clearly sees the real problem of to-day. "What is the food," he asks, "of doubling the number of sheep in the country, if sheep prices fall so low as to wipe out any reasonable profit for the farmer. What is the good of inventing new brands of wheat that will make it possible to grow more bushels of wheat to the acre . . . if the world's wheat producers have on their hands vast surpluses they cannot dispose of profitably?"

But that, he adds, is only the producers' angle; "the consumer is another trouble is serious. You have very large sections of our 40,000,000 people not getting all they would like to eat, and quite considerable sections definitely getting too little for full health and growth and energy; yet there is restriction in output, and even destruction of food."

HOUSES.

What is true of food is true of houses also. "Excellent houses can be built all right; but to let them to working-class families at an economic rent is another story." Science has made houses of the right kind possible in plenty, has given us necessary facts about various kinds of building materials, and about health as affected by houses, but we are only imperfectly using them.

HEALTH.

As for the triumphs of medical and curative science, these are now well enough known. A child of eight had come on Friday (into a hospital) "with hardly any flesh on his bones, and in a state verging on coma—the normal state of diabetes, when the disease reaches a certain stage of seriousness. By Monday he was cheerful and active in his mind, and had put on nine pounds—in three days!" That was an incurable case twenty years ago.

TRANSPORT.

One of the biggest items of expenditure by railways is on coal, of course—the L.M.S. spends nearly £5,000,000 a year on it. Science—at the National Physical Laboratory—took the matter in hand, and showed that "the Royal Scot at sixty miles an hour was using up a quarter of its power in overcoming air-resistance." . . . And "this" work was the starting point for new engine designs aimed at reducing this by proper streamlining.

SCIENCE AND WAR.

He passes to a chapter on "Science and War," which puts an excellent case. "It seems clear," he writes, "that so long as the world is organised into national sovereign States, the risk of local wars will be very high; so here again (e.g., as in industry) science is up against political facts, and can only suggest that the most important step to reduce the immediate risk of war is some surrender of sovereign rights by

nations to a super-national authority." Here we have a scientist pointing for us a large-scale view of what science has done, and is doing, for human betterment, and explaining how, time and time again, the success of its work is nullified by selfish interests and the social system.

Science must, and will, go on; but it is time our politics became scientific. There should be no scramble for seats, for the party, or the possession of money, but on capacity and character. To those who feel that adventure is over, that wonder has died out for ever, that there is no hope in humanity, this book will come as refreshment. It is an inspiring of courage; simple to read, and full of the sense of human endeavour for human ends. B.

FOOD PRICES RISE.

RANK speculation, which is taking place in the world wheat market, is particularly serious. The restricted production of wheat, advocated in order to bring about a rise in price, together with the fact that wheat has risen to a still further fall in the output of wheat, has caused speculation on the wheat market which will ultimately affect the price of bread by increasing movements as a dividend. Any exorbitant price will be rejected by the co-operative authorities, and even if the high prices which prevail elsewhere were charged, the surplus would be returned to the co-operative as a dividend.

Even Mr. Walter Elliot's subsidy policy has had a setback. The Ministry of Agriculture has reduced the wheat tax from 4s. 6d. to 4s. The price of bread in London and other centres has risen.

Compare this economic situation with that which exists in the co-operative movement, where goods are produced for use, and not for profit. Speculation is unknown to the co-operative economic system.

The co-operative movement is protecting the wages of the worker by checking rises in prices wherever possible.

The scandal of a £46,000,000 subsidy to the sugar industry was exposed by Mr. A. V. Alexander representing the Co-operative Union, and objections made to its continuation.

By supporting the co-operative movement the public is safeguarding its standard of living, which is being seriously endangered by the policy of economic nationalism.

DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS.

The trials and difficulties which the British co-operative movement has had to face since the war have been for the most part problems created by capitalism which can only be mitigated by present co-operative practice, and only solved by the adoption of the co-operative principle on a national and international scale.

These words were addressed by Mr. R. A. Palmer (general secretary, Co-operative Union) to the co-operative students assembled in London for the thirteenth International Co-operative Summer School. The remarks will enable British co-operators to visualise, in proper perspective, the importance of the great movement of which they are members. Mr. Palmer continued:—

I have sought to impress on co-operative representatives from other countries the fact that our latter-day progress has meant as great a struggle against the old as ever, but I identify as an example of what can be done by voluntary co-operation on a thoroughly democratic basis, operating in the business field, a powerful and sometimes unscrupulous rival during years of unprecedented stress and anxiety. There is no more co-operative organisation or business now co-operative movement. The people are in Britain than there is elsewhere, which holds greater potentialities or greater hopes for the future.

WE "BAG" THE BEST.

Almost every industry has its slack periods, necessitating either temporary unemployment or maintenance of a full staff on a less economic basis. Both the productive and distributive sections of the mining industry are troubled each summer by the decrease in the consumption of coal.

The co-operative movement has just organised its third Annual Coal Publicity Campaign, with the object of increasing the sale of co-operative coal during the summer months. Stress has been laid on the specially-reduced prices which are in operation in summer. There is real economy in buying at the cheap summer prices, for coal does not deteriorate in quality or weight. Indeed, there is a twofold economy in buying co-operative coal in summer, for the dividend increases the saving already effected by the cheap summer prices.

"The Co-operative Coal Bag," a symbolic figure representing the movement's coal distributors, played a part in this campaign. As in so many other industries, the co-operative movement gives a lead to the nation in providing good wages and conditions for employees in the mines and in the distributive coal departments. This side of the case was not overlooked, and "The Co-operative Coal Man" appeared on leaflets, window bills, and posters, in conjunction with appropriate slogans. The most popular phrase in this campaign was "We Bag 'The Best Every Time," and that slogan must have appeared in one form or another in most parts of Britain.

It is in the interests of all that a campaign of this kind should be successful; for upon it depends not only the maintenance of co-operative trade and the regular employment of coal miners and distributors, and transport workers of many grades, but also the steady increase in the number of such co-operative employees enjoying the security and amenity of work for the co-operative movement.

At Leeds
SHEFFIELD ECCLESALL
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
COAL
DEPARTMENT

FOR RELIABLE HOUSE COAL
in Tons or Bags

Current Prices on application at all Grocery Stores.

Usual Last Half-year Dividend 1/10 allowed in the £

COAL CLUB

Members supplied with Ton Lots of any quality for payment in 8 WEEKLY INSTALLMENTS

Delivery after first payment

WHAT ARE THE COMRADES' CIRCLES?

By A "COMRADE."

It is the purpose of the writer to attempt to give to the readers of the "Sheffield Co-operator" an idea as to the nature of the movement and its aims. This, I feel, is of particular importance in view of the lack of understanding that at present exists between the youth and the elders of the movement. There is a feeling in the Circles that the co-operative movement does not take full stock of the importance to the part Youth can play—and must play—in the future development of the co-operative movement.

FIVE THOUSAND MEMBERS.

The Comrades' Circles movement was first formed some fifteen years ago as a part of the educational machine of the co-operative movement, since then, from one or two groups, scattered about all over England, it has grown until it is now the second largest Socialist Youth organisation in this country, and it now has a total of over 5,000 members, the majority of whom are members of the local co-operative society. Three years ago was held the first national conference of this Youth movement, and from this conference was formed a national movement, known as the British Federation of Co-operative Youth, which now has a representative sitting on the National Co-operative Educational Council.

COMRADESHIP.

The movement offers to all young people between the ages of fourteen to twenty-five, that which is so much needed to-day, namely, co-operation. Co-operation, not only in words, but in active co-operation built up through comradeship. Comradeship is the basis of these Circles, and it is no idle boast, they carry this spirit through all their

activity, whether educational or social, and so small part is played by the camps, rambles, socials, &c., which forms a regular feature of all Circles in and comradeship.

OBJECTS.

We offer to Youth the opportunity to understand what co-operation has to offer, what co-operation is doing to solve the solution of the present problems facing the working class to-day. The movement stands, among other things, to—

- (1) Promote the co-operative life of the movement.
- (2) To enable the members to become more useful in the co-operative movement, locally, nationally, and internationally.
- (3) To develop co-operative education in all its aspects.
- (4) To oppose imperialist war, and work for international peace.

From the above short outline of the movement, co-operators of Sheffield will see that it is their duty to give every possible assistance and support to the Comrades' Circles. In what way can they help? By getting to know more about the local Circles. By sending any youths they may come into contact with along to the nearest Circle, &c.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN.

During the month of September it is our intention to hold a mighty membership campaign, and we appeal to all co-operators to give us any assistance they can. For Sheffield, for a city of its size, should have at least twenty Circles, and not the few that are now in existence.

Address of secretary of Sheffield District Council of Co-operative Youth: Miss M. Berry, 19, Brittain-street, Sheffield. G. A. WELLS.

Hillborough Comrades' Circle.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL HALF-YEAR FOR THE SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL SOCIETY.

DIVIDEND AGAIN 1/10 IN THE £.

By registering a sales increase of £50,768 on the annual business figure of a year ago, the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited has a turnover for the past year of £1,125,197. This is within a few hundred pounds of its peak figure, and in view of the fact that much lower prices prevail than at the time the record was made, this is considered to be very satisfactory. Sales for the half year ended July 31st, 1934, amount to £566,753, an increase of £41,676 on the corresponding period of last year, equal to 7.94 per cent. Increased sales have been a feature of the trading operations for some months past, and if this is to be attributed to an improvement in national trade, the society is satisfied that it is obtaining its due proportion.

Developments are contemplated on new estates at Thorpe House and Chadwell, and work is slowly to be commenced on the former for the erection of a branch store comprising grocery and provisions, confectionery, butchery, fruit and fish, and chemist departments. There are already two branches within easy reach of the estate, but they have proved inadequate to meet the ever-growing needs of the district. The latter branch is at present in course of alteration to provide accommodation for a butchery department.

As a result of the half-year's trading the society's dividend on members' purchases will be, for the ninth successive half-year, at the rate of 1s. 10d. in the pound.



Group of Officials and Guests at the Opening Ceremony.

Pasteurized milk sales continue to increase, and total for the half year 580,079 gallons, exceeding by 207,807 gallons the figure of a year ago. The total number of pint bottles distributed during the fifty-two weeks is 8,756,144, while the year's sales in gallons are an increase of 177,487 gallons over the previous year, and 302,114 gallons compared with two years ago, equal to 38.73 per cent. The society was the first in the district to institute, as they did in March last, a six-day week for dairy employees, who now enjoy the same conditions in respect to a weekly rest day as other distributive employees.

Members' share capital is approaching £600,000, the actual figure of £582,702 exceeding by £5,722 that of a year ago. Contributions for the half-year have reached the sum of £47,387, and for the year £91,892.

Penny bank depositors, to the number of 14,457, have to their credit £40,823, or £2,294 more than at July, 1933.

The society is congratulating itself in having secured 20,000 members for this its diamond jubilee year. The number at the half-year end being 50,316. New members admitted during the twenty-six weeks total 2,393.

The Free Debt Benefits scheme has already met 9,220 claims with payment of benefits amounting to £51,813.

DERBYSHIRE DEVELOPMENT.

NEW PREMISES AT BRADWELL.

WHAT was described as the finest shop of its kind in North Derbyshire was officially opened at Bradwell recently by the Sheffield and Ecclesall Society's president (Mr. W. Buckley).

Built of local stone by local labour, with window frames, display stands, and general fittings of Sheffield stainless steel, the new store supercedes the out-of-date premises rented by the society since 1921, and which were inadequate and unsuitable for expansion.

After paying tribute to the work of the architect and contractors, Mr. Buckley said the new store would provide a modern and hygienic service in the village at city prices.

Members of the committee of management and education committee, representatives of the neighbouring Tideswell Society, and a large number of people witnessed the opening ceremony.

As a result of the additional and more attractive facilities and conveniences provided, the trade during the first week which have elapsed since the opening date shows a substantial increase of over 18 per cent.

TO SOUTHEY & NORWOOD RESIDENTS

Great

Jumble Sale

Saturday, September 29th,
2 p.m. to 6 p.m., in the
Co-operative Institute,
Southey Avenue.

Astounding Bargains!

COME AND SEE.

Admission - 1d.

Cap of Ten Free.



Feet Hurt?

GET RELIEF NOW!

Come to The Arcade and let the Dr. Scholl-trained Foot Expert show you the cause of your foot trouble and advise you how it can be remedied.

Dr. Scholl's Scientific Remedies and Appliances are the result of 25 years' study of the feet, and are made under medical and orthopaedic supervision—there is one for every kind of foot trouble:

Fallen Arches. : Flat Foot, Crooked Toes, Bunions, Sore Heels, and forty other painful foot conditions. : What is yours? Resolve to end it to-day

* Call now for FREE FOOT TEST

The advice of our Expert is also FREE.

BOOTSHEPHERD ECCLESALL
DEPT. ECCLESALL ROAD
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Depot for Dr. Scholl's FOOT COMFORT SERVICE.

FROM AUTUMN'S CHILLY WINDS—

Protect yourself by wearing

INTEGRITY HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Ask for it at your Drapery and Outfitting Departments

MADE BY THE WIGSTON CO-OPERATIVE HOSIERS LTD., WIGSTON

SUCCESSFUL HALF-YEAR FOR BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK SOCIETY.

The Brightside and Carbrook Society have been able to increase their dividend by 1d. to 7s. 8d. in the pound. The present half-year has shown remarkable increases in every department of the society. The increased trade over the corresponding period of last year is no less than £74,316, whilst the turnover for the twelve months amounts to £1,428,775. The contributions to share capital have also increased, whilst the withdrawals show a definite decrease—a very healthy sign in the building up of the capital of the society. 4,722 new members have joined during the period, and the present membership stands at 62,687.

Another pleasing feature of the report is an increase in the penny bank deposits of £3,806, and in loan deposits of £1,568; 481 payments have been made in respect of the free death benefit in this heading; whilst the claims paid since the inauguration of this benefit will be remembered that this is paid in ratio to the trade done by the member concerned, and no direct contributions are made for this purpose.

NEW BRANCHES.

The new branch at Beaumont-road, Manor Estate, is doing a good amount of business, and fully justifying the directors' enterprise. Another new branch was opened on August 23rd at Paper Mill-road, Shiregreen. Plans are also in hand for the erection of a branch at Richmond-road, in addition to which sites have been acquired in other areas. Extensions are taking place at Handsworth and Lowehire branches to cope with the increased trade. It is anticipated that the alterations and additions to the funeral furnishing department will be completed by the beginning of October, when it will be possible for funeral parties to hold a service on their own premises in the chapel, at Attercliffe.

The quantity of milk dealt with in the half-year amounted to 804,817 gallons, and represents an increase of 120,544 gallons over the corresponding half-year, July, 1933.

CO-OPERATIVE EXHIBITION.

The society is pressing members to visit the International Co-operative Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace, London. The exhibition closes on September 5th. Special excursions have been arranged.

The half-yearly meeting will be held in the lecture hall, at the Victoria Hall, Chapel Walk, on Thursday, September 23rd.

FOOTWEAR FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

Holyoake : Brand :

IS THE MOST RELIABLE

TRADE UNION STAMP No. 6

Can be purchased from any
Co-operative Boot Department
in Sheffield.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

KETERING CO-OPERATIVE BOOT SOCIETY

HAVELOCK WORKS, KETERING.

THINGS THAT CONCERN US ALL

Ideals and—!

So many ideals of our youth fade away in the buffeting of the workaday world. To be able to cling even to one ideal is, of itself, a matter for self-congratulation. When that ideal can be realised, without personal sacrifice, and with definite material gain, then so much the better.

To many, the policy of buying C.W.S. goods may seem but little connected with idealism, yet it should be remembered that the vast organisation of the Co-operative Wholesale Society was built, and still rests, upon idealism.

Formed by co-operators to provide them with honest goods at wholesale prices, to manufacture with care, at fair wages, and under good working conditions, the C.W.S. to-day depends as much as ever upon that form of idealism which is at once morally and commercially sound—the ideal of Brotherhood and helpfulness to others.

Buy C.W.S. Goods, and you secure full value as well as a share in the surplus.



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

WHAT LABOUR IS DOING FOR THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

By SOMERVILLE HASTINGS, M.S., F.R.C.S.
(Chairman, Hospital and Medical Services Committee, L.C.C.)

So far as health matters are concerned two main principles have guided the new Labour L.C.C. during its first five months of office. The first is that it is better to prevent disease than to cure; and the second is that poverty should not deprive anybody from receiving the best possible treatment in case of sickness or accident.

Let us take the second principle first. Tuberculosis is pre-eminently a poverty disease. The death-rate from this disease is twice as high in some of the London boroughs where poverty and overcrowding are acute as it is in the better-off boroughs. Not only does lack of proper accommodation increase the liability of overcrowding to increase the disease, but poverty also adversely affects the ultimate result by preventing the sufferer, after apparent recovery, from obtaining the conditions necessary to maintain his health.

Only one out of every three patients discharged from L.C.C. sanatoria five years ago will be able to do so. Let us show how serious is the nature of the disease, and how important it is for those apparently cured to be able to obtain decent food, clothing, housing, accommodation, suitable employment, and to rest when they are not feeling well. All this means money.

LABOUR GIVES ENTIRELY FREE TREATMENT.

Although the L.C.C. is not compelled to make any charge for the treatment of consumption, and his never enforced payment, because it has no power to do so, it has in the past taken advantage of the ignorance of sufferers and their dependents, and has taken between £1,000 and £2,000 a year from them for sanatorium treatment. What a minority, the Labour Party repeatedly urged that assessment for tuberculosis treatment should be abolished, as had already been done by Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and most of the large municipalities. But the "Municipal Reform" majority refused to do this.

While the matter was under discussion, a letter was received from the Conservative Hammersmith Borough Council urging the L.C.C. to abolish payment for treatment of this disease, and pointing out that "assessment in many cases results in the refusal of treatment or, if treatment is commenced, the patients seek their own discharge and return home to re-infect the household." But even that did not move the M.R. majority.

The new Labour majority has abolished assessments. The M.R. party voted against the proposal, but it was carried by a majority of twenty-seven. The Ministry of Health has since, with the decision of the L.C.C., all treatment for tuberculosis in London will be entirely free.

In the past, Poor-Law patients attending dispensaries have been expected to bring their own medicine bottles. This has created considerable difficulty, as many poor people had not the right sort of bottles or no bottles at all. We have now arranged that at the first attendance the bottles shall be provided by the dispensers, and this may be a small matter, but some idea of the cost of carrying out even such slight improvements can be gathered from the fact that it will cost about £400 a year to supply these free bottles.

MORE DOCTORS AND NURSES.

In addition to the speeding-up of the modernisation of the building-up of the equipment of the hospitals, we have been going into the question of staffing. We want the best doctors and nurses to give the best possible service to our patients, and to secure this it is essential that they shall not be overworked. After a careful survey we have come to the conclusion that thirty-seven more full-time doctors are necessary, and our council has sanctioned their appointment. The council has also sanctioned

the appointment of 105 additional ward-nurses, some of whom will be engaged in administrative work.

It is our object to give every nurse a comfortable room to herself, with plenty of storage room, and hot and cold running water. We also intend to give them facilities for writing, &c. At the present time many of our nurses are disgracefully housed. Since we took office in March, the council has sanctioned schemes for building or extending nurses' homes to provide proper accommodation for ninety-nine nurses; and we have completely changed the design of 467 nurses' rooms by increasing the floor space and improving the decoration.

LONDON'S HOSPITALS TO BE THE WORLD'S BEST.

"But how many new hospitals have you built?" may be asked. Now, so far as we have gone one better, and received the gift of a hospital already built at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, built in 1922 at a cost of £250,000, has been presented to the L.C.C. by the United States Fund. It is a thoroughly up-to-date hospital with accommodation for treating 136 children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Standing on a site of fifty acres, on high ground, with plenty of room for extension, it is a most valuable acquisition.

Indirectly, this acquisition will assist in the provision of a convalescent home for women by the sea. The only one now available is at Tooting Bee, and the Labour members have long advocated the provision of better accommodation. The council has at Margate a hospital with 271 beds, which has been used for surgical tuberculosis in children. It is proposed to transfer the present convalescent to the Ascot hospital, and adapt the Margate hospital as a convalescent home for women, thus providing a most beneficial change of air for women after severe illness.

In five months we have put new life into London hospitals, and started on the road towards making them the finest in the world.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVE YOUTH.

FELLOW-CO-OPERATORS.—Not for a long time has the necessity for attracting young people to the movement been so apparent as it is to-day. Our movement depends on these young co-operators, and it is our duty to see that they are adequately provided for, also it is most necessary that we have the youth in order to provide for them.

To this end, the above-named organisation has arranged to hold a national membership campaign, to take place from 1st September to 31st.

The Sheffield Circles have their plans well in hand for this fortnight's propaganda, and are to make every attempt to bring the youth to the attention of the House-to-house canvassing has been arranged, special meetings for 16th, 4 and on Sunday, September 30th, and public meeting for all co-operators will be held. Details of the effort to be forwarded to all co-operations as soon as possible. It is necessary for the large attendance to be present for the meeting, as the full policy of the British Federation of Co-operative Youth will be expounded.

If you know of any person desirous of joining our organisation please forward their names to the nearest Circle, Mr. A. Buller, or myself.

Finally, let me realise that all that is being done this next fortnight is for the benefit of co-operation as a whole, not only now, but also the distant future. A strong for the support—I remain, yours co-operatively.

BAC ORGAN, National President,
4, Walters-avenue, Hill-ford,
Sheffield.

August 31st, 1934

HILLSBOROUGH LABOUR PARTY.

OPEN-AIR CAMPAIGN. : HARVEST FESTIVAL WEEK.

Our Walkley correspondent writes of forthcoming events under the auspices of the Hillsborough Divisional Labour Party. We are now in the midst of a campaign of outdoor propaganda, and preparing for the November municipal election. Our candidate (Mr. F. Skelland, Transport and General Workers' Union) is a popular choice. We have held two outdoor meetings each week since the beginning of July, and in addition to the local speakers, Mr. Skelland, Councillor (Mr.) Mitchell, and Councillor J. H. Shelton have rendered splendid service. A good number of new members have been secured.

We have every confidence that Mr. Skelland will receive the hearty approval of the Walkley electors in November. Many of us have known him for a good number of years, and one who has struggled to serve his fellows and point the way to a new social life with first-hand knowledge of working-class conditions.

We would like our readers in the district to note the activities of the party and not patronise it as it ought to be, and we would like those with Liberal or Co-operative sympathies, in the words of the slogan: "To come up and see us sometime!"

The autumn season will open with a grand harvest festival celebration week, Saturday, September 25—**Grand Whist Drive, 8 p.m.** Gifts as prizes.

Sunday " 16—**Harvest Festival Service, 7.30 p.m.** Speaker: Alderman F. Thrales, J.P. Chairman: Mr. F. Skelland.

Monday " 17—**Tea at 5.30 p.m.** Tickets 4d., followed by sale of fruit, &c.

Tuesday " 18—**Grand Concert, 8 p.m.** Tickets, ad., children 2d.

Wednesday " 19—**Jumble Sale, 2-30 p.m.** Social, 7-90 p.m.

Thursday " 20—**Grand Carnival Night, tickets 9d.**

Friday " 21—**Surprise and Mystery Night, 8 p.m.**

Saturday " 22—**Grand Whist Drive, 8 p.m.** 25s. guaranteed.

The Fishing Club has proved a popular institution, and this year the Challenge Cup, the closing date for entries being October 26th.

Walkley Ward secretary: Mr. P. Hargreaves, 16, Manvers-road, and Shendosford Labour Hall secretary: Mrs. Meale, 37, Carnarvon-street, from whom full details of all our activities can be obtained.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION TO-DAY.

WHENCE IT CAME: HOW IT HAS GROWN: WHITHER IT TENDS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION CELEBRATES THE GREAT CONGRESS.

The Co-operative Union's Publications Department has contributed to the celebration of the International Congress by the issue of a souvenir to be presented to the delegates.

The volume, entitled "British Co-operation To-day," is tastefully bound in a cloth in orange and blue, enclosed in a paper jacket printed in green and blue, giving pictures of Holyoake House and the original Rochdale store in its restored form. A text by the late Professor Gide provides the text

of the Rochdale store as a co-operative museum by his fighting speech. His chapter on "Early Days of the Co-operative Union" contains flashes of humour and pertinent points that will again delight his readers, who will marvel that age has not dulled his active and scintillating brain.

The Scottish flag is laid aloft in an excellent chapter by Mr. John Downie, who catalogues seven existing societies there which have passed their century and six others that have survived since pre-Rochdale days. He analyses the trade of Scottish societies, and calculates, from available data, that in "the average consumer co-operative wholesale sales per inhabitant" of the various countries, Scotland leads with £3 5s. 6d. per head, Switzerland coming a close second with £3 4s. 3d., and England third with £2 8s. 5d.

A Statistical Survey of British Co-operative Progress, by Mr. H. J. Twigg; the Industrial Organisation of the C.W.S., described by Mr. George Darling, B.A.; the history of the struggle of Co-operative Democracy and the Press, by Mr. J. A. Flanagan; the Services of the Co-operative Union, outlined by Mr. Edward Topham; "The Advance of Co-operative Productions," by Mr. J. J. Worley; Holyoake House described as "The White oak House of the Co-operative State," by Mr. Desmond Flanagan; and the Educational Work of the Co-operative Guilds, by an author who conceals his identity in the non-de-plume of "A Guildman," go to fill the 228 pages of this souvenir volume, which is completed by Mr. W. E. Flanagan in a characteristically comprehensive chapter on "Co-operation: Retrospective and Prospective."

"British Co-operation To-day" is a snapshot of a movement which in truth moves. "Only principle and aim remain unchanged," says Mr. Topham in his editorial epilogue, which concludes: "The scene changes, methods



MR. E. TOPHAM, the Editor.

for the end-paper illustrations. "The spring of water," said Gide, "was the first teacher of co-operation, in calling together men, and, above all, women, to gather round it." The pictures furnish a classical illustration of the significance of the text.

The scroll on the inner flap of the jacket reads: "On December 22nd, 1844, the shutters were taken down from the windows of the Rochdale Co-operative Store in Tad-shire. To-day, ninety years later, there are seven million co-operative members in Great Britain and Ireland. In other parts of the world there are millions of people of different nationalities and creeds who have taken advantage of co-operative practice as enunciated by the Rochdale Pioneers. 'British Co-operation To-day' reveals the phenomenal progress the movement has made in the British Isles, and describes the sacrifice, enthusiasm, and work of the Pioneers."

This claim is fully borne out by the contents of this profusely illustrated little volume, which, we are glad to know, is to be sold to all sundry who are interested in co-operative's interesting story. "Housewives, wage-earners, and consumers generally must turn to the co-operative movement if they wish to secure a voice in moulding a safer system of production and supply of the essential commodities necessary for their lives." This is the plain truth stated by Sir Fred Hayward in the opening chapter, which, very properly, is one of greeting to the Congress and an exposition of the ideals for which the co-operative movement stands.

Mr. R. A. Palmer writes the chapter on Post-War Progress of British Co-operation. This, too, was the subject of an address delivered on Monday to the students at the International Co-operative School. It presents an interesting study. Many of the stages in that progress—and many of the setbacks—have been observed by British co-operators in the post-war years; but many, we fear, have forgotten them; and Mr. Palmer's chapter puts the narrative on permanent record.

A wonderful chapter of renaissance is contributed by Mr. Ben Jones, the octogenarian who aroused the amazement of the audience at the opening



RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER, who will address meetings in the Hillsborough Division, September 13th and 14th. (See front page advertisement)

improve, ambitions grow with power, and even as we read this survey of the early beginnings and present progress, the efforts of British co-operators are turned to the planning and fruition of British Co-operation To-morrow.

That planning will be wonderfully helped by a study of this timely work, which shows the road our movement has travelled; and "British Co-operation To-day" should prove one of the Co-operative Union's best sellers.

Reprinted from the "Co-operative News," September 21st, 1934.

CO-OPERATORS PAY £8,000,000 IN TAXATION.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited have issued a statement showing the amount of duty paid to the Government directly and indirectly on goods sold to retail co-operative societies, or used in manufacturing during the year 1933.

Article.	Trade.	Duty.
Sugar Sales and Sugar used in the Manufacture of—		
Fruits.....	8,489,634	2,765,257
Streets.....		
Preserves.....		
Canned Fruits.....		
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.....	5,625,967	3,763,391
Dried Fruit.....	776,809	79,793
Coffee.....	278,517	21,706
Cocoa.....	359,434	43,257
Butter.....	7,469,784	728,951
Lard.....	1,427,599	117,339
Tea.....	3,800,877	498,866
TOTAL.....	28,478,541	8,043,390

Equal to 5s. 7d. per pound, or 28.17 per cent. on C.W.S. trade in articles named.
Equal to 2s. 6d. per pound on C.W.S. grocery sales, £62,957,565.
Equal to 2s. 11.45d. per pound on C.W.S. total sales, £82,120,864.

Note.—The articles included in this estimate of duty payments are on the same basis as enumerated on previous statements with the addition of the new duties imposed upon butter, lard, and tea for 1933-34.

LADIES', GIRLS' and BOYS' FOOTWEAR.

Sperope Brand :

MADE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS.

STAMP No. 12.

Stocked by ALL CO-OPERATIVE BOOT DEPARTMENTS IN SHEFFIELD

You can't do without it!

Once you have seen it, you must get it regularly.

Why?

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

What?

"THE MILLGATE," which tells step-by-step, and leads the magazine at a thrilling. Order it at your co-operative store, bookshop, or railway bookstall.



For a

NEW SEASON

● AUTUMN FASHIONS now revealed in all their freshness at the
CITY STORES

A Cavalcade of 100 years of Fashion.

Fashion Parade of Mannequins

TUESDAY, Sept. 11th, at 3 and 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th, and FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, at 10-45 a.m., 3 and 5-45 p.m.

To ensure a seat you are requested to apply for admission Tickets at the City Stores Drapery Department.

COME AND SEE THEM—The New Coats—The New Frocks—The New Hats—The New Fabrics . . . all have their own story.

— The newest ideas and latest styles are shown directly they appear at the City Stores, and at the present time our FASHION SALONS are displaying the newest and most delightful Autumn and Winter Clothes—at extremely moderate prices.

— In our FURNISHING and HOUSEHOLD Departments, too, will now be found an extensive range of requisites featuring every new idea — at every price.

— A WIDE AND PLEASING CHOICE—Walk round at your leisure and prove how economical and satisfactory it is to shop at the "B. & C."

Dividend last half-

year, 1/8 in the £

THE BARGAIN BASEMENT becomes increasingly popular — More and more members are visiting it OFTEN — just because they realize the VALUE

— STEP UP THE STAIRS . . . or better still, take the lift to the RESTAURANT . . . a happy thought for Lunch or Tea. - Varied Menu. - Moderate Prices.

**BRIGHTSIDE
B & C CARBROOK**
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
THE CITY STORES, EXCHANGE ST. AND WAINGATE, SHEFFIELD