



PROGRESSIVE PARTY "STUNTS"

ENDING IN "CRASHES"

COUNCILLOR CUNNINGHAM gave us a long speech at the last Council meeting, in which he charged the Labour Party with spending too much. He didn't say it as short as that, but that was the gist of it. We had got money from here, there, and everywhere—which has always been done—and he forgot to say that we had never subsidised the rates by tramway or electricity profits!

Do we spend too much? Not on your life! Compare Birmingham, for example, which is fine old Tory Corporation, and see what happens.

BIRMINGHAM'S "WASTEFULNESS"

In Birmingham it takes a 3s. 7½d. rate to pay for education; in Sheffield we do it for 3s. 6½d.! And what is true of education is true of every service. Here are the figures from the "Ephorae" prepared by the City Treasurer in each case—

	Birmingham.	Sheffield.
Rate.	s. d.	s. d.
(in the £).	(in the £).	(in the £).
Education	3 7½	3 6½
Health	3 10	3 3
Highways and Sewerage	3 9½	3 4½
Watch	1 11½	1 6½
Estates, Libraries, Museums, Art Galleries, Parks, Cemeteries, & Sandry	1 5	1 2½
Public Assistance	2 7½	2
	17 7½	12 0½

(*The £½d. is made so high because of the abattoir and City Hall.)

WORSE STILL.

The comparison shows Birmingham in a worse plight still. The rateable value of property per head in Birmingham is 50 tocs. rod, and Sheffield 45 tocs. 2d.—the former being 20 per cent. higher than the latter. The first column, therefore, should be increased by 101 per cent. to compare correctly with the second. That is to say, Birmingham citizens pay 3s. 7½d. in the pound on a rateable value of 66 tocs. for education

service, whereas the Sheffielder pays 3s. 6½d. on £5 rbs. 2d. Putting up the former figures by 101 per cent. to compare correctly with Sheffield's costs of public services, we have a revised table as follows—

THE REAL FACTS.

	Birmingham.	Sheffield.
Education	4 2	3 6½
Health	4 2	3 3
Highways and Sewerage	4 2½	3 4½
Watch	2 1½	1 6½
Estates, Libraries, Galleries, Parks, Cemeteries, & Sunday	1 6½	1 2½
Public Assistance	2 11½	7 2
	19 6½	20 9½

CLEAR.

If Birmingham rateable values were reduced to be equal to those of Sheffield per head, Birmingham would then need to raise a rate of 4s. 0½d. to provide its education service on its present cost, and so on of all the way down the column! That is the measurement of the cost of the services.

Both cities are relieved by grants which reduce the final figure in each case.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The fact is that our services, as grouped above, are worked very much more economically than those of Birmingham.

But look at the Public Assistance figure: 7s. 2d. in the pound in Sheffield; 2s. 11½d. in Birmingham! Does Councilor Cunningham wish us to reduce that? If not, what does he wish us to reduce?

THE CONCLUSION.

Of course, we do not spend nearly enough on our social services. We need more and better services—more libraries, better park services (since they are all run too cheaply), a much better refuse-collection service, and a score of other

improvements. Alderman Jackson is wise enough to leave the criticism to a back-bencher, rather than take the lead himself. But at the same time, his party is urging what is in part by far the more expensive ground for an aerodrome which, at the moment, is a pure speculation. Nobody wants to be beholden with improvements and developments—except the Progressives, in regard to the various social services which have any real advantage for the poorer three-quarters of the citizens.

THE AERODROME.

There is not much doubt that a really first-class aerodrome will cost £250,000. That won't matter if the service justifies it. But if it were a certainty, the investors of Sheffield would have made a move themselves, for the dividends it would secure. The rates can take all the risks: they grab the certainties.

TODWICK.

The area of land at Todwick is cheaper than Aston was; it is not partly built on as is Aston. It is certainly not as near the city, being eight-and-a-quarter miles from the city to its centre, as against Aston's four-and-a-quarter. But there is easy accommodation for a straight wide road to the eastern side of Sheffield, and what is the extra distance to a car?

ALDERMAN JACKSON.

Alderman Jackson put the case for Aston, and it sounded as if he were making the best of hopeless defence for a "drunk and disorderly" caught in the act! Like most Council speakers, he spoke twice as long as he ought, and spun his arguments out so thin that nobody could see them.

THE EXPERTS.

The Air Ministry expert was strongly in favour of Aston, for reasons as given in the report printed in the minutes. He was right in one respect; he thought "there might be turbulence over the Todwick ground." There was, and expert here, as elsewhere, is useful, but it is solely his province to advise from the standpoint of his own expertise. Questions of cost, desirability of site in relation to surroundings, and even of

convenience must be settled by those concerned. We could hardly expect a flat denial from Sir Alan Cobham of all the points raised by the Air Ministry expert—but those who read the spirit as well as the letter of his comments must clearly have seen that he was not wholly in agreement.

Let there be no mistake: an aerodrome must be shortly provided, although with all caution. For the main lines of the huge liner services will not have their calling places where the best and most expensive aerodromes are, but where there are most passengers.

We suggest that those who demand the aerodrome most insistently should be asked to provide a guarantee fund of £100,000 in the event of loss, since they presumably intend to use the service if installed. That is not a lot when spread over all of them—not nearly so much, for example, as Alderman Graves has already given to the city!

But they are talkers and rhetoricians, mainly anxious to oppose. And, in any case, to seven out of eight of the citizens of Sheffield it will be a long time before the aerodrome matters nearly as much as a clean street or a well-educated child.

NO CAUSE TO BE SATISFIED.

"It is no use to tell an English workman to-day that his level of real income is four times as great as that of an English workman during the Napoleonic epoch if he is meant to infer therefrom the duty to be satisfied with his conditions; for the vital postulate he makes in estimating his condition is built, not upon a comparison of this kind, but upon his judgement of what he is entitled to now. There is hardly a material element in the life we lead which does not show immense improvement upon the standards of a century ago; but it is our expectations of better income that increase our sense of what it is due to us by reason of achievement."

—PROFESSOR LASCEL.

HILLSBOROUGH PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

THE RIGHT HON.

A. V. ALEXANDER

will address a PUBLIC MEETING in the

WYCLIFFE HALL (CHANNING ST.), LANGSETT RD.

at 8 p.m. on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th

EVERYBODY INVITED.

Supported by local Co-operative and Labour Councillors.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 1835-1935.

SHEFFIELD is entertaining its citizens with exhibitions of school work, showing what is now done in its schools. Craftsmanship, Art, and Music are the possession of an increasing number of people as a result of early years at school. But the essential work of a citizen is to help in working out the common salvation. Co-operation in the affairs of life is not yet taught in our schools for any practical purpose, and the simpler technique of government is an unknown thing—even to higher certificate students.

BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT.

Everybody over sixteen years of age ought to understand the elements of local government, so if you are in need of assistance on this subject perhaps you would like to read about it. The city libraries can help you in this, and you can get guidance as to suitable books by inquiring at any library. The woman-at-home will perhaps best be helped by "The Housewife and the Town Hall" by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, which is a brief description of what is done by our city and town councils, and the nature of the public services. Or perhaps, not being a housewife, you would prefer an equally simple book not specially for housewives. In that event, Kate Rosenberg's book, "How

the Ratepayer is Governed," would suit. This is a busy citizen's introduction to the local government of England and Wales.

STRONGER "MEAT."

Those who want to tackle the job thoroughly, and can get a grip on harder books, have a good variety to choose from. "Local Government," by H. L. Parry, and "English Local Government," by Herman Finer, are good. Mr. J. T. Clark's "The Local Government of the United Kingdom" is a mine of compact and well-arranged information, a solid text-book, and a capital work of reference. There is also a shorter "Outline" of this work which is admirable.

LAW.

Two recent works on this subject are Atkinson's "Handbook of Local Government Law," and H. Smith's "Municipal and Local Government Law." Sir Wm. Hart, our late Town Clerk, has also recently collaborated in the writing of "An Introduction to the Law of Local Government and Administration." There are also works available with regard to each department of municipal activity. You can borrow "A History of Local Rates in England," by Cannon. "Guides to Rates and Rating," "How to Appeal against your Rates," and so on. Nearly every body wants to do that—but most of you haven't a good case!

CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS.

Electricity, health, libraries, police, fire brigades, public assistance, transport, water, town planning, are all treated in separate books, and whilst these in the main may be unnecessary for the average reader of this paper, all who hope to take part in public affairs should make themselves masters of one of these subjects. There is far too little grasp upon these various aspects of our corporate life, and democracy must be a failure unless it is both informed and thoughtful.

FAR AND NEAR.

"Local Government in Many Lands," by G. M. Harris, gives a general account of the forms of local government in other countries, and incidentally tells that a local income tax is in vogue in many of them. Rates, as we know them, are peculiar to this country. But after all, it is Sheffield itself that will most interest us. You will be interested and amused by dipping into J. M. Furness's "Records of Municipal Affairs in Sheffield, 1843-1893," and by G. C. Holland's "Vital Statistics of Sheffield, 1843." Here we can speak a very good word for the "Sheffield Telegraph Blue Book," which gives you the facts about Sheffield as a whole. A man who knows is a strong man, and usually a helpful man, so get to know about Sheffield and how it is governed. You will be able to vote with full confidence, and you will be adding your share to the general stock of support for a much better city.

J. H. B.

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WHO CREATED SHEFFIELD'S DEBT?

ANSWERS THE LOCAL PRESS DID NOT PRINT—AND WHY.

The following questions and answers were circulated to the members of the City Council at the September meeting:—

Questions of Councillor Holland to the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman Watkins):

What was the total amount borrowed by the City from the Government under the "Gaschen Loan arrangements?"..... £1,703,000.

Year Ending March 31st,	£
1934	68,000
1935	230,000
1936	375,000
1937	430,000
1938	370,000

When did the repayments commence?..... September 30th, 1926: £1,123,000

What is the annual amount now being repaid? £66,809 15. 6d.

What is the total amount repaid, and what is the amount still outstanding?..... Total amount repaid £494,909

£1,123,000 less £628,090 outstanding £494,909

Whilst the above figures show how the Tory-run Progressive Party failed to meet their spending of the ratepayers' money whilst they were in control of the City's finances, except by borrowing very heavily, they do not tell the whole story.

Whilst they ask why not get down the rates, and cry spendthrift, etc. it is well that we should know the source of the City's burden which has made so many deficits on the past budgets.

Between 1922 and March 1925, those in control of the City, instead of bringing a rate to meet the City's expenses, borrowed no less a sum than £1,228,000.

This amount was made up as follows:—

Year (Years).	From	Rate Per Cent.	£
1922	5 ... Moneylenders.....	6½	300,000
1923	5 ... Corporation and Bank ...	5	400,000
1924	10 ... Government	4	95,000
1925	10 ... Corporation and Bank ...	4	230,000
1923	5 ... Moneylenders.....	6	200,000

£1,228,000

It will therefore be seen that the borrowings of our opponents came for repayment, hence the call on the Gaschen Loan, 1926-1927-1928.

Since 1926 we have been called upon to pay £494,909 to the Government for the borrowings of the Tory Party, and we are still called upon to pay an amount equal to almost a 6d. rate each year, namely, £66,809.

Thanks to the policy adopted by the representative of the Co-operative Party (Alderman Watkins, J.P.), we employ a fairer method to posterity. Five per cent; 6 per cent.; 6½ per cent.—no thanks!

J. W. H.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

On Saturday, September 28th, Alderman Rowlinson gave an interesting address to the members of the central political council at the Montgomery Hall, on "Labour Control in Sheffield." There was a good number of members present. The attendance would have been a record one had it not been for the fact that the Sheffield and Ecclesall Guilds' Federation were celebrating their twenty-first anniversary at the Cutler's Hall in the evening, thus preventing many of the council members from being present.

Alderman Rowlinson laid special stress on the health and educational services, also dealt with the problems arising in consequence of the new "Overcrowding" Bill. The alderman's statement of Labour policy and Labour's accomplishments up to date was well received. The questions and discussion which followed showed a keen interest of co-operators in these developments.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Alderman Rowlinson on the motion of Mr. J. H. Pearo, the Co-operative and Labour candidate for the Hillsborough Ward, seconded by Mr. Harold Wilkinson, the Co-operative and Labour candidate for Brightside.

**"NATIONAL"
GOVERNMENT'S
REAL RECORD**

OVER £60,000,000 plundered from unemployed

OVER £14,000,000 increase on war preparations

OVER 110,000 children and young persons without work

OVER 2,000,000 persons without work

OVER 1,600,000 on poor relief

And the Means Test that breaks family life

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SHEFFIELD'S UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES

THE RAVAGES OF SILICA.

BY COUNCILLOR H. SLACK (General Secretary, Cutlery Union and Secretary of Sheffield Grinders' Council).

AGAIN the medical officer's report contains the ominous sentence: "That the percentage of deaths amongst grinders due to tuberculosis of the lung has not decreased materially during the last forty-nine years, whereas the percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis amongst all persons over the age of fifteen years has decreased by 53 per cent." The decrease of this dread disease amongst the people of Sheffield is undoubtedly due to the provision of increased clinical examination to detect the disease and its early stages. Also the increase and improvement in sanatoria to deal with sufferers. A few years ago Sheffield had a waiting list of people requiring treatment and much suffering was endured, but all this has been altered this past few years, and Sheffield stands second in comparable cities of the country for the lowest percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis. It is only reasonable to assume that but for the incidence of this disease amongst the grinders and cutlers Sheffield would stand first in the country.

Factory Act: Reforms Needed.

The ordinary individual may well ask what is being done in these industries to combat a disease which takes such toll of the health and lives of so many of the workers of the city. It is evident that whatever is being done in the workshops by the legislation such as we have is not having the desired effect. One must remember that the Factory Acts date back to 1872, and there has been no material alteration since. Affecting local industries there is the "Dust Extracting Regulations" and the "Silicosis Order." The former were issued just before the war, and the silicosis order just after the war. The shops does not in itself conform to the dust regulations. There is gross inefficiency generally in the dust-extracting provisions in the city.

No Compensation for the Majority.

The silicosis order was designed to prevent this disease and provide for the payment of compensation in the

case of incapacity or death. Silicosis is a disease of the lung caused by the chemical action of silica, which sooner or later causes the death of the worker. But the unfortunate worker afflicted by silicosis is very much more liable to infection from tuberculosis owing to the damaged state of his lungs, and so the doctor will certify that death was caused by tuberculosis and the dependents of the victim will not receive compensation. Also, if the worker was not working or had not worked on a natural sand-stone for a certain length of time, then there would be no compensation. So one may say that here we have an order supposed to be in the interests of the worker which excludes far more from compensation than are entitled under its dictum. In fact, it would be safe to say that not more than 10 per cent. of the workers are compensatable under the silicosis order.

Sheffield Grinders' Council.

The contention of the Sheffield Grinders' Council representing joint trade union activity on health matters

Slum Workshops.

In Sheffield we have a school medical service second to none in the country. Every care and attention is bestowed upon our school children up to the age of fourteen years, and then what? Out they go, many of them, into some slum workshop to work under conditions which have just been outlined. Women and girls are being employed in these grinding and cutlery occupations almost to the exclusion of men, and it makes one shudder to think what the effect on their health must be. Because we must remember that whereas a man continues at work throughout his life, the woman marries and leaves work—probably to become a victim to a dread disease the foundation of which was laid in her industrial career.

Fire Risks.

Added to the risk of disease must be mentioned the risk of fire. The recent fatalities has shocked the city. Again a woman has lost her life. Had she not fell from the window she would have perished in the flames because the means of exit were inadequate. How long shall these things be tolerated? The Labour Party when in office, desired to bring in a completely revised factory legislation, but were not allowed to put the measure through Parliament. When will the electors give that power of a substantive majority necessary to carry out these reforms so long overdue? When we have a clearance of slum factories; the raising of the school-leaving age; the shortening of number of working hours in unhealthy and dangerous occupations; the abolition of overtime; the provision of amenities on factories such as mess-rooms and washing facilities. Also, the payment of adequate compensation for any incapacity caused by one's industry.

These things can be brought about, but not by the apathy of the workers. Only by organisation of both trade union and membership of Co-operative or Labour Party.

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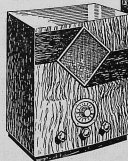
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Councillor HAROLD SLACK.

in these industries is that if the disease is caused from the man's industry then it should be scheduled for compensation. The order presumes that a worker can only contract these diseases from the natural sand-stone and not from the manufactured abrasive wheel. Advanced medical science is proving this to be fallacy beyond doubt. Compare the two—in the sand-stone Mother Nature has taken probably several million years to heat and compress the same natural materials that the manufacturer of the abrasive wheel does in a few days.

Silica the Main Factor.

It is the silica that causes the trouble, and abrasive wheels like fire-bricks and other heat-resisting commodities, as the manufacturers in their advertisements say, are best when the silica content is highest. Examine the figures in the Medical Officer's Report, one finds that the death-rate from tuberculosis amongst grinders is five times greater than among all persons over fifteen years of age in Sheffield. Then in the same report is the fact that the death-rate from tuberculosis amongst cutlers is four-and-seven-eighths times greater than among all other persons, &c. Cutlers never work on sand-stones. They only use the abrasive wheel. This should be conclusive practical proof that the cause of dust diseases in these local industries cannot be tied down to any one type of tool.

"OUR CIRCLE" MONTHLY - ONE PENNY

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UNITY WILL WIN VICTORY FOR SOCIALISM AND PEACE.

CHAIRMAN'S LEAD TO ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

"I am proud to be able to say that the party is stronger to-day than ever before," said Mr. W. A. Robinson at the outset of his chairman's address to the Thirty-fifth Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Dighton. "We do not ask for votes from people who are dissatisfied with the so-called 'National' Government," he continued. "We want the votes of people who understand the policy of the party and are prepared to stand by it, and it is such people who are swelling our ranks."

"We have an unanswerable case against the Government. It claimed that it could restore prosperity. Its record shows how it has failed. Its poster campaign, made possible by financial resources which the Labour Party does not possess, makes the most fantastic and extravagant claims. It is suggested that 'all is well with the world.' Yet 2,000,000 of our fellow countrymen are unemployed. There are in Great Britain 500,000 more people on the Poor Law than there were when the Labour Government left office. These two facts alone are sufficient to condemn the 'National' Government in the eyes of 'he working classes.'"

SUPPORT FOR THE MINERS.

Mr. Robinson declared that the unemployed, through the operation of the Iniquitous Means Test and the humiliating conditions attached to transitional payments, are in a more unfortunate position than they were in the days of the Labour Government. He instanced the plight of the distressed areas as an answer to the Chancellor's claim that there was an "80 per cent. return to prosperity." He also charged the Government with distributing "doses"

to industry after industry while ignoring the claims of the workers and the interests of the consumers.

"In one of our basic industries, for example—that of mining—the conditions of life of the workers have been in no way improved. The miners have been patient; but at last they have decided to press forward a claim for increased wages. In their campaign they will have behind them the whole hearted support of organised Labour."

After dealing with the injury inflicted on the social services by the Government's economy policy, Mr. Robinson continued—

"For four years the Government has enjoyed an enormous majority, but its record in home affairs is not one to encourage working class electors to give it a further term of office. It claims to have restored confidence. It has succeeded in convincing the financiers and the vested interests that they can sleep quietly in their beds, undisturbed in their possessions, with a friendly Government watching over them. But it has not succeeded in restoring the confidence of the masses of the people. The Government has sacrificed the interests of the masses to the interests of the classes. I say most emphatically that the Government has forfeited every right to declare that it has restored confidence among the rank and file, as the next General Election will certainly prove."

RELATED CONVERSION TO LEAGUE PRINCIPLES.

In the course of an indictment of the Government's foreign policy and its failure to carry on the policy of pacification and disarmament initiated by the Labour Government, Mr. Robinson de-

clared that the shameful lack of courage shown by the "National" Government in the dispute between Japan and China had proved to be an international disaster. "Who can doubt," he added, "that had Britain then raised the opinion of the world behind it in support of definite League of Nations action against the deliberate aggression of Japan, no other great nation would ever again have dared to flout its international obligations?" The Italo-Abyssinian dispute is the direct result of the feebleness of the League of Nations in the case of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

"While Italy has been openly and boastfully making spectacular war preparations, the 'National' Government, has stood idly by. It is true that almost at the last moment it has summoned sufficient courage to insist on the necessity of international undertakings. In my view, the Government has not been unbenefited by the results of the Peace Ballot, with which the Labour Party was associated. Nor has it ignored the fact that a General Election is in sight. But tardy action is better than no action. It is sincerely to be hoped that as a result of the League's attitude peace will be maintained and a great tragedy be averted."

LABOUR'S STAND FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Declaring that Labour stands by the consequences of its own long-declared policy, Mr. Robinson said certain people had asserted that the Labour movement's decision is a declaration in favour of war with Italy. "It is nothing of the kind," he said. "It is a deliberate declaration in favour of the League should implement its power in face of the open repudiation by Italy of her obligations, and an assurance that if it should take this stand it would have the support of organised Labour."

"The League has a long way to travel before there need be resort to arms. In the event of hostilities the withholding of supplies, if vigorously applied, would, I believe, bring war to a speedy end. In any event, the almost unanimous

view of mankind must prevail. No State can continue to flout world opinion, freely expressed. Should, however, Italy persist in ignoring the voice of mankind, should she insist on repudiating her solemn obligations, should she defy the League and the sanctions it can apply, then, however reluctant it may be to apply the next step, there could be no alternative but for the League to attempt to restrain Italy by the threat of force, which only when madness on the part of Mussolini would bring into play. So far from organised Labour desiring war, it fervently prays for the keeping of peace."

After a solemn warning that if the League fails in this crisis it will destroy itself and the hopes of the nations, and every Socialist aspiration will be crushed, Mr. Robinson appealed to the Labour movement for unity and courage in this testing-time in its history.

"LET US CLOSE OUR OUR RANKS."

"Labour's position to-day," he said, "is one of which we can be justly proud. We must, however, realize that every conceivable influence will be railed against us at the next General Election; that vested interests, which fear the coming victory of Labour, will put every possible obstacle in our way. We can be sure that the Tory Party will let loose a shoal of red herrings. Every effort will be made to rouse hostility against Labour by playing on the fears of the people."

"To be forewarned is to be fore-armed. At the next election people will not be so easily swept off their feet by panic as they were at the last. In any event, it is our duty to tell the electors that Tories invariably attempt to fight on fictitious issues. So far as we are concerned, we shall fight the next General Election on the real issue, and ask for a victory for Socialism and peace. Now is the time to make our final and supreme effort to 'carry our flag to victory. Let us close our ranks, stand shoulder to shoulder, and, with the memory of the great pioneers in our hearts, press forward to the great test which they set before them."

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WOMEN'S NOTES.

By Miss GRACE COLMAN, M.A.
(Prospective Parliamentary Candidate
for the Hull Division).

POLITICIANS and the Press have been talking so much lately about the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia that they seem almost to have forgotten our many troubles at home, and probably a good many people think that they are giving it more attention than it deserves. But a quarrel between two countries to-day, even in far-off Africa, cannot be isolated, and we cannot comfort ourselves by saying that it does not matter to us if Italy does conquer Abyssinia.

OURSELVES AND THE LEAGUE.

Supposing we consider for a moment what the position is. Both countries are members of the League of Nations, and, though Mussolini now says that Abyssinia is not fit to be a member, the fact remains that she is one, and that her admission was supported by Italy. This being so, both are bound by the covenant of the League, which includes a promise to submit any dispute with another League member to the Council, and to abide by its recommendations. Mussolini has so far, however, completely disregarded these promises, and is preparing to conquer Abyssinia by force of arms. Abyssinia has appealed to the League—what are the other members to do?...

Under the covenant, if any member breaks its promises and goes to war, the other members are bound to cut off all trade and financial relations with it—for instance, to refuse to supply it with raw materials, or to buy its goods; and, if that is not enough, to use force of arms to protect the attacked country. This is quite clear, but many people say that, while it is right to use economic sanctions if necessary—that is, to cut off commercial and financial relations—it is not right to use armed force, because this is very circumstances is wrong. Is this view sound?

I find this a very difficult question to answer, but I will try to put my own view. First, if as a nation we have made certain promises, on which other nations depend, and we have under the covenant, we cannot go back on them when they are put to the test. Sir Stafford Cripps, for instance, only six months ago, attacked the Government for not carrying out the provisions of the covenant, even to the use of arms, in

order to prevent Japan taking possession of Manchuria; but now he says that such action against Italy would involve us in an "imperialist war," and so he opposes it. A promise made to be honoured in deeds, not only in talk.

Secondly, if the League acts early and dispassionately, it can prevent practically any economic sanctions alone, because of the dependence of countries on each other for cereals and materials. This is especially true of Italy, which has to buy from abroad most of the things needed for war, such as coal, oil, cotton, and so on. In this case, however, it is probably not too late to stop Italy entirely by this action alone, and here we must blame our own Government. Abyssinia appealed to the League in October, 1934, but was persuaded to enter into direct negotiations with Italy, thus giving Mussolini time to go on with his preparations; and this fatal policy of delay was supported by the British delegate at Geneva.

IS ALL WAR WRONG?

This brings us, then, to the central problem: If Mussolini persists in his unprovoked attack on a weak neighbour, and if economic weapons alone are not enough, should we, along with other nations, send troops and ships to stop him? Or should we, in spite of our promises, take the pacifist stand, and say we will not go to war for any reason? It seems to me that, intensely as we all hate war, in this case a completely pacifist policy would not work, and that the use of force would be necessary, not to impose unjust terms on a beaten enemy, as in 1918, but for what we may call police purposes, to restrain an aggressor, and to secure justice between nations. This means, of course, that we resolutely oppose any use of the League for imperialist purposes, to make easier the exploitation of Abyssinia by the Great Powers, and that we keep strictly to the spirit of the covenant. Here workers' organisations can do very valuable work by letting the Government know that we support it in this particular question only so long as this is its policy.

If we refuse to go the whole way in carrying out the covenant, what then? The League, if it continued to exist, would be little more than a name. The principle of common action between the nations in support of international justice, and for mutual protection against attack, would be dead, and we should be back in the pre-war state of "might is right," with no hope of disarmament and peace.

SOCIAL PLANNING BY CO-OPERATORS.

DURING the next few weeks co-operative officials in England, Scotland, and Wales will discuss the Ten Year Plan. A paper written by the Rev. G. S. Woods (Centre for Co-operative Union, and chairman, Joint Propaganda and Trade Committee) will be considered at the 1935 Trades and Business Conference. In the main, the paper deals with the home which is to be borne by officials in connection with the plan which was endorsed at Cardiff Congress.

Mr. Woods in his paper states—

"Social planning has already become so popular as to be commonplace, but very few people appear to have realised to the importance of this epoch-making discovery. Most people will be surprised to hear it so described. To many it is just a passing fashion, a popular stunt, or something saving too much of Russia to be sound. If the co-operative movement is to take advantage of this discovery, the officials of the movement must be first in the field to realise what is involved."

"The Co-operative Ten Year Plan is our modest approach to this vast aim, our first experiment in the art of social planning. Modest as it may be, it marks the passing from a sense of impotence to a consciousness of power. What was a dream becomes a task."

"Nothing succeeds like success. The wonderful success already achieved by co-operation is itself the most effective reply to all sceptics and pessimists. Its progress at home and throughout the world is one of the great epics of our times. What it has done is the best guarantee of what it can do, and will do. The movement to-day is a mighty one, but its objective far greater. In practice it may have many shortcomings, but its principles are as sound and lasting as the universe itself. If we will, by 1944 we can greatly improve and extend the practical activities of the movement, convince our present members and millions besides of the absolute soundness of co-operative principles, and give them the benefits of co-operation."

PRIVATE TRADERS AND THE TEN YEAR PLAN.

Not only has the great Ten Year Plan for co-operative development stirred the rank-and-file co-operator, but it has resulted in a country-wide campaign by private traders under the auspices of "The National Organisations Standing Joint Committee." This committee is appealing for donations to assist it in its campaign. Co-operators should remember that the activities of this organisation in 1932 resulted in the imposition of the penal tax on co-operative reserves. Increased loyalty is not only desirable, but the Ten Year Plan a success, it is also essential to safeguard the movement.

WANTED: NATIONAL FOOD POLICY.

STRIKING ENDORSEMENT OF LABOUR'S CASE AGAINST RESTRICTION.

"OWING to the agricultural depression in most countries to-day, sums equivalent to many millions of pounds are being paid in bonuses, subsidies, and other forms of assistance to agriculture. Is it not possible that these millions might be better employed in bringing about a greater consumption of agricultural products, thereby improving the physical health of the people and the economic health of the nation?"

In these striking words, Mr. Bruce (High Commissioner for Australia) placed before the Second Committee of the League of Nations Assembly a point of view which the Labour Party has consistently expressed in the House of Commons, and in the country as a whole, and initiated an important discussion on the allied problems of the agricultural depression and the under-employment of the people. Mr. Bruce said that evidence existed that by the increased consumption of certain food, a great improvement in national health and efficiency could be achieved. In the less developed countries, the great masses were living on a bare subsistence level. Even in the most advanced there was a stratum of people which was unable to obtain adequate nourishment.

This speech follows upon the recent demand for a national food policy voiced by Sir John B. Orr (Director of the Rowatt Institute), who claimed that about 20,000,000 of our population are living on a diet which is deficient by modern standards. He added that the State was involved in heavy expenditure in the treatment of disease, including that due to bad feeding, and that cheap food would mean a lower expenditure on health services.

Strangely enough, Lord De La Warr (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture) also permitted himself to express a doubt as to the wisdom of the policy of restriction in the course of his speech to the Assembly. Speaking of the restriction of imports by tariffs and quotas as a solution of the agricultural problem, he asked: "But can we be sure that these measures have not had also the result of decreasing the consumption of food, to the loss not only of the consumer, but of the farmer himself? Both on health grounds and economic grounds, limitation of supply, if carried too far, must result merely in general impoverishment." A conclusion which the Labour Party would like to see applied to the agricultural schemes of Lord De La Warr's department.

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THE CASE OF THE DISTRESSED AREAS.

Mr. F. L. HARRY carried out his survey in the distressed districts of the Rhondda, and deals with 602 households whose average income was 17s. 5d. per head per week. Taking into account fresh milk supplied from public sources, there were forty-one households of 140 adults and sixty two who received no fresh milk at all. Less than 100 of the 602 families had incomes of over 20s. per person; over 400 fell into groups with between 5s. and 15s. per head; and seventeen had under 5s. The 250 families in the 3s. to 10s. group, with nearly six persons to the family, brought an average of almost five pints of fresh milk, nearly three-and-a-half pints of condensed, and received through the schools and clinics just over three pints of fresh milk. The 10s. to 15s. group had four-and-a-half persons to the household, and bought just over six pints of fresh milk, just under three pints of condensed, and had about three-quarters-of-a-pint of fresh milk from the schools and clinics. Mr. Harry concludes that purchasing power is the main factor influencing the purchase of all milks.

Clearly, if the allied problems of the underpaid producer and the underfed consumer are to be solved, the Government must turn its attention to the distributive aspects of marketing; and as a first step in the interests of both, the principle involved in the supply of cheap milk to schools should be extended to the sale of milk to other sections of the community such as the unemployed.

SIX SHILLINGS A WEEK FOR RENT AND CLOTHES.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND MINIMUM NEEDS.

FOLLOWING UP its report issued in November, 1933, on the minimum amount of food, expressed in calories, necessary to maintain full working capacity, the British Medical Association has now issued a handbook, "Family Meals and Catering," price 6d., in which the former technical estimate is translated from medical terms into terms of food. Menus have been worked out for the main meals over a period of three weeks, and it is stated that all the dishes recommended have been prepared by students of the National Training College of Domestic Science. The diet selected is that for a man, wife, and three children.

These meals represent, according to expert opinion, the necessary minimum to maintain strength. The menus are accompanied by shopping list, but presumably owing to local variations in cost, there is no price list affixed. A representative of the "Daily Herald," however, investigating prices in some of the cheapest shopping districts in London, and accompanied by a housewife whose family has been living on Public Assistance for four years, found that it was quite impossible to obtain the food recommended for less than 26s. a week. It follows that if an unemployed man with a wife and three children were to supply himself and his family with the food considered necessary to maintain strength, he would have six shillings left out of his benefit to pay for rent, fuel, clothes, cleaning materials, and any luxuries such as newspaper and tobacco. In other words, he could not afford the British Medical Association's minimum diet or anything like it.

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CO-OPERATION AT THE TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS.

THE fraternal delegate of the Co-operative Union, Mr. G. L. Perkins, was cordially received at the Trade Unions Congress held at Margate last month. Mr. Perkins, in his address, said: "As an organisation we represent more than half the families in the nation, but with the best will in the world our national co-operative organisation cannot make our campaign against the Government successful, and your assistance would be welcome in informing the general public of the hardships the present Government has imposed upon the co-operative movement."

"At both 1933 and 1934 Trade Unions Congresses," Mr. Perkins added, "resolutions in support of the co-operative movement were carried, and it would appear that in view of the nearness of the general election there is need for something more than speeches and expressions of opinion if we are to be successful in our united efforts towards peace and social upliftment."

Reporting on the Co-operative Congress in the General Council's Report, Mr. T. Clark stated—
"Some delegates complained bitterly of the attempt of some trade unions to force their own policy and conditions of operation upon the competing industries; a complaint with which I had some sympathy."
"Taking it all in all, I think from the discussion at the Congress the relationship between the trade unions and the co-operative societies is very good."

BIG FIGHT.

DIFFICULTY-by-election was the co-operative movement's big fight. Mr. J. Downie, the eminent Co-operative Union leader, had a magnificent moral victory as Co-operative-Labour candidate over Sir Henry Fildes, against a Liberal candidate backed by Conservatives. Mr. Downie reduced the majority of 19,180 to 5,576. Voting was as follows—

Sir Henry Fildes..... 16,871
Mr. J. Downie..... 11,603

In 1929 the vote for the Labour candidate was just over 3,000. In 1931, in a straight fight, the vote was 7,093. Mr. Downie stood for the co-operative policy of peace, justice for the consumer, and the application of sound economics in agriculture. The unfairness of additional co-operative taxation was well to the fore. The severe setback to the Government is important, particularly as Dundee is a widespread agricultural constituency. The result is highly encouraging, and augurs well for the success of the co-operative fight which will be made against the "National" Government at the general election.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADE SOARING.

THE Co-operative Union assists in the compilation of retail trade statistics which, along with those from other organisations, are published in the "Board of Trade Journal" each month as a general indication of retail trade tendencies.

When the returns for the month of June, 1934, were compared with those of a similar period of 1935, it was found that there was an increase of nearly 8 per cent. in the total trade of representative co-operative societies. For foodstuffs an increase of 22.77 per cent. was shown. In the dairy and milk department the increase was 15.83 per cent., and considerable increases are also shown in the gentlemen's outfitting, tailoring and outfitting, boot and shoe department.

These figures show that the merits of co-operative trading are being more and more appreciated as months pass. They show that co-operatives are spending widely in every department of service organised by their co-operative societies. Whilst increases in prices have some slight effect on the figures above shown, there is a marked indication that co-operative trade is rapidly soaring.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

ATTERCLIFFE.

ANOTHER successful meeting of this section was held in the Attercliffe Institute on September 27th, when Councillor S. H. Marsden, as the main speaker, on matters of local municipal interest. He dealt in detail with various questions which had engaged the attention of the City Council at recent meetings, and answered a number of inquiries arising out of the same.

The business of the meeting dealt with various invitations to conferences, and representatives were appointed to attend meetings of the Youth movement and the Sheffield and Rotherham conference at Newcastle.

Report of the Co-operative Press Conference was given by the section's delegate, and discussion took place on the attitude of the local societies regarding the Press scheme. The section's position with regard to participation in the forthcoming municipal elections was reported upon and discussed.

It is hoped that all members of the section will call their services in the election campaign in the Attercliffe Wards and assist wherever possible in any manner they can to ensure the return of our representatives. The secretary will be pleased to indicate members the direction in which they may be of service, and any offers will be immediately dealt with.

The section will be represented upon the election committees by Messrs.

The next meeting of the section will be held on October 25th, when it is hoped to arrange a debate on a topical subject. Notification of the arrangements made will be circulated later.

There are still many of our supporters who have not taken out their membership cards for 1935, and the secretary will be pleased to forward their card on receipt of 6d., the voluntary subscription. Secretary: Mr. Norman Shimwell, 222, Attercliffe Common.

BRIGHTSIDE.

The Brightside Divisional Council are holding their next meeting at the Shiregreen Co-operative Institute on Saturday, October 12th, when Councillor Asbury will speak on "Issues at the Next Municipal Election." Mr. Harold Wilkinson (Co-operative and Labour candidate for Brightside) will also speak. The meeting will be held at a social Admission 3d. Party members in the area will receive particulars of the municipal election meetings, committee rooms, &c., in the near future.

BURNAGE WOMEN'S SECTION

continues to prosper, and good attendances are reported during September. The October programme includes an address by Mrs. Fletcher (Neepeend), October 2nd, on "The Co-operative Policy as Outlined at the Summer School." On October 9th Councillor (Mrs.) Cummings will give a report on City Council work. On the 16th a social is to be given by Mrs. Mrs. Flinton (president, district committee, Women's Guild) will speak on "Mind Your Own Business." October 31st, Mrs. L. Vickers will be the speaker. We are asked to give a cordial invitation to all women co-operators to attend our meetings, which are held in the Burnage Vestry Hall on Wednesday evenings at 7.30. Secretary, Mrs. E. Vella, 139, Scott-road.

THE HILLSBOROUGH PARTY MEETINGS.

held Thursday evenings at 7.45 in the Institute guildroom, commenced on September 19th, with an address by Councillor James Gill. On the 26th, speaker, Mr. Whitson, when the report will be given, and on the 10th the 17th, the Women's Section are giving a concert; 24th and 31st will be ordinary meeting periods, and the Co-operators in the district are cordially invited to these meetings, where interesting addresses and lectures are

given, and questions and discussions form an important part of the proceedings. Secretary: Mr. H. Bolton, 7, Fildon-street.

Meetings of the Women's Section are held on Monday afternoons at the large ground, which has been arranged for the winter session, and the committee will welcome new and old friends every Monday during the autumn and winter session. Secretary—Mrs. R. M. Wood, 10, Hillsboro-place.

THE NEEPEEND SECTION

have held well-attended meetings during September, in addition to which the first annual excursion to Matlock Bath was held. The occasion was a large success from the point of view of its interest and enjoyment; indeed, it was the success of the event that decided that the excursion is to be an annual one.

September 17th—Councillor (Mrs.) Speight gave an interesting city report. Mr. H. Hodgkinson, one of the members, also reported on the recent peace conference which was held in Sheffield, and Mr. J. J. W. Wright gave a report on the National Co-operative Press scheme on the new "Revolution." Councillor's section meetings held in the Neepeend Institute, which on Monday afternoons continue to draw a good attendance. The programme for October will begin with a harvest festival on October 7th. On the 14th, Councillor Skelton will be the speaker. On the 21st, the Institute will give a demonstration of the "Advantages of Electricity in the Domestic Economy." On the 28th, Councillor (Mrs.) Speight will be the speaker.

SOUTHEY AND NORWOOD SECTION

reports that the attendance at the meetings augurs well for the success of future activities.

There was a good attendance on September 17th, when Councillor J. L. Longden held his audience keenly interested whilst outlining his work on the City Council.

On the same date the flower show was held, and pronounced as "the best ever."

The Judge had a difficult task of deciding the merits of the competitors in a prize display. Finally, the first prize was won by Mrs. Jackson; the second, Mrs. Allen; and third, Mrs. A. Fisher.

On September 24th a large attendance heard an address by Councillor J. E. Skelton on "Assessment and Rates." The details of the method by which the assessment committee arrive at their decisions should be met with care with which intangible values are correctly ascertained. Meetings held every Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. All electors in the area are cordially invited.

Women's section meetings held at the Institute on Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. Secretary—Mrs. Allen, 163, Evesham-road.

THE SOUTHEY LABOUR PARTY have organised a big rally to be held at the Longley Council School on October 17th, when Councillor Trickett, J. E. (Neepeend) speaker, and the Labour Party will preside. Mrs. G. Smith, M.P., and Mr. H. G. Jackson, prospective Labour candidate for the Peusstone Division, will be the speakers.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL SECTION

held their re-opening social at the Institute, New-street, on Monday, September 2nd, when there was a large attendance at the whist drive and a happy evening. The first of the ordinary meetings was held on the 16th, when Mrs. J. E. (Neepeend) spoke, and a large attendance was present. The next meeting on the 23rd, when Mrs. J. E. (Neepeend) will be the speaker. Monday, October 14th, at Nether-street, 8 p.m.

Secretary—Mr. A. Wainwright, 2, Lancing-road.

FALSE ECONOMY IN EDUCATION.

A DEPRESSING REPORT.

A striking contrast between Labour's progressive educational programme and the policy of false economy pursued by the National Government is suggested by a study of the annual report of the Board of Education for 1934, just issued.

"The continued need for strict economy resulted in a consequential decrease of the amount of capital expenditure by local authorities which was approved by the board," states the report. "This supposed 'need' has no doubt been responsible for the general lack of drive in educational reform which the report reveals. During the year, only seventy-two schools were removed from the 'black list' of schools condemned as unfit. Forty-six schools are still in use. The Labour Government reduced the number by 510 in two years.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Though the board has yielded to some extent to the growing volume of protest against the cessation of building of nursery schools, progress in this direction is still very slow. Since March, 1934, six such schools have been recognised, though in the year ended March, 1934, only one had been approved. During the four years that the Government has been in office, the number of nursery schools has been increased by only sixteen. Between 1929 and 1931, when the Labour Government was in power, accommodation in nursery schools was doubled.

There are still only sixty-two nursery schools in the country with an attendance of about 5,000, or about one quarter of 1 per cent. of the total number of children under five. In spite of the repeated warnings given by the chief medical officers that the neglect of health in early years leads to permanent

ill-health later on, the Board of Education still only half-heartedly declares that it "has no desire to discourage nursery schools."

The number of classes in secondary schools with over thirty scholars has increased from 5,274 in 1933 to 5,364 in 1934. Of the latter figure, 360 comprised with 316 in the previous year. In elementary schools, there are still 16,104 classes with over fifty scholars. Yet the posts available for teachers have been still further curtailed. "It is a material drop in the number of pupils teaching establishments in the near future." Thus, the policy of the National Government is to secure the decline in the school population for other purposes, including armaments and the reduction of income-tax instead of using the opportunity to raise the school-leaving age.

THE YOUNG UNEMPLOYED.

The analysis of juvenile unemployment, just published by the Ministry of Labour, shows that on June 24th, when the number of children was at its lowest point this year, there were 57,600 boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen without work, of whom nearly 80 per cent. were in the Northern half of the country and Wales and Scotland.

The great majority of these young people had had no job since leaving school.

It is established that the juvenile instruction centres established by the Government in preference to raising the school-leaving age are not fulfilling their purpose.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign for raising the school-leaving age was carried on with vigor and determination at the annual conference of the British Institute of Adult Education, held at Cambridge on September 21st. Referring to the enormous increase in juvenile unemployment—the number of juveniles out of work has increased by 50 per cent. during the last year—Mr. John Jewkes (Economics Research Section of Manchester University) said that for these children unemployment was more serious than for adults. Tired jobs and unemployment threw away potential resources. "This country, to retain its standard of living, must justify itself economically. That necessitates skilful manual, technical, and training facilities is essential." Mr. Jewkes maintained that the raising of the school-leaving age would mean almost the complete disappearance of juvenile unemployment.

Speaking of the educational aspect of the reform, Dr. E. H. Spencer (late Chief Inspector to the London County Council) pointed out that the reorganisation which had been the policy of the Board of Education could not be effective until a year was added to the school life.

THE ROOT TROUBLE IN PRESENT MARKETING SCHEMES.

A LESSON CO-OPERATORS HAVE TO TEACH.

DICTATORIAL POWER FOR OWNER-PRODUCERS ALL WRONG.

Reprinted from the "Co-operative News."

For the time being at least the country has been spared the menace of an open milk war. The public has therefore escaped a situation much more inconvenient to itself than it realised in the exciting exchange of denunciations between the Milk Marketing Board and the distributors. Much more dangerous to itself, too, for a milk war on October 1st would have meant complete chaos in distribution and the temporary paralysis of many of the safeguards against milk-borne disease.

In due course we will have the report of the Committee of Investigation and the probable end of the argument for this contracting period.

What the public should learn from this dispute—and the co-operative movement is the organisation to do the teaching—is that the Committee of Investigation cannot lay down a treaty of peace; it can merely declare an armistice.

This year's marketing margins should not be allowed to hide the more fundamental underlying conflict over principles. It is a bad principle which is at the root of the trouble. The principle is embodied in the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933, which together, give the farmer complete control over the price of any commodities he grows and cases to subject to Marketing Scheme regulations. Whatever the year's final milk settlement, that principle remains intact.

It makes almost certain an annual period of alarm and threats when milk prices have to be settled. The farmer, through the Milk Marketing Board, is not a producer who negotiates prices with distributors and consumers. He is a dictator who imposes a contract. He backs the imposition with the threat that he will himself distribute milk if the existing distributors will not accept the contract.

The danger of that threat to public health cannot be over-estimated, for the indiscriminate distribution of untreated milk by the good, bad, and indifferent producers in the Milk Marketing Schemes would quickly undo the slow and expensive safeguards built up by pasteurisation and efficient handling.

This cat and dog business is not the way to handle the country's food supplies. If national organisation of marketing is to mean constant war between the food producer and the distributor, with the consumer as the victim, the national organisation is not worth having—and the nature of all present agricultural marketing legislation makes such warfare almost inevitable.

It places too much power in the hands of one party to the contract. It gives the producer unrestricted power over prices.

and no body of producers on earth is fit to be trusted with such power—any more than that distributors should have complete power to impose their terms on the men who must live by farming.

The application of this principle is not confined to milk. It is potentially applicable to everything grown or raised on the farm or produced as a secondary produce of farming. The principle ought to be attacked every time its application threatens an essential food supply.

The co-operative movement has missed in the milk dispute a good opportunity to flood the country with literature that would have exposed the roots of the trouble in the dictatorial power vested in producers.

Everybody is interested in this question as a consumer. Comparatively few understand the workings of the present marketing schemes, but it would not suit a very detailed explanation to show the inherent unsoundness of complete producer-control over prices.

An attack on the Milk Marketing Scheme need not necessarily be an attack on agricultural marketing. The idea of organised marketing is sound. Much in the milk scheme is good, and should be retained. What is bad is the principle of exclusive producer-control; and the co-operative movement should publicise more than it does its own policy of joint producer-distributor-consumer control. That was the recommendation of the Milk Reorganisation Council. It is the obvious

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road of common-sense, for the three parties are equally interested in the bargain, and should be equally influential in framing it.

Whichever side wins this round in the war between the producers' board and the distributors, it will not change the underlying fallacy of the present type of so-called organised marketing. It will only make more certain bigger conflicts in the future. That is the message the co-operative movement must "put across" to the consumer. The supply of the people's food should not be a battleground. It should be an orderly process of production, transfer, and sale, with each legitimate interest involved sharing in the control of the process. That is the co-operative way, and the logical way, and with all our destructive criticism of marketing schemes, should go constructive assertion of the right road to fair and effective organised marketing.

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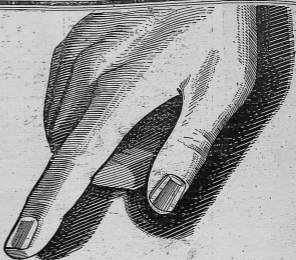
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Repayments—

Rates for repayment are easy and convenient, as the table below illustrates.

★	FOR A £1 SHARE YOU PAY.....	1/- WEEKLY
★	" £2 " " "	2/- " "
★	" £3 " " "	3/- " "
★	" £4 " " "	4/- " "
★	" £5 " " "	5/- " "

(Larger amounts by special arrangement.)

Furthermore . . . you receive **Full Dividend** on all repayments made this way . . . exactly as if you had paid cash.

No distinction is made between cash and Trading Club customers. The same prices . . . the same quality of goods . . . in fact, all the benefits enjoyed by cash customers are equally shared by club customers.

THE SAME COURTEOUS ATTENTION AND SERVICE.

Join the Club . . . NOW!

Your nearest Grocery Branch will give you full particulars. Or send a postcard to The Secretary, Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society Limited (Trading Club Section), 8, Change Street, Sheffield.

Interesting!
Exciting!

MORE LAVISH THAN EVER!

THE B. & C.
CHRISTMAS SHOW

We've prepared many thrilling surprises for you in our new show. Watch our announcements for further particulars.



CITY STORES, EXCHANGE STREET, SHEFFIELD

★ **Club Vouchers are accepted at any of the following departments:—**

DRAPERY
MILLINERY
CLOTHING
BOOTS & SHOES
FURNISHING
AND HARDWARE
PAINTING AND
DECORATING
JEWELLERY
WIRELESS :: COAL
OPTICAL NEEDS
FANCIES AND
PERFUMES (DRUG
DEPT.)

★ **Ladies! . . . see Autumn's smartest**

FASHIONS AND ACCESSORIES
now being displayed in their respective departments.

Coats . . . Frocks . . . Gowns . . . styled on the newest and most elegant lines . . . fashioned from the most beautiful materials . . . in enchanting new colours. Millinery that will be worn wherever smart women congregate. And gloves, shoes, stockings, underwear . . . all the complements to a smart ensemble . . . and here in their most attractive form PRICES ARE UNUSUALLY LOW.