



PREPARE FOR PEACE.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY TO WORLD.

ARMAMENTS RACE "VIRUS" OF FEAR.

GREATER POWER URGED FOR INTERNATIONAL COURT.

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF THE "DAILY INDEPENDENT."

THE wider use of the Permanent Court of International Justice as a potent instrument in preserving peace between the nations was advocated at Hildesborough on June 17th by Mr. A. V. Alexander, the retiring president of the National Brotherhood Movement, when he delivered the John Clifford lecture at the annual conference of the movement.

Mr. Alexander has long advocated the value of the International Court, but this is the first occasion that he has had the opportunity of fully outlining his views on the subject from a non-party platform.

The situation in international affairs to-day, he said, was indeed such as to make it incumbent upon all Christian people diligently to search for the way to peace, for it was plain that the world was rapidly rearming.

ARMAMENTS RACE.

In many respects, he thought the armaments race to-day was more rapid and more dangerous than the one which preceded the war in 1914.

To-day all the world, said Mr. Alexander, was infected with the virus of fear and feverishly prepared for war.

It was too horrible to think that Christian nations were reduced to planning counter aerial attacks upon civil populations as the only effective means of defence.

A real danger at the present time was the increasing threat to financial stability.

If it were not for the hope of persuading the nations to develop the machinery of collective security, then the future of the whole world would be black indeed, but this was so time for despair, there were solid reasons for hope.

It was that only great product of the strife of 1914-1918—the League of Nations. The Covenant of the League was the greatest step forward in the direction of obtaining collective security that the world had ever known.

It had received some bad blows, but it had undoubtedly so far justified itself.

He did not think it could be disputed that the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1920 had so far justified itself by actual results as to produce the hope that the nations could be persuaded to develop the machinery of the channel for the settlement of disputes.

USEFUL WORK.

Mr. Alexander said that the Permanent Court had accomplished a large amount of useful work.

What was really needed was to

widen and develop the role which the Permanent Court could play in international affairs.

The British Empire had a tremendous responsibility to give a lead in the direction of our giving an undertaking



RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER.

to the world that whatever disputes of an international character might arise to which we might be a party, and which had not been settled through the ordinary channels, should be referred to the Permanent Court for settlement without reserve, provided that the other party was also willing to accept the jurisdiction of the Court.

In this we must be frank, and we must be Christian enough if necessary to place peace before Empire.

ATTITUDE TO BRITAIN.

"We must understand the difficulties that at present confront statesmen, when the attitude of foreign delegates at disarmament conferences indicates quite clearly that they regard our attitude on disarmament as something approaching the hypocritical," he said. "It is as though they seem to say to us, 'Disarmament all round means for you the retention of the control of more than a quarter of the world's surface without any due regard to the biological and social needs of other exporting nations.'"

Mr. Alexander said we must also frankly face up to the question of enforcing the decisions of the Court by measures of an actual military character, if necessary, by the actual use of force.

In the event of an attack upon ourselves we should insist in the first place, not on the use of force, but on the submission of the case to the International Court, backed by willingness to follow the course of arbitration.

That would involve the determination of individual citizens to refuse to bear arms in any disputes in which this nation should have been judged as an aggressor by the League or having placed itself in the position of an aggressor, by becoming involved in a war after definitely refusing arbitration.

The lecture was founded in memory of Dr. John Clifford, the famous Non-conformist preacher.

THE "DAILY INDEPENDENT" COMMENT.

Below we reprint the leader article of the "Daily Independent" on Mr. Alexander's lecture:—

THE WAY FROM WAR.

A thought-provoking talk on international affairs was delivered last night by Mr. A. V. Alexander (ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, and former M.P. for the Hillsborough Division of Lincolnshire) when he gave the Clifford Lecture at the Diamond Jubilee Conference of the Brotherhood Movement. His diagnosis of the European situation is sound; mounting armaments, increasing uncertainty, multiplied fears and suspicions. "All the leading Powers of the world," he said, "have already begun a mad armaments race." Mr. Alexander is right, too, when he points to the menace of fear, for it is in the atmosphere of fear that wars are prepared and in the atmosphere of fear that it is almost impossible to talk rationally about peace.

There will be no disagreement at all, we imagine, in any quarter with Mr. Alexander's survey of the present situation—not even from the most ardent pacifists who are still prepared to listen to a medicine of reason. His financial figures dealing with the cost of wars and armaments are a grim reminder of what this madness means, not only in terms of human life, but of material wealth and civilized resources. The question of blame for the regrettable state of the world that has grown up since the war matters less now than that of trying to find a way out of the morass.

We are glad that Mr. Alexander made constructive suggestions—issued a prescription as well as a diagnosis. The Permanent Court of International Justice, of which he has always been a keen advocate, offers hope to the bewildered, frightened nations. But the role played by the Court must be widened and developed beyond its merely judicial functions—important as these have been and are. Law must be substituted for force as an arbitrator if Europe and the world are to survive, and Mr. Alexander's suggestion that disputes not settled through the ordinary channels of diplomacy should be referred to

the Permanent Court for settlement deserves much more support than it has received from any Government. The difficulty is to get nations to adopt that means without reserve, to accept the authority and abide by the decision of the Court.

We come back to human nature. But there is no other way than frankness and trust. Individuals acknowledge law; so must nations. There must be no hypocrisy, and if other nations refuse to disarm because Britain is an Empire, then we might as well pack up our efforts to make peace. If we were small and unimportant, who would lead the world as it needs to be led now? And it is for Britain to lead even more powerfully and persuasively in the future than it has done so far. Mr. Alexander has outlined a sane and practical way from war—the way of reason and necessity as well as of Christianity and Brotherhood. The most urgent task for the world is to take it and keep it—now.

MORE ABOUT MR. ELLIOT

We give below an English report of an interview between Mr. Elliot and a Vienna newspaper:—

This new economic order—that is, the Corporate State—is already developed further in England than is generally recognized. I think we have done more in this direction than in the United States with their codes. . . . If one wants to introduce a new thing in this country one must do it as if it were an old thing. For that reason it seems to me to be courting failure to tell people that they have first to dress themselves up in black skirts and throw their opponents downstair in order to get the Corporate State.

If this is correct, and there appears no reason to believe otherwise, Mr. Elliot is a supporter of British Fascism, but an objector to its uniform.

RETAILERS TO ADVERTISE AGAINST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

ACCORDING to the current issue of the "World's Press News," within the next three weeks a motion will be put to the executive of the National Organisations Standing Joint Committee, urging that a collective advertising campaign be undertaken by the nation's private traders to offset the co-operative societies' Tea Year Plan.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CARAVANS AND THE PROBLEM OF RE-HOUSING.

At the June Council meeting Alderman H. Jackson "stated that on the Cambridge ground, Hillsborough, there were ninety caravans and 113 people. The Estates Committee," he said, "had known about these conditions for five years and had not removed them."

Councillor Atkin (chairman, Highways Committee) stated "that during the last two years they had removed 121 caravans, and the occupants of fifty-five had been rehoused, and in the two years prior to 1933 they had removed seven, rehusing the occupants of sixty-five. Something, therefore, had been attempted and done in spite of circumstances operating against us."

Alderman Gascoigne (chairman, Estates Committee) said: "Since the premise was made to provide one house per week for rehousing caravan dwellers, the committee had provided fifty-five houses, which was approximately one per week. It should be realised that it was difficult to find houses for the houses had to be 're-lets' on the various estates, and there were only about fifteen of these per week for all overcrowding cases."

The Town Clerk explained "that so far as the 1930 Slum Clearance Act was concerned, the matter had many times been before the Ministry of Health, and the Minister had stated that he could not confirm any order which included caravan dwellings. He hoped that the new Overcrowding Bill would be in operation in July, which would enable caravans to be dealt with by means of slum clearance."

That is the crux of the whole problem. Alderman Jackson should know we had so powers, owing to these circumstances, for wholesale clearance of caravans.

Councillor W. G. Robinson said "That when we were receiving the subsidy from the Wheatley Act of 1924, we rehoused a large number of caravan dwellers on the Greenhill Estate, and would have continued rehusing these people on other estates in large numbers

—but the brake was put on by the National Government. They abolished the subsidy of 7 ros. per house per year for forty years on December 7th, 1932, therefore the National Government is to blame for the caravan and overcrowding problem. Prior to December 7th, 1932, we were building 2,000 houses per year for these cases, and were left with eighty-six houses to complete the Shiregreen Estate. We had to build these eighty-six houses without the subsidy—but the loss on the rates was heavy, therefore it was impossible to continue building without the subsidy, and we had to concentrate on building houses under the Slum Clearance Act, 1930, for people from the condemned areas, for which we get a subsidy of £2 5s. per person.

"The result is that we have 7,000 overcrowding cases registered in the Housing Department, and only about fifteen keys re-lets to offer each week.

"The Government and private enterprise will cater and build houses to let. But their promises have not materialised. Private enterprise has built houses for sale—not many to let. Hence the reason they are compelled to introduce the Overcrowding Bill. This Bill is not satisfactory, owing to the living-room being classified as a bedroom, and compensation clause to the property owners."

THE CULPRITS.

The National Government are the culprits. A few months after they secured power they started the economy campaign, stopped the 1924 housing subsidy, which retarded the progress of houses building to let, and caused a large amount of unemployment in the building trades. That is the economic proposition, the high mortality and sickness rates in the congested areas or to grant a subsidy for building modern houses to let, thus preventing disease to a large extent rather than spending money on cures, or attempts at cures, after the event?

WOMEN'S NOTES.

By Miss GRACE COLMAN, M.A.
(Prospective Labour Candidate for the Hallam Division).

MR. BALDWIN'S GOVERNMENT.

So we have a new Government at Westminster, with Mr. Baldwin as Prime Minister instead of Mr. MacDonald. The new Premier is unlikely to show more energy than the old, but there is no doubt that he is much more acceptable to Conservative supporters of the "National" Government. For the rest, it is Londonly to hope that the retirement or transfer to other posts of some of the more unpopular Ministers, and the introduction of a few new men, will deceive the electorate into thinking that the new Government means business.

HAS IT A DIFFERENT POLICY?

In some directions a little progress has recently been made. For example, the Government is to guarantee the loan of £5,000,000, which is to be raised for the improvement of London transport, thereby reducing the cost of borrowing for the London Passenger Transport Board. By this scheme more work will be provided in Londonly hope in the industries supplying materials, &c.; and it may mean a belated recognition of the value of public works as a means of reducing unemployment. Again, the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill, now before Parliament, does something to remedy the injustice caused by the Government's Health Insurance Act of 1932, under which so many unemployed have been deprived of their benefits.

These are steps in the right direction, but, while welcoming them, it is difficult to believe that they show any real change of heart—for the one sufficient reason that this would mean spending more money in the new Government, the complacent orthodox, reactionary Mr. Neville Chamberlain still holds the purse-strings. Sir Kingsley Wood, at the Ministry of Health, is likely to show more imagination than Sir Hilton Young, who now goes into

retirement with a peep. But will it be allowed, for example, to spend more in feeding the children, to spend more for which have received recent support of investigations, in Sunderland and the neighbouring districts of County Durham, by three Government officials, "Co-operator." It showed that there is a seriously large amount of child malnutrition in this district, and other is the result of an investigation, a Cardiff doctor, into the condition of children between the ages of three and five in Cardiff and the Rhondda. The proportion of the children is considerably more normal weight, their condition is better than might be expected, and points out the great importance of the supply of free milk in preventing the worst effects of unemployment.

ELECTION PREPARATION.

I do not myself think that there is any sign of a considerable development of either a work-providing policy or of the vitally necessary social services. I have this opinion on the record of Mr. MacDonald's Government, on the fact that the changes made in this Government are a readjusting of posts rather than an introduction of new ideas, on the fact that Mr. Chamberlain remains Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on other signs, for example, the delay in introducing the new Unemployment Assistance Board regulations, probably the result of a struggle between "economy" and vote-catching. We may even be worse off in some ways, since there are hints of the introduction of more food taxes, under the guise of a "duty" on food imports. It looks as though the change in persons is only a stop-gap measure, and that this and the small improvements I have mentioned are but preparations for the General Election. If at that election Mr. Baldwin or Lord Rothermere, or any other will have satisfied itself for another four or five years with a Government which means to continue and intensify the policy from which we have suffered since 1931.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S LAST GASP.

FAILURE ON ALL FRONTS.

PARLIAMENT has re-assembled for what is generally believed is the concluding stage in the life of the present Government. It is almost certain that a General Election will come some time in October. In the few weeks of Parliamentary time available before the adjournment for the summer holidays, the Government will be continuing its attempts to repair some of the damage done by its earlier legislation.

HOUSING.

It is no exaggeration to say that the "National" Government has been akin to digging holes and filling them up again. That is certainly true of its housing activities and its treatment of the unemployed. With a great flourish it trumpets the Government's intention that in stopping the Wheatley Act subsidy for the building of working-class houses it was leaving the field open for the unemployed. This 1933 Housing Act contained provisions for guaranteed loans to private builders for this purpose. That policy proved a complete failure. Up to the end of March, 1935, it had produced only about 5,000 houses to let. Faced with this failure, the Government has now been compelled to revert to the subsidy policy, but on a scale less generous than that of the Labour Government, and has tried to camouflage its climb-down by dealing with overcrowding.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The same story can be told about the Government's handling of unemployment relief. The new Unemployment Act was described in a Government propaganda journal as "the greatest scheme ever introduced in this country to promote the welfare and security of those who have the misfor-

tune to be thrown out of work." It was claimed that under the relief regulations administered by the Unemployment Assistance Board the unemployed are now treated alike. . . . Most money is going to the homes where it is most needed." The ink was hardly dry on this eulogy before the Government was withdrawn in response to a national revolt against their largess. It is not yet known whether the Government will have the courage to produce the revised regulations before the General Election or shirk the task in the hope that the electors will forget all about them.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

The new National Health Insurance Bill is yet another instance of the Government's unwillingness to yield to public opinion to introduce legislation to undo the evil it has itself done. The 1932 Act deprived hundreds of unemployed of all benefits after prolonged unemployment, and many have deprived them of their pensions rights at the end of 1935. The new Bill will right this wrong to a large extent, but still leaves the insured workers worse off than they were before the 1932 Act was passed.

DEPRESSED AREAS.

During a debate on the depressed areas on December 13th, 1934, the Government, now a member of the Government, charged the Government with "not having thought out in advance the broad outline of a national policy." That is a true indictment of the Government's handling of every bit of the General Election will give the electors an opportunity to declare that this incompetent Government must give place to a Socialist Government with a clear mandate to set about the task of national reconstruction on a bold and truly national line.



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NEW BOOKS IN THE LIBRARIES

Each month a suitable selection of new books published is added to the stock in the various libraries. The choice of these is made very carefully, and stress is particularly laid on books that have real usefulness.

Perhaps it is, for example, "The Private Manufacture of Ammunitions"—especially a useful one at this present time. That work has just been added to the books available to readers, as, indeed, have the other books we shall mention. It is by P. N. Baker, a well-known worker in the cause of disarmament.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Then there is the "Hford Manual of Photography," which is the simplest and clearest of text-books on the subject. Clicking a "Brownie" shutter is not photography, any more than smelling the odour from the oven is eating a good dinner. Developing one's own films ought to be understood, at least, by the snapshotter. Perhaps, however, tired of National Governments, and fed up with politics as they have been, you have an itch to try a dictator? Very well; but, if so, be sure you choose the right dictator. As a help to that end, Vernon Bartlett has provided "If I Were a Dictator." At least, he has made a clear treatise of it, and if we let him take the job on we shall know what to expect!

SOCIAL CREDIT.

"ABC of Social Credit" will attract some people—and it is jolly high time it was put in a B C style. Most writers upon the subject are of the X Y Z school, who, having got themselves lost in their subject, succeed in losing their readers in more ways than one. Surdly, if that fails to interest you, "Electric Wiring," by W. S. Ibbotson (if you are of the masculine sex), or "Tailoring for Women," by C. Mann (if you are not), have sufficient sex-appeal.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

I have drawn my wife's attention to one of the recently-added volumes, entitled "Cookery and Kitchenbook for Slender Purposes" (E. Walker), which may save me some money. On the other hand, it may lay me open to experiment upon my very vitals, and I wonder, with Horatio, whether it is not better to bear the ill I have than fly to those I know naught of.

TRADE UNIONISM AND OTHER UNIONISM.

J. T. Murphy writes on the former, and J. A. Porteous on "The New Unionism." Try both, and take your choice. Or go and sit on the edge of a Derwent some warm Saturday afternoon and read about "Clear-water Trout Fishing With Worms." The Don has not yet been seconded, and the worm is not born which can catch a trout therein. Take on "My Cricket Reminiscences," and H. Pearson on "Gilbert and Sullivan: A Biography," ought to be entertaining to a large number of folk, since both touch upon exceedingly popular people. For the man who seeks red, there is a "Russian Text-book: Elementary Course," by A. I. Smirniak. However enthusiastic a follower of Lenin you may be, there is a real test of zeal for you here. Anyway, have a look at the book, and see what a funny business the Russian language is! After that—or before it—there is "Can You Write English?" by K. Williamson. Whilst you certainly cannot be expected to know Russian, this book may reveal how little you know of English.

WITH THE LID OFF.

This title seems to touch a chord of memory, something we hardly think it was in connection with cricket, though "Cricket With the Lid Off" (A. W. Carr) promises hot stuff, but not having read it, I am unable to say more. "Belgium on the Go" (S. A. Clark) would be all right if I had £10, but just at this moment, by some lucky fate, my eyes fall on "The Way to Wealth," by Huxley Withers. I am half-way through the volume before you can say "Jack Robinson," but find it hardly fits my case. It is another sort of way, that one man alone cannot tread.

HOT-POI.

After that, I think you shall try "Soviet (continued in next column.)"

A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

SHEFFIELD AND ECLESALL SOCIETY OPENS STORE ON NEW ESTATE.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited reached another milestone on the highway of progress when the forty-first grocery store was opened on Saturday, June 2nd.

Situated on the new Thorpe Housing Estate, just over one-and-a-half miles from the society's central premises, the new store presents a substantial yet highly-pleasing appearance, while being constructed for the most part of brick, it maintains the character of the adjacent residences.

Seen from the frontage on Lees Hall-avenue, on the extreme left is the hardware and crockery department, next the butchery and cooked meats department, and centrally, the grocery, provisions, and confectionery sections. On the right of this comes the fruit and vegetables with fish shop combined, and between this and a vacant plot for later developments is a wide goods entrance to serve the whole block.

Artistically designed, and with the structural embellishments skilfully balanced and contrasted, the effect is splendid, and the architect (Mr. J. Amory Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.), is to be congratulated on a magnificent achievement.

The internal fittings have been supplied by the society's own works department. The fixtures generally in the grocery, hardware, and fruit shops are in stained and polished oak, with counters in sycamore, those in the butchery and fish shops being faced with marble—or in oak with mahogany tops. The walls of the three food departments are lined with vitrolite glass in green and ivory, particularly hygienic because

of the facilities for easy and efficient washing. The fish shop's open window is of marble with white terrazo facings, while the rails in the various sections are of stainless steel.

It will, therefore, be seen that the new branch is fitted on quite modern and up-to-date lines, and adequately-equipped to meet the needs of this rapidly-growing neighbourhood.

With its nine windows and five doors, it is sufficiently extensive to be looked upon as a central store by some societies, and certainly would have made those original forty-eight members in 1874 open their eyes in amazement if they could compare this branch with the society's first premises—a little shop rented at 4s. 7½d. per week.

Mr. W. Buckley (president), presiding at the official opening, said: "We are going to try and make this estate a co-operative colony," and went on to appeal to the members to realize that the branch had been built with their money, and the best way to get a proper return was for them to become 100 per cent. co-operators, and support every department to the fullest extent of their means.

Councillor J. A. Longden (committee of management), who formally opened the branch, revealed that another store was nearly completed, two more were contemplated, and other sites were under consideration: The society, doing an annual turnover of £1,178,350, existed for the service of its 51,257 members, and it was for them to make known their wants to the society.

The first two days of business resulted in sales amounting to over £200.

SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATORS AND FASCISM.

On June 1st Councillor J. H. Thorneham presided over a conference called by the Sheffield and Ecclesall Education Committee and the Sheffield Educationists. Its aims were to support those who oppose Fascism, and show that the attendance of co-operative and Labour delegates, and the two resolutions passed unanimously were—

That this conference registers its emphatic protest against the preparations of the British Government and all the Governments of the so-called "Big Powers of the world."

We condemn the policy of preparing for war, and the piling up of armaments is a guarantee of security in the international friendship of the working class of the world and the abolition of armaments.

This conference pledged itself to oppose, obstruct, and frustrate the militarist policy of the Government, and to refuse to participate in any anti-gas drill.

We protest against the encroachment upon civil liberties of the people, and against the Fascist tendency of Government legislation and policy of the Government.

We demand that money shall be spent upon improved social and educational needs, and condemn the ever-increasing expenditure on war. We pledge ourselves to try to persuade the organized workers of Sheffield to adopt this policy and to work to build world solidarity against all war preparations.

ESPERANTO AND PEACE.

That the widest possible alliance of the workers of all countries is



The new Thorpe House Estate Branch.

Photo: Thorncroft (2541040).

RETAIL TRADING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION.

The establishment of the R.T.S.A. with the avowed object of establishing truth in advertising and a code of good conduct in the sale of commodities to the public, has resulted in at least one interesting development.

Mr. J. R. Leslie (general secretary, Shop Assistants' Union) has conveyed to the association a resolution passed by the union's annual conference, which, while welcoming this guarantee of a fair deal to customers, suggests that the same principle should apply in respect to wages and working conditions. The R.T.S.A. is invited to agree that such a code should be incorporated in the agreement between its members and the union.

As has been pointed out in the reply of the C.W.S. to the R.T.S.A., C.W.S. goods guarantee a square deal to customer who buys, works who produces, and shopman who sells.

(Continued from previous column.)

Literature," or "Modern Heavy Oil Engines." Those, with "Complete Contract Bridge," "The Art of Dog Training," and "The Principles of Concrete Construction," should keep me busy awhile.

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essential to give a real guarantee of peace. This alliance can be developed in a practical way, also in language and language barriers can be broken down by the use of the international language "Esperanto" as a means of linking workers together in their organizations and workshops. The widest assistance recommends the widest learning and use of Esperanto among the workers, in order to spread international thought and action as against the present nationalistic reaction.

In the course of the discussion the use, value, and practical necessity of Esperanto as the means of uniting workers internationally was strongly emphasized, together with suggestions for introduction of classes for co-operators to learn it if they so desired, and approached their education committees.

A vigorous member of the Youth Movement urged the formation of a Peace Society in Sheffield, which will bring together the now scattered co-operators, who have recently made their selves heard in various quarters. He emphasized on Youth's desire to get something done, not merely to talk about, evidently appealed to the audience.

SHEFFIELD'S PLACE IN TRADE UNION HISTORY.

By W. HENRY BROWN.

MR. W. HENRY BROWN, the eminent co-operative journalist, visited Sheffield in connection with the recent Labour Women's Conference, and in an interesting résumé of the proceedings in the June issue of the "New Dawn," Mr. Brown recalls a number of episodes in the history of the city, that will certainly prove of interest to our readers.

EPISODE No. 1.

Sheffield has a distinctive place in the history of uncoincided Labour in this country.

A hundred years ago popular agitation fomented against the Poor Law

Amendment Act of 1834, which contravened the system of relief, taking in parochial anti-relief interests of the time vented interests of the poor. William Cobbett, then M.P. for Oldham, led the campaign of opposition, which, on his death in 1835, was taken up by the Sheffield branch of the Chartist Movement, in which the Sheffield ironmaster, Ebenezer Elliott, played his part, poetising the eternal question, "When wilt Thou save the People, Lord?"

EPISODE No. 2.

The spirit of revolt was hovering over the country, and the demonstrations on Kersal Road (now the venue of the Dornely hotel of the Co-operative Colliery), Manchester, and Sheffield, in 1836, were the heralds of the storm. At Sheffield, Ebenezer Elliott chair-manned the meeting, the objects in view being "Free Trade, Universal Peace, Freedom in Religion, and Education for all." To the speaker, Elliott added, "Good diet for the people, and plenty of it," while another urged for the formation of a Co-operative Community in the spirit of the Owenism that was fading before the political hurricanes.

EPISODE No. 3.

The Sheffield trade union disturbances of 1867 were the culminating events in the long story that began with the repeal of the Combination Acts in 1824. Just as the recent demonstration in Sheffield against the Means Test brought the Government to a standstill so the attacks in Sheffield in the Sixties caused the Government of the day to institute a commission of inquiry. No workman could be a member of the commission, but Tom Hughes and Frederick Harrison befriended the otherwise friendly and Old Robert Applegarth suggested the facts which enabled the case of the trade unions to have the light of day. Applegarth lived long to see the triumph of his early efforts, and often, in his home at Crofton in his later years, I heard the romantic and the tragic more story of the 1867 Trade Union Act which presaged that of 1871, which gave protection to union funds. Sheffield laid the foundation of that working-class stronghold.

EPISODE No. 4.

In more modern times Sheffield has contributed to the growth of democratic opinion. Anthony John Mundella, one of its M.P.s, became President of the Board of Trade, under Gladstone, and, following the policy he set, in his time, elected the Tories when likely to show sympathy with trade unions by appointing Labour correspondents in many towns, and my old friend, Mr. J. T. Dent, as an official in his State department, to collect trade union and co-operative information. Mr. Dent has retired full of wise understanding of official inclinations and fancies. Meanwhile Sheffield is thanking for itself. It elected the late W. C. Anderson (husband of Mary McArthur) and the late Joe Pointer to Parliament. It gave Mr. A. V. Alexander the road to the Cabinet on which his feet are again firmly set, and it has a Labour majority on the City Council that is repairing the civic pathway of the elder Civic Fathers. And in such an investigating atmosphere the conference of Labour Women was held in the City Hall of Sheffield. Verily, the evolution of a Workers' Labour Party must proceed from an administrative expansion to match the administration of the laws of the land. That is the basic structure of the trade unionism that received its impetus in Sheffield in the Sixties of the last century, and is still affecting the civic welfare of the city to-day.

COMPENSATION FOR LANDLORDS—NONE FOR WORKERS.

DURING the committee stage of the Finance Bill, on June 27th, the Labour Party tried to secure from the Government a concession which would be of great benefit to workers displaced by rationalisation schemes. On the clause relating to the Bill providing that in returns made for taxation purposes deductions may be paid from profits on contributions made to rationalise industry, Mr. Morgan Jones moved Labour amendment to ensure that a condition of such tax relief should be that—

Effective measures have been taken to ensure the re-employment of, or payment of adequate compensation to, any workpeople who may be displaced.

Mr. Jones pointed out that in schemes of rationalisation involving amalgamations, there is generally provision for the compensation of directors and others on the managerial side affected. While making it clear that the Labour Party does not approve of the principle of using public money to help private concerns without public control, he urged that if public money is to be used to encourage any reorganisation of industry which, though it may be in the public interest, might have the effect of displacing workpeople, adequate provision should also be made for those who lose their employment.

COULD COMFORT FOR THE WORKERS.

Mr. Duff Cooper (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government. He declared that it was "all very well" to say that reorganisation of industry threw people out of work, but every improvement that had ever been effected had for a short time thrown people out of work.

And that was all the comfort that the "National" Government's spokesmen had to offer.

Sir Stafford Cripps said he was not surprised at the opposition to the Labour Party's proposal because the

Government had never accepted any amendment to protect the workers in any scheme brought forward. This refusal was on a par with the Government's attitude towards similar amendments to marketing and other schemes.

Replying to Mr. Duff Cooper's argument that any scheme in the interests of an industry as a whole must also be in the interests of the workers, Sir Stafford asked why that argument was not applied to shareholders and directors, and why they should be compensated but not the workers.

Pointing out that the principle of compensation was recognised in the case of property or shares taken over in schemes which benefited the community as a whole, he said that every argument that could be applied to the necessity for payment of compensation in such circumstances applied with equal force to the necessity for compensating workers who are deprived of their means of livelihood by the reorganisation of industry.

The Labour amendment was defeated, only the Labour Members and one Independent Member voting for it.

The majority who voted against compensation for workers was composed mainly of Tories who, when the new Housing Bill was before the House, voted for increased compensation for owners of slum property.

SHOP REGISTRATION AGAIN.

At the annual conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents and Booksellers and Stationers, which was held at Bourne-mouth recently, a resolution was passed calling on the National Council to co-operate with other trade organisations in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for State registration of retailers. The Newsagents' Federation, with the help of the newspaper proprietors, already supports the co-operative movement; its declared policy being to prevent co-operative societies entering the newspaper distributive trade.

Special Clearance
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Holiday
FROCKS

Ladies' Washing Frocks.
Horrockses' Print; all guaranteed. **2/6**
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Ladies' Cotton Pique and Pique Voile Frocks.
Beautiful Floral Designs. Usually sold at **2/9**
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Ladies' Floral Rayon Frocks
All odd numbers have now been marked down to **8/11 10/11 12/11**

Children's Washing Frocks 1/-
from

Maids' Washing Frocks 1/6 1/2
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You're sure to need a Mac.

Buy one that is fully guaranteed. Ample cut from a fine selected cotton fabric. **6/11**

Why not have your **DOWN QUILTS RECOVERED** now—while special Summer Prices prevail?

Sheffield Ecclesall Co-operative Society Unit
SHEFFIELD ECCLESALL
ECCLESALL ROAD.
DIVIDEND 1/10 IN THE £.

THINGS THAT CONCERN US ALL

THE BENEFITS YOU GET

After all, ideals are not much use unless they are backed up by practical achievements.

The pioneers of the great Co-operative Movement were idealists, but they have produced material benefits for you.

Naturally, one asks, "What are the advantages to be gained from membership?"

Apart from the Dividend on all purchases, C.W.S. Goods, whether Foodstuffs, Footwear, Furniture, or Clothing, are the finest value for money.

And then, the Co-operative Societies' shops, which sell the C.W.S. Goods, are owned and controlled by the members themselves.

Here is co-operation in its most sensible form. It is up to you to buy C.W.S. Goods and reap the benefits of Co-operation.



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

See the new pamphlet on Trade Unions, by Arthur W. Petch, published by the N.C.C.T. Publishing Society.

AN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL METHOD.

I HAVE recently had the opportunity of visiting the Whiteley Wood Open-air School in the company of Alderman Bancroft. It is a pity that a good many people do not have the same opportunity—the visit would do them good! Alderman Bancroft himself is an ideal chief, in his office as chairman of the School Medical Service Sub-committee. He combines a general fatherliness with a great deal of zeal and an abundance of sound common-sense. He has an alert mind, and does not waste the time of his committee, the officials, the teaching staff, or the pupils who come under his jurisdiction. As one who is rather critical and very Socialist, I should like to say that it would, on the whole, be hard to surpass—hardly to equal—Alderman Bancroft for this particular work, which is very nearly a full-time job.

A SCHOOL IN A CHURCH.

IF YOU want to see the efficiency of local government, do not go to a council meeting—you will be disappointed. There is impressive (not to say oppressive) formality, and the ritual that governing bodies everywhere like to adopt. There is "sparing" frequently about nothing in particular, but the whole situation is saved by the quiet efficiency that marks some, at least, of the activities of the various local services. But to return to the open-air school.

The building itself has apparently done duty in the remote past as a sort of village school, prior to which part of it has been a church. The "Church" part is now the small hall, but still retains its decorated windows and general church appearance. It has an atmosphere distinctly its own, but fits excellently in the general scheme of things.

THE SCHOOL TEA.

There was a kitchen for cooking, a rude but spacious bathroom with accommodation for "showers," and two large outbuildings in use as classrooms. Some 140 or more children are in attendance, all needing the full benefit of fresh, pure air and plenty of it. They come up from town by bus at nine o'clock, and leave at a little after five, walking across to the Fulwood cars. Meals are provided, and the youngsters were enjoying tea when I saw them—brown bread and butter, jam, and milk. They are selected

for open-air school life by the medical staff of the education service.

LUPINS IN THE SCHOOLYARD.

The mistress in charge is specially chosen for her task, of course, for the teaching here is not of the conventional order. The choice has been entirely successful in the case of Whiteley Wood school, and the open-air lady who scouted an admiral example of the kind of mistress required. She is a gardening enthusiast, and the relative wilderness of the school's immediate surroundings has been made to blossom like the rose. They had the finest lupin-border I have ever seen. Rockeries are made by the elder children, and gradually the area brought under cultivation (as an economist might say) is being increased. Parts of the garden are allotted definitely and separately to each of those elder children, who run them strictly on business lines. They buy the seeds and sell the produce—and make a profit!

ALDERMAN BANCROFT INSPECTING FROCKS.

We saw them also in their classrooms, under their separate teachers. One class of girls was bus-making garments, and though I am no judge of little dresses, there is Alderman Bancroft's word for it that they were very nicely made. He seems to be an expert in these matters. We inspected cloth that had been woven, and a boy was busy preparing the warp for the loom, in preparation for the weaving of linen. There was basket work, rama-work, designing, and crayon work. There was a simple and clear lesson on the dandelion set forth on the blackboard. For these little people have an open-air life for half the day, and ordinary lessons in their classrooms (which have open sides) for the other half-day. They were interested and happy—and busy. According to the teachers, the children pick up their lessons very rapidly. But then, half-a-day on such work is not enough to develop the monotonous round that life in an elementary school can be. I came away, thinking there was hope for the world because of this fine break-away, and thinking what a pity it was that all children cannot at once be certified by the medical staff as desperately in need

of a few years at an open-air school. For elementary schools ought all to be like that open-air school, surely.

EXAMINATIONS.

Perhaps, when the pupils at the Board of Education are gathered to their fathers, and examinations are sent to Timbuctoo, we may be able to start the business of education properly. At present it is appallingly chaotic in its character, and rigidly bound by tradition, insufficiently practical, and made to fit examinations rather than to fit to life. In effect it teaches that the answer to everything is a lemon.

THE CHURCHES AND THE SCHOOLS.

Meantime, in the city itself we still have sectarian types of schools which are to be condemned as vigorously as the suns. Many of these are associated with religious bodies, and were originally built when the idea of popular education was almost purely a church affair. We ought to appreciate the very fine action, but since public opinion has now so far advanced as to make possible a general educational system, and school-building has been developed to such a remarkably efficient degree, the day of those schools has gone by for ever.

To retain them out of sentiment is but to punish the unfortunate children who attend them. In fact, the sooner we get rid of all denominational schools the better.

"MUNICIPAL MILK" FOR COUNCILLORS.

Modern science has at least done something. It has made possible rapid and abundant transport that permits children from, say, the St. Philip's district to drink milk of each school-day, with abundance of fresh air, in the Whiteley Wood area. It has reshaped the methods of teaching, and is continuing to do so still more. It has given us a great amount of equipment, and made school life more interesting. Perhaps, indeed, it would be an improvement if the councillors and aldermen were taken out to some similar spot for their council meetings, and fed upon brown bread and jam and cups of milk.

SHEFFIELD-BY-THE-SEA.

It seems that we are to devastate our countryside at the compulsion of housing necessities. New housing estates are to spring up in what are now rural areas, yet, happily, since that is so, the needs of children are being first considered. School sites are being chosen in the most suitable localities, and determined upon before the first step is taken to build the houses. The schools themselves are already designed, and generally the old jumble of overgrown and overcrowded properties are being cleared—not only houses, but schools also. Eleven only knows where the final limits of Sheffield will be, and the only hint that appears is that sooner or later Sheffield will merge with other towns and cities about and stretch as a mass of houses from sea to sea. It will hardly all be Sheffield in name, but in fact the upper Midlands look like becoming one big city.

MORE SCHOLARS.

Raising the school-age to fifteen will increase school needs, and add something attending schools at any one time. That must, within a limited number of years, be succeeded by a raising of the school-age to sixteen, and we are right in making sure that all new schools are built with an eye to those larger needs.

A UNIQUE SERVICE.

The Export Department of the C. & A. has recently supplied Pretoria Duple with a Sedan chair made to the special requirements of a native client, to be used by him when making journeys round his territory, and has also received an order for another chair, which is now on the way. The chairs consist of an upholstered seat, large enough to carry a large man, and are carried on sprang chassis, specially designed for Birmingham works, and run on four wheel pieces in the centre. There is a handles back and front of the vehicle, which will be pulled, pushed, and carried by the chief's retainers, along the narrow jungle paths. They are completed by an awning on a framework with detachable storm aprons and fittings to ensure the comfort of the passengers.

UNDER NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

PAUPERISM is going up.
RENTS are going up.
RATES are going up.
DOLES to Big Business are going up.
EXPENDITURE on war is going up.
The Pound is Going Down.



"I love it with Milk and Jam, Mummy"

It's the "all-to-myself" helping that starts children off on Shredded Wheat, some mothers say. The rest is easy. They crunch those crisp, delicious flakey bits that simplify, whet the appetite, and give you a good, hearty meal. It's a good thing to have on hand for those times when you've got to be ready to serve food to-day.

SHREDDED WHEAT

COAL CLUB

Members supplied with Free Lots of any quality for payment in EIGHT WEEKLY INSTALLMENTS

Delivery after first payment

Don't Risk Summer Chills—wear

INTEGRITY

BRAND

UNDERWEAR

Made by the Wigston Co-operative Hosiery Limited, Wigston.

The Graceland
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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
COAL
DEPARTMENT

● Special July Offer ●

A Discount of 1/- PER TON will be allowed on all TON orders placed this month.

TON LOTS in Six Grades
IN BAGS - - - Nuts, 1/5 cwt. - - - from 30/- per ton
ORDER NOW at ANY GROCERY STORE
● DIVIDEND 1/10 IN THE POUND ●

CO-OPERATORS' SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THE GREAT TEN YEAR PLAN.

SIXTY-SEVEN years have elapsed since the first Co-operative Congress was held in London. The co-operative movement has realised some of the greatest hopes that were entertained then. Hopes have now changed to faith; faith that the Co-operative Commonwealth is attainable. The Cardiff Congress, held during Whitstable, 1935, discussed matters which will have an important influence on the realisation of the Commonwealth.

In his presidential address, Mr. Wyndham I. Edwards, the Welsh schoolmaster who presided over the great assembly, spoke on many different facets of co-operation. Speaking of the Ten Year Plan, Mr. Edwards said—

Last year you were asked by the president to accept the idea of planned development. In this Congress you are going to be asked to TRANSFORM THAT IDEA INTO ACTION by means of a Ten Year Plan. I have no doubt that Congress will rise to the occasion and embrace this glorious and practical opportunity, which will not only benefit the movement as a whole, but individual societies according to their

individual zeal and enthusiasm. What an opportunity for our young people—that of you here who will in 1944 be occupying the forms and guiding the destinies of a greater organisation. You will be able to see that I was there at the initiation of the great Plan. I shouldered my responsibility. I have made my contribution. I offer no "glittering prizes," but a glorious opportunity of improving H. G. Wells when he says: "Our movement is likely to be outstripped by more virile movements which make a bigger claim on the more spectacular appeal to the public mind." It is a long-dated plan, some of us may not see its conclusion; but if we enter the work in good faith, and taking part in the greatest menial work of our Pioneers and our greatest contribution towards democracy.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.
The president stressed the need for co-ordination when he pleaded for—

An instalment of co-operative patriotism that would lead to a fully co-ordinated expression of the movement. This lack of co-ordination is our greatest weakness to-day. I would plead with you, as leading administrators, to exercise a little of that autonomy of which you are justly proud, in order that we might discontinue that handicap we ourselves create against ourselves, when compared with competitive distributive organisations. We have no business and no right, as a national movement, to raise objection to legislation simply because it tends to centralisation. Our duty is to order ourselves so that we may operate a straight co-operative policy. If we can do this by means of small action, we shall have accomplished something of greater importance than anything that has been accomplished during the last year, and likely to happen during the coming year. As a step we may be delayed, but must eventually be taken. Take it now!

"WORLD'S LUCKIEST WORKERS."
Co-operative trading has always been synonymous with fair wages and good conditions of employment. The Cardiff president quoted figures which clearly showed the all-round increases in employment in co-operative service:

Taking the last five years, 1929-33, where we have complete returns, the improvement is most remarkable, and especially when we remember that 1929 was the year of depression in industry. The number of employees for 1929 was 248,736. The wages bill £31,172,042. The number of employees in 1933 was 270,691, an increase of 21,955. The wages bill of £34,871,385 was an increase of £2,699,343. This position clearly indicates not only the progress of co-operation, but proves beyond doubt that our policy is based upon considerations of equity, and a desire that our workers should have the necessary opportunities of developing into useful citizens. One need hardly pursue this relationship any further when we remember how this happy relationship was emphasised at a mass meeting of co-operative employees by a trade union official. Speaking by the authority and experience of many foreign countries, Miss Ellen Wilkinson uttered these words: "You members of N.U.D.A.W. are probably about the luckiest set of workers anywhere in the world just now." We are delighted with this unbiased assurance.

PEACE POLICY.
A feature of the Cardiff Congress was the strong resolution on peace policy

submitted by the National Co-operative Authority, and moved by Mr. John Przewy in the following terms:—

This Congress views with profound alarm the menace to world peace prospects due to the development of a nationalistic spirit, the growth of dictatorships, and the suspicions and hatreds of the arms race. Congress deplores the British Government's vacillating foreign policy and its resort to rearmament which can never increase or form a sound basis for collective security. Accordingly, Congress calls upon the Government to announce a clear, positive British peace policy on the principles of international co-operation to enable a sound basis for collective security to be evolved through the machinery of the League of Nations.

In the debate the Mover said the most disgusting spectacle of the present time was the increase in value of the shares of aircraft firms. Some people thought they could make a fine thing out of exploiting the alarms and fears of the world.

Congress evidently realises that the threat of war and the burden of increased armaments affects every country in this and other countries. War panics may lead to war, and the time was ripe for a full restoration of the co-operative position in regard to foreign policy.

"HALF-TIME" IN THE KITCHEN.

"Wiry it is," asks a health expert, "that women spend so much time in the kitchen even during the summer?"

"Force of habit," seems to be the only reply, for there are ways of putting a satisfying meal on the table without a lot of cooking. Many women, for instance, instead of getting hot and bothered over pastry, serve stevedead with shredded wheat. Just no more of the greasy favourites that are Shredded Wheat with gooseberries—surely there is something about this seasonable fruit with its fresh, sweet juices, that makes it particularly well with the simple wheaten flavour of this whole wheat food. Many mothers say that Shredded Wheat with gooseberries, or with any seasonable fruits, and a little milk or cream, is practically a meal in itself. This is quite feasible, for, after all, there is so much satisfying and sustaining food in wheat, and Shredded Wheat contains the whole goodness of the wheat grain. Nothing is added or taken away, but digestibility is improved, palates appreciably are enured by the unique process of "shredding."

"My husband always thinks of me—even when he's working."
"Yes, I saw him beating the carpets this morning."

THE CONFESSIONS OF MR. BALDWIN.

"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT BEATEN.

MR. BALDWIN'S first speech as Prime Minister was anything but inspiring to those of his own followers who were hoping that it would give a clear indication of the Government's policy. The reshuffling of the Cabinet has done nothing more than strengthen the Tory domination of the Government. The leader of the Tory Party now presides over a Cabinet of twenty-two members, fifteen of whom are Tories and the rest representing "minor" parties themselves. It is the old firm with the same old stock-in-trade.

But Mr. Baldwin appeared to have lost much of the confidence previously expressed in the ability of the "National" quacks to sell their nostrums. He did not repeat his Chancellor's claptrap about "80 per cent. prosperity." On the contrary, he was honest enough to confess that the Tory Protectionist medicine has not produced that recovery which the Tory doctors claimed for it. He has discovered that we always have to remember that, situated as we are, depending for payment of our food by our exports, sudden and ill-considered changes can do more harm in this country than they can in any country in the world.

Mr. Baldwin's confessions did not end there. He went on to admit that the problem of the depressed areas had so far beaten the "National" Government, and that it is up to the Government to start with renewed efforts and renewed intention to tackle this problem. The suffering people in the depressed areas are to tighten their belts and linger on the pious hope that "by the time the term of this Government is over," Mr. Baldwin will be able to say that "at least we have made a start on this baffling and crippling problem."

THE OLD FIRM.

The New Government is the old Government. It uses the same Label. It comprises the same Persons. It has the same Policy.

The only difference is that Tory Control is complete.

- A Tory is Prime Minister.
- A Tory is Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- A Tory is Lord Chancellor.
- A Tory is Foreign Secretary.
- A Tory is in control of the Navy.
- A Tory is in control of the Air Force.
- A Tory is in control of the Social Services.

The Tories control the House of Lords.
The Tories control the House of Commons, and
The Tories Control YOU.

"After three-and-a-half years of "National" Government, with an unprecedented and all-powerful majority, there are still over 2,000,000 unemployed, and over 1,000,000 on poor relief, and the greater part of this large army is in the depressed areas. That is a "record" about which the Government says nothing on the hoardings.

"There is no country in the world which has a happier record in dealing with its own unemployment than we have had in the last four years," said Mr. Baldwin. Does he really hope that he can thus hide the truth about his Government's scandalous treatment of the unemployed which roused a nationwide revolt?

There was not a word in his speech to indicate that the Government has any constructive policy. He took credit for the scheme of transport improvement in London, for which the Government is guaranteeing the loan. But even that scheme would not have been possible but for the work of Mr. Herbert Morrison and the late Labour Government in satisfying London's transport. As for the other schemes of public work, all that Mr. Baldwin could say was that "from time to time we may be able to produce similar schemes." Not a hint of a bold national plan of reconstruction which alone can meet the nation's need.

The only note of realism in Mr. Baldwin's speech was his reference to a "reduced majority" which he expects at the next election. He may find, instead, that there will be no majority at all for this Government which has so completely failed to deal with the problem it was elected to solve.

YOU WILL LIKE

"MYLYTA"

UNDERWEAR

Produced in a variety of charming styles, at moderate prices

Manufactured by the **Makers of the "ASHFIELD" BRAND** Hosiery and Underwear

The **Kirkby-in-Ashfield Co-operative Manufacturers Limited,** Byron Street, East Kirkby, Notts.

Proved by Merit

to be worthy of the name.

"THE IDEAL"

Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes. Gentlemen's High-class Bespoke Tailoring. Boys' Suits. Hats and Caps.

CAN BE OBTAINED AT YOUR STORES.

The **Ideal Clothiers Limited** Works Wellington

If you desire **Style, Quality, Comfort,**

WEAR

SELF-HELP SHOES

Made by Co-operators for Co-operators.

ASK FOR THEM AT YOUR STORES.

Made by Leicester Self-Help Co-operators shoe Manufacturers Ltd, Clifford Bank, Leicester.

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'STAR'**

**SUMMER
SALE**

**NOW PROCEEDING
AT THE CITY STORES
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BARGAINS IN LADIES' COATS AND FROCKS

GREAT SAVINGS IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR

UNREPEATABLE OFFERS IN FOOTWEAR

FABRICS

BUY YOUR HOSIERY NOW

Amazing Special Offer of Carpet Sweepers

Radio Dependability and Service

CITY STORES, EXCHANGE STREET, AND WAINGATE, AND ALL BRANCHES

★ **DIVIDEND
& BONUS**
1/9 in the £
for last half year

★ **COME AND GO—
AS OFTEN AS YOU
PLEASE—WITHOUT BEING
OBLIGATED IN ANY WAY**

**SPECIAL PRICE CONCESSIONS IN
MEN'S TAILORING & OUTFITTING**

BLUE SERGES (All Wool)

Guaranteed Indigo Dye

Sale Price	59/6	Usual Price	75/-
Sale Price	70/-	Usual Price	84/-
Sale Price	84/-	Usual Price	105/-

★ **FANCY WORSTED SUITINGS**

Sale Price	65/-	Usual Price	84/-
Sale Price	84/-	Usual Price	105/-
Black Coat & Vest, Striped Trousers	72/-	Usual Price	90/-
Sale Price	72/-	Usual Price	90/-

★ **TWEED SUITINGS**

Sale Price	55/-	Usual Price	70/-
Sale Price	75/-	Usual Price	90/-

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS IN BOYS' WEAR

Golf & Hose	1/-	HATS AND CAPS	
Golf Hose	1/6	9 Bl. H. B. 12/11, 15/11	
Jerseys, Ribbed	2/3	Soft Felt Hats	3/11
Blouses	4/6	Bowler Hats	6/-
Golf Hose	4/6	Caps	1/6

★ **UNREPEATABLE OFFERS IN FOOTWEAR**

Gen'l. Black Boots—Bal. or Derby Style, Co-operative Production, 11/9, 12/11, 13/11, 14/11, 15/11	Gen'l. Tan Oxford Shoes—9 Bl. H. B. 12/11, 15/11
Gen'l. Black Shoes—9/11, 11/9, 12/11, 13/11	Gen'l. Tan Sports Shoes—Leather or Substitute Soles 12/11, 13/11, 14/11, 16/11
Leather or Substitute Sole Ladies' Patent Boots, Courts and Tie Shoes—9/11, 9/11, 10/11, 12/11, Co-operative production.	Boys' Black Boots for School—Leather or Substitute Soles 5/6, 5/11, 6/11, 7/11
	Boys' Black or Tan Shoes—6/11, 7/11, 8/11

● **FABRICS**—Tweed Costings, 64 in., from 2/11 per yard. Printed Art Silks, 36 in., from 1/- per yard. Horrocks Oblongs in Printed Crepes Greatly Reduced.

● **BUY YOUR HOSIERY NOW**—"Eminent" Records, Art Silk Hosiery, Fully-Fashioned Hosiery, Fine Silk Fashioned Hosiery.

● **Amazing Special Offer of Carpet Sweepers**—129 only Black Granite Carpet Sweepers, efficient and reliable. Sale price, 1/6 each.

● **Radio Dependability and Service**—119 only sets at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES give you your opportunity to secure first-class radio at a bargain price. Available on any deferred terms.

CITY STORES, EXCHANGE STREET, AND WAINGATE, AND ALL BRANCHES

★ Consider the time right at the beginning of the holiday season—the many weeks of service for summer wear, and the prices we have placed on all our stocks of summer goods. They will prove of advantage to every thrifty woman who values the money she spends—there is a **GENUINE SALE** you will really appreciate for its extraordinary economy.

★ **CHOOSE AS YOU MAY AND WHAT-EVER PRICE YOU PAY YOUR MONEY WILL BRING IN RETURN AN EXTRA MEASURE OF SATISFACTION IN THE DIVIDEND** and assured qualities.

● Ladies' Dress Skirts—Good quality material in Black, Navy, Brown, and Wine. Usually 5/11. Sale price 2/6

● Ladies' Leatherette Boxes—in all shades. Sale Price 8/11

● Ladies' Dresses—in Plain and Printed Crepes. Many pretty styles, and various colour. Sizes 27 ins. to 44 ins. Clearing price 5/-

● Ladies' Coats—in Light-weight Summer Tweeds for hard wear. Fully-lined. Sale price 12/6

GREAT SAVINGS IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Millinery Bargains

All Made Millinery at Half-Price to clear.

● Smart Straws in many good styles. Season's Price 10/11.

To be cleared at 5/- All semi-trimmed Hats marked down to 1/-

● Lady's Nightdresses in fine Lawn. Fresh prettily appliques and embroidered in fast colours. Housefitting at neck and sleeve. Dainty colours. Usually 4/11. Sale price 3/-

● Ladies' Art Silk Slips—Opera top, Black and Fawn only. Usual price 6/6, 2/11

● New "Twirl" Corsets in Resch Broche—with washable to give firm control. Usual price 6/11. Sale price 4/11

"Twirl" Back-lacing Corset—extraordinary value. Strongly boned for perfect control. Sale price 3/11

NOW IS THE TIME TO REFURNISH

Special Discount of 1/6 in the £ off all stocks.

● Straightforward Deferred Terms are available in addition to this.

LOW PRICES

GREAT VALUES IN CHILDREN'S WEAR

● Child's Crepe Floral Frock with pipings and bow forming a pretty yoke. The collar and bow are of white silk tulle. 10 in. to 24 in. Sale price, 6/-

A few Travellers' Samples in popular 2 pie or Beechthorpe. Ad. web. The coat is prettily embroidered and the smart hosiery completes a very charming trio. Usual price, 16/11. Special reduced to clear, 8/-

● Girls' Coats, 10 in. to 26 in. (Usual price, 15/11) Sale price, 10/6

● Boys' Print Suits and Blouses, 2/-

● **TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN CURTAIN NETS AND FURNISHING FABRICS—48 in. wide Cottage Weave, 100% Unbleached Shiraz Coloured Bordered Table Covers, 80 x 100 in. 7/6 per ft. 54 x 54 in. 1/6 each.**

● **Generous Reductions in Coco Matting**

Lengths 54 in. x 57 in. Sale price, 3/11 each

62 in. x 36 in. " 4/0 "

108 in. x 72 in. " 24/6 "

60 in. x 54 in. " 2/3 "

Or by the yard, any length cut.

3 yard wide - per yard, 2/3

11 " " " 5/6

11 " " " 2/5

Choose now from our wide range—the price cannot be repeated.

**BRIGHTSIDE
& CARBROOK**
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED