



The SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATOR



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THE MENACE OF THE NEW INDIVIDUALISM.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CLAIMS FOR CO-OPERATION.

ADVANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

In his presidential address to the Newcastle Co-operative Congress, Mr. G. Riddell stated—

"The year 1935 was one of distinct development. No commercial organisation in Great Britain registered greater progress. We have advanced all along the line. More men and more women came into the movement. We have more money, more machinery, more employees, more education, more buildings, more benefits, more services, and more surplus, that is the balance that comes to us amounting to £31,000,000 per year, out of which dividend, education, propaganda, &c., is provided for co-operators."

"This is as it should be, as it deserves to be. Our movement is being built upon the only foundation that can harmonise the diverse needs, aims, and ideals of the peoples of the world. Co-operation, as we interpret it, is so comprehensive that no local, national, or international problem is too complex for it to solve. Co-operation, as we interpret it, is the rock upon which all future stable progress will be made."

"There is no improper risk in our system of trade. We buy to serve, not to secure an advantage. We hold the funds of our members as a trust. We do not endanger their safety by indulging in any financial gamble or speculation. No single individual has the power to misuse our investments. No single society, wholesale or retail, can dominate our policy or dictate our programme."

FREEDOM, NOT FORCE.

"Association, not isolation; co-operation, not individualism; democracy, not autocracy; freedom, not force; consent, not compulsion; is our maxim. It is the only wise way to evolve a new society, a new civilisation that will stand the stress and the strain of all future change. Slow in coming it will be, but when it does come, as come it will, it will be sound, safe, and supreme."

To advocate, cultivate, and seek by service to create such a movement is worthy of the full support of all high-minded men and women, and especially of co-operators."

A WORD FOR OFFICIALS.

Addressing the officials of the co-operative movement, Mr. G. Riddell said—

"The personal power and responsibility of all those in administrative positions is such that we can make or mar our future. Therefore to be consistent and incorruptible in the application of our principle in our daily work is of prime importance. To be inspired in our various positions with the thought of the high service we are rendering the movement and the nation by being faithful to the purpose of the Pioneer will bring its own reward. To take a pride in, and be proud of, our co-operative work, to stop and consider if our actions will help or hinder the growth of co-operation, will be a sure check against non-co-operative decisions."

THE SPIRIT OF ROCHDALE.

"If 1934-1935 is to be the great period in our history, if our Ten Year Plan is to be a success, then all administrators, officers, and employees must catch the original enthusiasm and spirit of the men of Rochdale, and realise that what is worth doing is worth doing co-operatively. If that spirit prevails, the official mind will lead our membership into a fuller realisation of the growth of co-operation, and thus in improving and protecting the present standard of life."

THE NEW INDIVIDUALISM.

"The old individualism is withering, it will soon be dead. The Rothschilds, the Leverhulmes, Lipton, Boot type of individualism will never be seen again; that is, individuals controlling big business, a new and more powerful form coming. We need to hear a lot about the founda-

tion of trusts to eliminate competition, to destroy and ruin the businesses of competitors. They were condemned because they were declared ruthless, inhuman, and heartless in their operation."

"The same type of men that began the Trust Plan, with the same object, are behind this new individualism. These men are wiser now, and therefore more effective in their work. They do not now seek to ruin their competitors—they now reward them. They do not squeeze them out—they buy them out. Public opinion to-day would not stand the old method, but the public to-day, and co-operators in particular, are not yet aware of the new power that is gradually securing control of every form of finance, commerce, industry, and distribution. Centralised industry and commodity control is coming."

"We all know that the power of finance can humiliate Ministers of the Crown, bring them down from the proud pedestal of control to one of accommodation to money interest. The spirit of the golden calf still exists. Our movement, as the Moses of commerce, must come down and take control of the money interests. Co-operators and citizens should note—and I hope will not—forget the tragedy of 1931."

"BEGGARS ON THE GRAND SCALE."

"The House of Commons is undergoing a complete transformation," he stated. "It has ceased to be a house for the making of laws. It is fast becoming a house for regulating trade. The powers behind the Cabinet are saying, in effect, we have enough law, we want more reward. Imports and exports occupy an increasing amount of the time of the Ministers of the Crown. They arrange quotas to maintain prices, &c. duties that the foreigner has to pay (which we know is not true), impose taxes to increase the power of the Government, place large orders, give grants, and allow concessions for aircraft, armaments, sugar-brot, wheat, milk, &c."

"The high personalities of possessive power, the princes of private trade, of production and distribution, are in the inner lobbies, not the outer lobbies of the two Houses, watching, waiting, and demanding. Beggars on the grand scale. Their solicitations are being well rewarded. In the next financial year they will receive in hard cash from the 1936 Budget £6,750,000, and approximately £14,000,000 more than the year 1935. I can easily imagine private traders saying to the Minister, 'Thou crownest the year with thy

A Protest Meeting against the Government's Sanctions Policy is to be held in the City Hall, on Sunday, July 5th. (See page 7).

goodness,' a new form of harvest festival, a new form of State assistance. "If we want to keep our Government free for service," said an experienced politician, "we must keep it from corruption. Grants, subsidies, concessions, leases, orders, &c. may not be irregular, but they are not a healthy influence in public life. The co-operative movement never has, and I hope never will, seek preference from Parliament."

SCOTTISH FISHERMEN PLAN.

CO-OPERATIVE enterprise by Peterhead fish fishermen recently enabled them to continue fishing while their catches were marketed at Peterhead, and thus obtained the best return. Normally, fishermen in rowing boats can fish for only a limited time, as they have to row back to market with their catches. But by a co-operative arrangement, when a group of rowing boats had filled a number of fish boxes they were loaded on to a carrier motor boat which dashed back to port for the market.

International Co-operators' Day, Saturday, 4th July

GRAND FÊTE

(under the auspices of the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society Ltd.)

HIGH HAZELS PARK, Commencing 2-30 p.m.

Chairman ALDERMAN T. H. WATKINS, J.P.

Speaker:

RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P.

★ Maypole and Folk Dances by Co-operative Children. Growing Girls' Quizzes, Children's Sports, Fancy Dress Parade. All the fun of the fair and novelty stalls. Refreshments supplied by the B. & C. Cafe Dept.

MUSIC BY St. Margaret's Band. Arranged by the Gulls, Public Dancing.

NOT KNOWING WHEN WE ARE WELL OFF.

"Distribute or Destroy." By Brynjolf Bjorset. Published by Nott. 5s. net.

This is an English translation of a book by a Norwegian civil engineer, in which he sets out briefly the modern theories of scientists, economists, and business men who think we are choking ourselves up with our money system. We can produce so very much, that we must either distribute it or destroy it.

LORD LEVERHULME.

The general standard of living, he finds, "could be increased from five to ten times were it not for a defective system of distribution." This is his finding as a composite opinion of the scientists, economists, and business-men whose views are stated. Here is Lord Leverhulme stating in 1918: "With the means at our disposal, we might provide for all the wants of each of us in food, shelter, and clothing by one hour's work per week for each of us from school age to dotage." And that was fifteen years ago, since when we have doubled the rate of possible output.

DISTRIBUTION.

It should be noticed that from the money point of view, it is scarcity and not abundance which makes value. When fruit is scarce, it is dear; when it is plentiful, it is too cheap to pluck, and is allowed to rot; 60,000 sheep were slaughtered and burnt in the Argentine in 1931, because the price of sheep was so low. President Roosevelt's A.A.A. (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) "affords a pretty picture of modern capitalism," when it insists on:

	Dollars.
Cotton Acreage ploughed up, worth.....	110,000,000
2034 Cotton Acreage Reduction, worth.....	150,000,000
Emergency Slaughter of Sows, worth.....	33,000,000
Corn Hog Production Control, worth.....	350,000,000
Wheat Acreage Reduction, worth.....	102,000,000
Tobacco Acreage Reduction, worth.....	21,000,000

There is the direct checking of the world's production, a waston welcoming of shortage!

DENMARK.

In Denmark, 5,000 cattle a week were slaughtered in the Government's aban-

toirs, and their carcasses burnt. So great was the destruction indeed, that the Government had to provide money for the erection of new slaughter houses! Even the last Labour Government in this country, by its Coal Mines Act, limited the supply of coal to such an extent that it was impossible to import coal from abroad, since it could not obtain British supplies in quantity or at speed required! People in the States have had Government grants for not raising hopes, and in Kent, in this country, for not growing hops!

MONEY.

Well may the scientists and the business men despair of Governments. Major Douglas says, for that matter, be crazy—but not more so than are Parliaments. For we make artificial shortages, for we can keep prices up. If we were to stop Ford, and Morris, and Austin making cars, the other makers would get higher prices. Why not do it?

THE RESULT.

The result of all this is, as the author states, that "the extent of our real consumption at the moment is preposterous. Masses of men, women, and children are being permanently stunted, physically and mentally, through under-nourishment." That is the sad price we pay for considering money as being more than goods, for having an eighteenth-century money system harnessed to a twentieth-century productive system.

The decision as to what shall be done ultimately rests with the mass of the people, and the more who will read this book, which is by no means a difficult one, the more hopefully shall we look towards the future. Poverty is unnecessary, and even riches can be more secure than they are. B.

OLD-TIME DANCE AT ATTERCLIFFE.

The Attercliffe Divisional Labour Party are making a special effort to raise money for the building fund, and an old-time dance will be held in the Labour Hall, Balfoor-road, at 7-30 p.m. on Bank Holiday Monday, August 3rd, admission free.

We are asked to give a special invitation to all old friends to make the affair a real success both as a gala evening and as a reunion.

POLICE!

Times have moved since Sir Robert Peel introduced the modern type of policeman, although they are still referred to after their founder as "bobbies." The force has become a large and important one, as the annual report of the City of Sheffield Police will show.

It has recently been issued for the year 1931, and might, we think, be somewhat condensed in future issues, as some of the matter is unnecessary, and only a needless expense. This is only an individual view, of course, and is not intended in any way as criticism. On the other hand, the information it contains is both interesting and useful.

HUNDREDS OF "BOBBIES."

There are 703 policemen of all ranks in Sheffield, 136 policemen, and forty-eight members of the Fire Brigade, who are a sort of special police. They have a patrol and protect the 39,583 acres of the city and its population of 518,257. "We have it on good authority that" the policeman's life is not a happy one," but it is reasonably well paid, and pensions are paid at a time of life when all pensions are worth while. In fact we all ought and could be pensioned similarly and at a similar age.

COMPARISONS.

The following two tables will show that, as compared with other cities, our police force is not over lavish. We take first the average acreage of ground a constable has to look after—

	Acres per Acreage. Constable.
Birmingham.....	51,147 ... 32
Leeds.....	38,105 ... 55
Liverpool.....	27,321 ... 46
Manchester.....	27,255 ... 49
Sheffield.....	39,583 ... 55.9

But acreage is, of course, not wholly important as a measure of a constable's work. The country bobby may have 3,000 acres to look after, but he has no dens and night clubs and drinking after hours to contend with, to mention only a few of the extras that take up the time of the town policeman. Manchester and Liverpool are much smaller in area than Sheffield, but they are composite cities, with (for example) Galford and Beotle as separate entities. They are packed with people—and many of them are the people who need a deal of looking after!

THE REAL MEASURE.

Now let us have a look at the populations of these cities, and see how Sheffield stands:—

	Population	Constable.
Birmingham.....	1,202,603	632
Leeds.....	482,809	696
Liverpool.....	856,072	496
Manchester.....	766,311	539
Sheffield.....	518,257	732

So a Sheffield policeman has more people to guard than a policeman in any of the other cities mentioned! Of course, it may be that Sheffielders are more law-abiding than other folk, but we can scarcely think it! Anyway, the record of Sheffield is certainly an indication that there is no waste of money in unnecessary police.

PENSIONERS.

These are 492 policemen on pension (may they live long, and not take posts as commissioners! at picture palaces!) whose total pension costs £70,000 a year—about £2 14s. 6d. per man per week on average. This is a fabulous sum as compared with the pensions of all other people of working-class standard—and what about the "contributory pension" of 10s. per week at the age of 60? The policeman's is not a happy one, but he has the shortest working life and the largest pension.

DRUNKENNESS.

The oversight of licences for the sale of liquor, for billiards, music, singing, dancing, boxing, and stage plays is all part of the duty of the police. They (as against 101 in Leeds), whose who-

think that not sufficient facilities are available for "drinks" will be surprised to see the following:—

	Total No. of Licenses granted to each Premises.	No. of Inhabitants.
Sheffield.....	1,352	518,257
Leeds.....	895	482,809
Liverpool.....	1,641	856,072
Manchester.....	1,837	766,311
Liverpool.....	1,358	856,072

There are a good many more licences to be cancelled in Sheffield before we are down to the level of Leeds—in fact, we have more licensed premises for our population than any other of the cities mentioned! We have less "drinks" however, the number proceeded against per 1,000 of population being:—

Sheffield.....	59
Leeds.....	27
Birmingham.....	27
Manchester.....	374
Liverpool.....	43

This may mean that Sheffield is more sober, or that it has more "drinks" or is more lenient or not so alert, or that "drinks" can carry more without showing signs of it! You can choose your own reason!

RECRUITS.

It is a tough job to become a policeman. There were, for example, 1,350 applicants for the force in 1929, of whom about 90 per cent. failed to reach the necessary standard and strength of physique required. The recruit's "course" is a serious one of six weeks' duration, and means getting a rough working knowledge of many Acts of Parliament, for a policeman nowadays has to be well equipped in this respect as a Town Clerk—and not make mistakes either, which a Town Clerk, of course, may do. Fifty per cent. of those who enter for the course fail to pass, and to go back to other walks of life. When the examination is of daily passed, the beginner may have to take a finger-print, will have to write reports, probably have to apprehend a mad dog, run in the drams, and those amongst us who are caught re-handling, preventing accidents, separate fighters, serve summons, render first aid at accidents, and generally act as big brother to the lame, the weak, the unfortunate, and the daft of whom there are too many. He may have to drive a touring car, a prison van, or a tipping lorry—for the department has all these!

ON HORSEBACK.

Or he may have to ride "Jell," a light bay gelding, age ten years, which cost £25. On this part of the report some of the unnecessary details might have been omitted, along with the following puzzling remark: "On account of the age 'Captain' was dispensed with sale to the Sheffield Wednesday Football Club." There is a touch of romance about that; perhaps he is a good kicker. In our opinion, horses in the police force are obsolete, and a small sturdy, built car of about ten horsepower, specially designed for the purpose, would be far better.

SICKNESS.

Some of us will be glad to learn that even so rigorous a picking-out and sorting over of men as the police force means does not imply that they are never ill! Like the rest of us they have their bouts, and the loss of time through illness in 1931 (14,000 days) fourteen men being off continuously! We think on grounds of economy we might have been spared a completely detailed list of every specific disease they suffered from. We can feel a bit cheered though, that two days per man were lost on the average from "toothache and tonsillitis," since we hardly exceed that ourselves!

FIRE!

We shall need to devote a separate section to the Fire Department as well, of course, since it is important to us in itself, and should be separated. As the police, however, we were kept all about every individual man's particular duties, and his name, age, and cost of his name, and age, and cost of his name, as if he is a mounted man, and suggested in more a thorough pruning of information in subsequent reports. Otherwise, the volume is well prepared, and is both informative, and should be asked for by the library by every citizen.

Big Super-bazaar event

The Arcade

SUMMER SALE

begins

FRIDAY, JULY 3rd.

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WHAT THE 'STANDSTILL' ORDER MEANT TO UNEMPLOYED.

REGULATIONS CUT PAY OF MORE THAN HALF THE APPLICANTS

FIGURES given by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on June 16th, in reply to a question, revealed for the first time the actual effect of the Unemployment Assistance Board's regulations on the payments made to the unemployed while they were operating in January and February of 1935.

When the "standstill" order was made, its purpose was to ensure that the unemployed should not be paid less than the scales in operation prior to the regulations coming into force. The figures given by the Minister of Labour show that in the week ending December 13th, 1935, only 44 per cent. of the persons in receipt of unemployment allowances were being paid according to the scales laid down in the regulations, and 56 per cent. were being paid on the scales previously paid.

This means that more than half the unemployed coming under the administration of the Unemployment Assistance Board would have been receiving less under the regulations if the Labour Party had not been successful in securing the "standstill" order.

The Minister also gave figures showing the difference in the average weekly payment. During January and February, 1935, while the regulations were in force, the average weekly payment (including dependents) was 23s. 11d. For the week ending May 12th, 1936, the average weekly payment was 23s. 6d. This average increase of 1s. 7d. refers to the whole of the country. In many districts the regulations effected reductions of much greater amounts in the allowances.

OVER 1,500,000 PEOPLE ON POOR RELIEF.

THE statement issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending March, 1936, again gives a picture of poverty, which belies the Government's claim that "prosperity" is returning.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief on the last Saturday in March was 1,328,432. On the last Saturday in March, 1935, the total in England and Wales since 1931 is 1,500,174. The increase in England and Wales since 1931 is 299,318.

The latest available figures for Scotland are for November, 1935. When the total in receipt of poor relief was 332,208, an increase of 241,445 as compared with November, 1931.

The total figures for Great Britain are therefore 1,660,534, an increase of 140,763 as compared with 1931.

The figures for England and Wales at the end of March, 1936, showed a decrease of only 26,190 (or 2.0 per cent.) as compared with those at the end of March, 1935.

The number of unemployed persons (including dependents) in England and Wales in receipt of poor relief in March, 1936, was 518,050, a decrease of 47,036 as compared with March, 1935, but an increase of 201,315 as compared with March, 1931.

The analysis shows the usual vivid contrasts. Liverpool has 1,112 per 10,000 of population on poor relief as compared with Blackpool's 151 per 10,000. Merton City has 1,096 per 10,000 as compared with 152 per 10,000 in Bournemouth. Gateshead has 815 per 10,000, as compared with 247 per 10,000 in Gloucester. Sunderland has 878 per 10,000, as compared with 50 per 10,000 in Oxford. The average for England and Wales as a whole is 327 per 10,000.

These comparisons show how urgent is the need for spreading the burden of poor relief fairly over the whole country.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

ATTERRCLIFFE.

THE Atttercliffe Divisional Party is continuing its activities during the summer months, conditional, of course, that the members support such arrangements as are made. The May monthly meeting was featured by an address from Councillor W. G. Robinson, whose subject, "Europe—What Now?" being the topic of the moment, was of considerable interest, and added one more useful contribution to the series of talks on European affairs given by our member.

At the June meeting, held on the 26th, Councillor Bradford was to have given an historical survey of Local Government. Owing to his being unable to attend Mr. A. Ballard (our organiser) opened a discussion on the withdrawal of Sanctions.

It is not possible at the moment to give particulars of the new secretary who has succeeded Mr. Norman Shimmell in office. Arrangements for that will be completed in the near future. Members and friends are asked to do what they can to introduce non-member co-operators to the section.

HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Hillsborough Party have spent several evenings discussing the arrangements for the forthcoming municipal elections. It is proposed to make an announcement in this connection in the near future. The Women's Section are still meeting on Monday afternoon in the Co-operative Institute. There was a large attendance, and a good return from the jumble sale held on June 30th, proceeds of which are to be devoted to the human fund. In addition to the annual contest party excursion to the South Coast on June 20th, which was attended by a large contingent of the Hillsborough members, an excursion is being arranged to London on Monday, August 10th.

NEEPSAND.

OUR Neepsand secretary reports that the meetings continue to be well attended. On June 10th, Councillor R. Fisher gave an interesting paper on civic affairs, dealing particularly with the slum clearances. His references to the referendum for drink licenses on the nine estates were questioned, and approval was expressed at the closing of certain streets as safety zones for the children.

Mrs. Womersley reported on the Trades and Labour Council, and the incidence of the operation of the Fair Wages Clause on all Council contracts.

Neepsand has suffered a serious loss in the death of Mr. J. Clarke, an ex-railway guard, who was for many years an active worker in the co-operative cause in that area. Councillor Stokes has suffered an accident at work from which he is speedy to report he is making a quick recovery.

The visit of our Member, the Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P., drew a crowded audience to the Rutland Hall on June 12th. Although it was pouring with rain, there was insufficient seating accommodation for the many people who were anxious to hear Hillsborough's popular representative. Councillor Fisher, who presided, paid a tribute to Mr. Alexander's fine work for the movement and the people generally in the House of Commons.

The Women's Section meetings, held on Monday afternoons in the Institute, continue to draw good attendances. The programme for July is: 4th, Mrs. J. Burton, who will speak on "Should Capital Punishment be Abolished?"; 13th, Councillor Stokes will give the monthly City Council report; 20th, Mr. E. Billam will be the speaker; and on the 27th the annual excursion will be taken to Skagness.

SOUTHLEY AND NORWOOD.

THE Southley and Norwood Section report that the June meeting was well attended, and that the president (Councillor Fisher) gave the City Council report which was well received. A trip to Southwell has been arranged for some time during August. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, July

9th, when it is hoped there will be a good attendance of members to discuss the exact dates of the excursion, and other matters. During the summer months a series of visits to various municipal enterprises is being arranged. The Women's Section meetings, held on Wednesday afternoons in the Co-operative Institute, Southley-avenue, will be continued during July, 15, a business meeting; 8th, Councillor (Mrs.) Speight will be the speaker; 22nd, the annual trip to Liverpool and Chester will take place; and on the 29th, a social.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

THE Sheffield and Ecclesall Section held a meeting on June 29th, when reports were given by delegates from the Trades and Labour Council, the Woodcraft Folk, and a one-day school at Tideswell. Meetings held the last Monday in each month in the Co-operative Institute, Napier-street, at 7.30 p.m.

The Women's Section meetings, held on Thursday afternoons, were continued during June, with the exception of June 4th (White Week). On the 17th, Mrs. Billam spoke on the Enclosure Acts as they affected Sheffield, and dealt with the conditions of the people during this period. On the 24th, Mrs. E. E. Burnham, 'Mrs. Burns', dealing with the life and works of the Scottish poet; 25th, a white drive took place. There will be a social on the 29th, the completion of the reopening social on September 17th.

THE HOUSING FAMINE.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORT.

THE half-yearly report on housing issued by the Ministry of Health shows that little progress has been made in the provision of houses to let at working-class rates.

During the past six months, 371,000 houses have been built with and without State assistance. The detailed figures of house construction indicate that although 70 per cent. of these houses were of a lower rateable value than £56 a year (houses that is, destined for the middle classes are better-paid artisans), the number of houses available for the lower-paid worker (for whom the provision of houses is the most urgent need) is extremely small.

Of the 245,720 houses built by private enterprise, only 18,703 were built to let at working-class rates. It is true that 47,673 houses of a rateable value of less than £13 a year have been built by private enterprise and public authorities combined, but of these 37,108 have been provided by local authorities as part of slum clearance schemes to replace demolished houses, and make no contribution to the acute shortage of new houses for the lower-paid worker.

The seriousness of this shortage is concealed by the overcounting surveys being carried out by local authorities under the Housing Act of 1925. The figures now published as a result of this survey show the percentage of overcrowded houses as being only 3.8. It is to be remembered, however, that the standard set up by the Act assumes the use of living rooms as bedrooms, and therefore, according to the Act, a house is not technically overcrowded even if four adults and seven children occupy two bedrooms and a living room.

As Sir Raymond Clavin has pointed out, in a living room which need not exceed 110 square feet, in addition to a bed to accommodate every 2½ persons and the other necessary furniture, ten persons may have to live. Even, however, under the present totally inadequate standards of the twenty-fifth house in England and Wales is overcrowded. In Scotland, according to the Scottish Department of Health report issued a month ago, 23.6 per cent. of the houses surveyed were overcrowded. Each half-yearly report issued by the Ministry of Health is a further indication of the complete failure of private enterprise to provide houses for the worker.

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MR. ALEXANDER ON FOOD TAXES. VIGOROUS PROTEST IN PARLIAMENT.

The Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P., who has always been definite on Free Trade issues, and has always protested against taxing the people's food, made a vigorous onslaught on the Chancellor regarding the Import Duties, when discussing the Finance Bill on June 17th.

A REVOLUTION IN TAXATION.
"I desire to direct the attention of the committee to one or two outstanding facts which once more prompt the Opposition to put this clause on the paper. The first is that this question of the taxation of the food of the people is just one part of the extraordinary revolution in the imposition of taxation which has taken place under the National Government since the end of 1931. We have now embarked upon what I would describe as a *rate's* progress in finance, heavily increasing the amount of taxation to be raised each year, and not omitting from the avenues from which the revenue is obtained, imposts upon the food of the poorest section of the people. I do not think it is generally recognised in the country to what extent the taxation of the food of the people has increased under the direction of the National Government. It is impossible, unfortunately, to set specific figures right up-to-date showing the actual division of the revenue received from

food taxation as compared with that class of revenue which is usually described as revenue duties and the class of revenues which is raised under the Import Duties Act, 1931. It is clear that, including the Tea Duty, which has already been assessed by the committee, we are raising by food taxation to-day between £35,000,000 and £36,000,000 a year, and that the actual increase in the amount of food taxation since 1931 is, with the new Tea Duty, certainly not less than £20,000,000 per annum.

MALNUTRITION.
"An extraordinary interest has been evinced during the last twelve months or so, not merely by those who claim to represent politically and industrially the working classes, but by those who, wider humanitarian motives, including medical and other scientists, in the question of the lack of nutrition which is to be observed throughout the working classes of this country. Extraordinary figures have been given showing the number of people who cannot afford, out of their present remuneration, to spend more than a little over 4s. per week per head on food, and it seems to me to be almost an inequity that at such a time, when the national income is so unjustly and unfairly divided, the new kind of taxation on food which has been imposed by two successive National Governments, the Government refer to the cost of living index figures, and to the fact that in their view the actual index level of those costs is not very much higher than the pre-war figure. On that question I should like to offer one or two specific observations.

COST OF LIVING INDEX.
"In the first place, the Government have implicitly acknowledged by their recent decision, which I applaud, to appoint a committee to inquire anew into the basis of preparing and calculating the cost of living index figure, the fact that in the past many food items have been included which had no place in the inquiries of the economists and statisticians in preparing the cost of living index figure. Secondly, I would observe that in my judgment it has been quite fortuitous, and certainly no merit of the fiscal policy of the Government, that the actual level of food prices has remained no higher than it has in the last four or five years, for, owing to the world slump which has prevailed from 1930 to the beginning of 1933, prices throughout the world have been abnormally low, and although I dare say some agricultural representatives would applaud the policy of the Government from the point of view that, at any rate

in this country, that policy has arrested to some extent the fall in the prices of agricultural products, nevertheless, bear agricultural products, nevertheless, bearing in mind the fact, that according to the *Minister of Labour Gazette*, every year from 1931 to 1934, the average increase continuous and cumulative of the prices in the weekly wages of large bodies of the industrial workers, the policy of the Government did, in fact, prevent those who were subject to the heavy wage decreases from having any compensation in the other direction from the general fall in food prices throughout the world. To that extent, those who are in such need of food as to derive values have been handicapped by the fiscal policy of the Government, and I would beg that that fact should be taken into account.

THE DEPRESSED AREAS.
"That is not at the end of our case for the depressed areas. We have had debate after debate about the need of workers in the depressed areas and in the specially depressed areas which are now called Special Areas; we which are now called Special Areas; we have some knowledge of the negotiations which have gone on within the last few years in regard to trade agreements; and there is undoubtedly evidence that and there is undoubtedly evidence that the policy of Protection and of exclusion by quota, and especially by the imposition of tariffs, has had its respective effect on the trade, and especially the mining industry, with those very countries which in the past have had a reasonably free market in the country for their agricultural and primary food products. Generally speaking, an examination of the policy as a whole enables one to say with confidence, first, that it has proved to be unwise and unjust by entailing real hardships on working-class people throughout the country in regard to their standard of life; and, secondly, that it has not brought the beneficial effect which might have been expected on the general economy of the country in such matters, for example, as the balance of trade, since it has seriously interfered with the corresponding export trade from industrial and especially from mining areas.

"In view of the fact that this question has been debated on previous occasions, and that some of my hon. friends on this side of the committee will also desire to press the rights of the consumers and the working classes to have at least the standard of life which will give them a minimum standard, I do not propose to detain the committee at any length. I would only add that we regard it as of fundamental importance to maintain the principle that as long at any rate as the present system, backed by the Government, operates, we must demand that whatever revenue requires to be raised for the general purposes of the nation, whether for defence or for any other class of national expenditure, that revenue should be collected by the imposition of taxation on the basis of the ability of the individual to pay, judging that ability by what the person has left with which to buy the bare necessities of life after he has paid his taxes. We say, in regard to this policy of the Government and the imposition of food duties, that it cuts directly across that fundamental principle and is one which we must not only continually oppose in principle, but continually seek to remove.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

INTERNATIONAL Co-operators' Day will be celebrated throughout the co-operative world on Saturday, July 4th, 1930. In accordance with usual custom, the International Co-operators' Alliance has issued a special resolution for adoption on that day, the terms of which are as follows:—

On the Fourteenth Celebration of International Co-operators' Day—the new established festival of co-operation—the great army of organized co-operators throughout the world associated in the International Co-operative Alliance.

Consecrate themselves and their organisations anew to the pursuit and maintenance of Peace, not only in conformity with the traditional policy of the International Co-operative Alliance, but also in any condition in which co-operation can properly develop and the well-being of humanity be assured.

Declare their unswerving allegiance to those universal principles of Liberty, Democracy, and non-profit-making economy which constitute, at once, the foundation and the top corner-stone of the social structure of co-operation, which if generally applied would restore the economic life of the world and break down the barriers to intercourse between the peoples.

Express their deep concern at the spread of those conditions of anarchy which, in various guises, tend to dominate the life of nations and to segregate their interests within their national frontiers, and that at a time when the needs of humanity and the development of economic forces, inseparably demonstrate that the progress of civilisation depends upon universal co-operation and understanding.

The co-operators of the world—dismayed at the failure of the responsible National Governments to unite their forces in principle, and to secure peace and the re-establishment of the economic life on the only basis of mutual association which can produce security and prosperity—call upon their comrades in every land to give unmitigated effort to the task of establishing peace through association, security through understanding, and the prosperity of humanity by the ever more active exercise of the principles of co-operation.

SHEFFIELD CELEBRATIONS.

The Brightside and Carbrook Society are celebrating "Co-operators' Day" on Saturday, July 4th, by a grand gala field-day in the High Hazels Park, commencing 2-30 p.m. The Sheffield and Ecclesall Societies have arranged their function in Graves Park on the same date. In addition to a speech by the Lord Mayor in Graves Park, will speak the Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P., and the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. Co-operators and friends in the respective societies are asked to join in the celebrations and in supporting the above resolution.



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COVERED BROWN CANVAS

30 in.	—	—	—	12/6
33 in.	—	—	—	14/-
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SEE OUR LARGE SELECTION OF SUIT CASES — 2/6 to 9/11

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16 in.	—	—	—	7/11 to 11/11
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'KODAK' CAMERAS & FILMS
Latest Models in stock, with Films of all sizes.

Illustrated Booklet FREE from the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Sheffield CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

ECLESALL ROAD.

DIVIDEND 1/6 IN THE £.

There's Substance and Satisfaction in every meal of SHREDDED WHEAT

SHREDDED WHEAT

THE 100% Whole Wheat Food

If you desire Style, Quality, Comfort, WEAR

SELF-HELP SHOES

Made by Co-operators for Co-operators

ASK FOR THEM AT YOUR STORES

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**Bargain
Prices!**

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ARCADE SALE

presents, through its
READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.
some splendid opportunities
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MEN'S

SPORTS JACKETS. Tweeds
with pleated backs in a full range
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FLANNEL TROUSERS

5/- 6/8 8/- 10/-

**SOLID
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SPECIAL OFFER of MEN'S RAINCOATS

Slip-on Style in **COTTON GABARDINE**
Each **17/6**

★ **DIVIDEND 1/10** in the £ ★

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HE ARCADE, CEMETERY ROAD

BOYS'

FLANNEL SUITS
In blue, grey, and brown
In all sizes

from **4/8**

**LIGHT-WEIGHT
SHOWERPROOFS**

In Fawn. Sizes 3's to 8's

6/9

GOVERNMENT'S BETRAYAL OF THE LEAGUE. THE INDICTMENT STANDS.

AFTER his complete failure to avert the devastating indictment of the Government's betrayal of the League in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Baldwin went to Lanarkshire at the weekend and made an attempt to retrieve the situation. But it was a futile effort, for his speech at the mass meeting of Tories was as weak and as woefully-headed as his House of Commons performance.

At the outset the Prime Minister took exception to the Parliamentary Labour Party's charge that his Government has "scrapped the solemn pledges given to the people before, during, and after the General Election." It is amazing that the Prime Minister should still try to convince the people that in the present unhappy dispute between Italy and Abyssinia there will be no wavering in the policy we have hitherto pursued. "said the Government in its General Election manifesto. Does the Prime Minister imagine that the people regard the dropping of Sanctions, following on the Hoare-Laval episode, as a faithful adherence to the League policy outlined in the manifesto?"

In a letter to "The Times" on June 22nd, Lord Hugh Cecil effectively disposed of the Prime Minister's plea when he said that Sanctions were put on to save Abyssinia from aggression, and that as they have failed to achieve this purpose there is no reason to continue them. Lord Hugh Cecil points out that the purpose of Sanctions is "in respect of the conflict between the League and Italy, between collectivism and that unrestrained nationalism which is ready to break treaties and shed blood for its objects." Nobly can he dispute Lord Hugh Cecil's further statement: "This conflict is not over; nor have Sanctions been without important effect on it. . . . The continuance of Sanctions would have reduced Italy to financial collapse and great economic distress. All Europe would have seen that lawless nationalism does not pay. That would have been a great matter, much greater indeed than saving Abyssinia."

When the text of Article 16 of the Covenant is examined, it shows how far short of the full obligations undertaken by the League were the actual Sanctions imposed. Article 16 declares that should any member of the League

resort to war in disregard of its pledges, "it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse, between persons residing in their territory, and the persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between persons residing in the territory of any other State, whether a member of the League or not."

There has never been any real attempt to fulfil the economic Sanctions obligations laid down by the Covenant. That there has been no extension of Sanctions is due not to refusal of any members of the League to go further, but to the fact that the British Government made no proposal for their extension. From whatever aspect the events of the past year may be viewed, the Government stands indicted of a large share of the responsibility for the failure to apply Sanctions effectively, and of full responsibility for giving aid in the greatest betrayal in the history of the League.

FAMILY BUDGET INQUIRY

CONGRESSION (Mrs.) C. S. GANLEY, an eminent London co-operator, has been nominated by the Minister of Labour as a member of the Family Budget Inquiry. The terms of reference of the Inquiry are as follows—

To advise the Minister of Labour as to the methods to be adopted in the collection of information by means of family budgets showing the approximate average weekly expenditure of working-class families, on the items which should be taken into account in the construction of index numbers designed to measure the percentage changes from month to month in the cost of maintaining a present-day standard of living.

Mrs. Ganley is a member of the I.C.C. and the board of management of the London Co-operative Society. Mrs. Ganley was also the Co-operative candidate for Fiddington North in the General Election. Mr. J. Hallsworth (industrial general secretary of the N.U.D.A.W.) is also a member of the Inquiry.

THINGS THAT CONCERN US ALL

THE

BENEFITS YOU GET

After all, ideals are not worth much unless they are backed up by practical achievement.

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

Are you a Member of a Rambling Club?

IF NOT, WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO JOIN US.

The advantages of a rambling club are—

- (1) The club assists in preserving Rights of Way and a proper respect for the country.
- (2) It tabulates the by-paths, beauty spots, places for catering, natural water supplies for "al fresco" meals.
- (3) It secures special permission to traverse prohibited areas.
- (4) It places at the service of every member experience and knowledge of the countryside gathered over a period of years.
- (5) Fellowship with lovers of the countryside.

The Sheffield Co-operative Rambling Club was established in 1910, and is affiliated to the Sheffield Ramblers' Federation.

The club provides picnic stoves and kettles, and supplies tea at the low cost of 2d. per member.

WALK AND KEEP FIT.

"The Sheffield Co-operative Ramblers' 1936 Syllabus" is now on sale, price 1s. The syllabus contains a weekly programme of rambles for the whole year round, in addition to rambles arranged for Bank Holidays, &c. and is illustrated by photographs of beauty spots to be visited. Purchase of syllabus includes membership of the club. Why not spend your leisure hiking in our glorious countryside?

Syllabuses can be obtained from: Mr. Shearman, 104, Hatfield House-lane; Mr. Sillitto, 105, Bellhouse-road; Mr. A. Wood, 13, Hillborough-lane; Mr. Odell, 51, Kendal-road; Mr. S. Dickinson, 60, Walkley Bank-road; Mr. Hall, 19, Lonsdale-road; Mr. Taylor, 23, Studfield-crescent; Mr. Wells, 22, Beal-street; Mr. Barley, 21, Stanwood-avenue; Miss Ludop, 227, Whitehouse-lane; Miss Hampton, 88, Heald-street; or the Co-operative Party Office, 17, Bank-street.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL SOCIETY BUYS UNIONIST CLUB SITE.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

REVELATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD'S REPORT.

The report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year ending December, 1935, contains some appalling revelations of the conditions existing amongst the unemployed coming under the Board's administration. The reports from the District Officers quote typical cases in which grants for "special needs" were made to applicants. Here are a few such cases given by the District Officer for the Newport area, which comprises Monmouthshire, Breconshire, and parts of Glamorgan:—

Household consisted of husband, wife, and six daughters, aged from two to twelve years. A seventh child was expected. There were only two beds and all the children slept in one of them. They had only one sheet, two thin blankets, and a coverlet.

Household consisted of applicant and his wife, daughters of eight and fifteen, and sons of thirteen and twenty-two, the latter attending a university college. All the other children are attending school. The beds were broken, the bed-clothes entirely inadequate, and the wife had to lend her shoes in the daytime to her elder daughter to enable the girl to attend school. In this case, the parents have been devoting everything to getting good education for their children.

Household consisted of applicant, wife, sons of nine and ten and daughter of sixteen. There had been a most abnormal amount of serious illness in this family. There were only two beds this family. There were only two beds and one folding bedchair, and the bed-clothes were very thin and worn. The children were in urgent need of under-clothing and footwear, and the applicant had to sell much of his furniture. Applicant could not get more suitable accommodation because landlords are reluctant to let to persons in his circumstances. The home was spotlessly clean.

PARENTS' SACRIFICES FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

The same District Officer makes the following comment on cases which have required special allowances for extra nourishment:—

"The person requiring extra nourishment is usually the applicant's wife, and it is a fact that the person who is most hardly hit by present circumstances in the district is the wife and mother. It is she who has the greater part of the work as to how to make ends meet and keep her family properly fed and clothed and her household in as good a state as possible.

"In spite of the number of applications for household necessities, our own inquiries have in fact revealed numbers of cases where parents have preferred to make personal sacrifices and to go short of food or clothing to provide for their children rather than ask for extra help."

The Officer for the Durham District states: "Although with the level of wages in some parts of Durham many hundreds of men, particularly those with large families, can only eke out a week's work a few shillings more than they would receive on the 'dole,' yet even if it adds little to the household income, the men prefer work."

The Medical Officer of Health for Sunderland, in his report, 1934, estimated that the number of persons living in overcrowded conditions was 68,000, over one-third of the total population of the town.

He quotes a case of nine persons (man, wife, and seven children) living in one room with only one bed; another of man, wife, three sons, and seven daughters living in two rooms; and another of man, wife, four sons, and two daughters, with the wife and eldest son suffering from tuberculosis, living in two rooms. These families, in 1935, are forced to live in such conditions owing to lack of accommodation elsewhere.

Mr. W. Buckley (president, Sheffield and Ecclesall Society), speaking at the 24th quarterly meeting in the Education Institute, Napier-street, last month, announced the purchase by the society of the site of the Ecclesall-road.

The Unionist Club, Ecclesall-road, and the premises adjoin the society's Central store, and as the two shops on the other side of the site had been purchased by Sheffield and Ecclesall some time ago, it can be imagined what a magnificent extension of the society's premises and fringe space is now possible, particularly in view of the fact that there is now a clear road and substantial building space between the Ecclesall-road building space and the Cemetery-road. No plans for extension have yet been considered, as the tenancies have not been vacated, as the club vacated the premises only on June 30th, but the increased front space will be of considerable value to some of the society's departments. Built about 1890, the premises consist of a large hall, and used as a club ever since, the premises consist of a large hall, a bar, billiards room with three tables, a lounge, committee-rooms, and offices.

As reported in last month's "Co-operator" the society's all-round increases for the quarter ended May and year are very satisfactory and good progress is being made with its various branches, developments and building operations. "The Arcadian" restaurant has already been removed entirely to an upper floor.

The new suite includes a very attractive reception room, panelled and decorated in Jacobean style, and constitutes an additional attraction to the Arcade services. It is anticipated that the removal of the general office to the second floor will take place this month, and allow the extensions to the farm-house department to be proceeded with and completed in time for the autumn trade.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

A motion put forward by the committee of management recommending that a donation of five guineas should be made to the funds of the League of Nations Union was unanimously carried. The Chairman said the request had come from the general office to the committee and asked the societies to do all possible for the appeal. The League's valuable work could not be carried on without adequate finance and as no one wanted war, the only way to combat it was to co-operate with other nations in the cause of peace.

ELECTION RESULTS.

The result of the election of officers, held on Saturday, June 13th, was officially declared as follows: President, Mr. W. Buckley (re-elected unopposed); committee of management, Messrs. A. Braddon, G. Horn, W. Moulton, T. Colby (re-elected), and H. Richardson.

LOOK TO YOUR VOTE.

I.—PARLIAMENTARY VOTES.

A MAN or woman is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary voter if he or she is twenty-one years of age or over, and has resided in a constituency for a period of three months ending June 1st, 1936.

Residence qualifies, and may be—
In your own house.
In lodgings.
In your parents' house.
In your employer's house, or
In any house, tenement, hotel, hostel, &c.

Residence successively in a number of contiguous constituencies for the three months ending June 1st will entitle a person to qualify.

II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT VOTES.

A man or woman of twenty-one years of age or over on June 1st, 1936, may be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector if he or she during the three months prior to and including that date—

- (a) Has occupied a dwelling-house, or
- (b) Has occupied as owner or tenant, land or premises of any kind or value (residence on the premises not required in this case), or
- (c) Has occupied a dwelling-house by virtue of office, service, or employment (i.e., as coachman, gardener, caretaker, schoolmaster,

- &c.), provided the employer does not reside on the premises, or
- (d) Has occupied as a lodger a room or rooms let to him or her in an unfurnished state, or
- (e) Is either the husband or wife of a person occupying such premises.

Joint Occupiers.—Not more than two joint occupiers may be registered in respect of the same land or premises under the Local Government Franchise.

Successive Occupation.—Providing there has been no break, occupation during a qualifying period may be successive in a number of properties if they are in the same Local Government area.

Poor-Law Relief.—The receipt of Poor-Law Relief, or the non-payment of poor-rates, no longer disqualifies an elector.

Absence on Duty.—Residence is not deemed to have been interrupted by compulsory absence of not more than two months during the qualifying period on duty or employment.

DATES TO OBSERVE.

The electors' lists will be published on July 15th.
Persons not registered therein must claim not later than August 7th.
Claims for the Absent Voters' List must be made not later than August 18th.

Write to, or call at, Co-operative Party Office, 17, Bank-street, Sheffield.

FOOTWEAR FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

Holyoake Brand
IS THE MOST RELIABLE

TRADE UNION STAMP No. 2

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

MANUFACTURED BY THE
KETTERING CO-OPERATIVE BOOT SOCIETY
HAYLECK WORKS, KETTERING.

You can't do without it!

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

Why?

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

What?

"THE MILLETOE," which costs sixpence, and beats the magazine at a shilling. Order it at your co-operative store, bookstall, or railway bookstall.

LADIES', GIRLS' and BOYS' FOOTWEAR.

Sperope Brand
MADE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS.
STAMP No. 12.

STOCKED BY ALL CO-OPERATIVE BOOT DEPARTMENTS IN SHEFFIELD

Good Health is not just Good Luck,
but

GOOD UNDERWEAR
Insist on
INTEGRITY
BRAND
NOW at your Stores

Made by the Wigston Co-operative Hosiery Limited - Wigston

THE CITY STORES & BRANCHES

GREAT EXTENSION Summer SALE



BEGINS FRIDAY JULY 3

★ ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS ON ALL C.W.S. GOODS



The examples illustrated are typical—unimpaired other bargains are available in all departments.

- ALL MODEL
- COAT STEAKS
- in all Shades
- Fittings heavily reduced.

CHARMING BLOUSE
C.W.S. make in Rich Satin. Will wash beautifully. Daily hem-stitched, with bow at neck.
Usualy 8/11. SALE PRICE 5/6.

C.W.S. MILLINERY—TO CLEAR.

Summer Hat in fine pliable straw, prettily trimmed Georgette Flowers to top.

One of many beautiful styles all to be cleared at 2/-
Smart and useful Pull-on in good quality Felt. Trimmed two-tone Peterham Ribbons. SALE PRICE 3/11/4.
FOR HOLIDAY WEAR—A sturdy Beach Hat in Silk Crepe. Richly trimmed. Trimmed two-tone Peterham Ribbons. SPECIAL OFFER 1/11/4.

OUTSIZE AND WOMENS FROCK OVERALL
of C.W.S. manufacture of strong Print. Fast colours in various designs and colourings. SALE PRICE 2/.

C.W.S. is your guarantee of quality in this lovely Afternoon Frock in Rust Crepe. Collarage and sleeve has a novelty dot trimming, finished with a decorative flower ornament. Usualy 24/11. SALE PRICE 12/11.

OUTSTANDING VALUE!
A C.W.S. MODEL. Tailor-made Coat, Full-length Coat, finished in a good quality Wool Georgette. Soft fall rever. Lined heavy Art Silk. Usual Price 27/6. SALE PRICE 25/-.



AMAZING SHOE BARGAINS

Great reductions of non-removable lines. Offerings at clearing prices in all sections.

LADIES' SECTION.	GIRLS' & MAIDS' SECTION.	MEN'S SECTION.	BOYS' & YOUTHS' BOOTS.
Special value in oxfords at 5/10, 6/10, 7/10 per pair.	Clearing lines in brown willow toe and strap shoes at 2/10 and 4/10 per pair.	Special oddment bargains in Men's Shoes, in black and brown. 6/10, 7/10, 8/10 per pair.	Clearing shoes at 4/10 and 5/10 per pair.

See Windows at City Stores and Branches for "Special Daily Offers."

FULL DIVIDEND IN ADDITION ON ALL PURCHASES.

CHILDREN'S WEAR VALUES!
The C.W.S. Crepe Rayon Frock is in a pretty floral pattern, with neat edge frills and White Silk Collar. Shoes 3/6 in 4/6. SALE PRICE 4/3.

ALL OUR STOCKS OF HIGH-GRADE MODERN FURNITURE

Generally Reduced with a Special Discount of 1/- in the £ in addition to the usual Dividend allowed—Last Half-year, 1/3 in the £.
WALK ROUND WITHOUT OBLIGATION!
Furnishing Departments: CITY STORES, EXCHANGE ST.; STARFORTH RD.; and PAGE HALL RD.
Carpets, Linos, Chins, Glass and Hardware, &c., All stocks at Sale Prices.

THE inclement weather of the Spring and building extensions on a large scale combine to make this Sale a unique opportunity to secure C.W.S. goods of really dependable quality—from the season's regular stocks at enormous reductions.

HOSEIERY OFFERS!
"Belmont" Second, Art Silk Hosiery, 1/2. "Belmont" Second, Fully Fashioned, 2/-. Kiddies' Ankle and Half-Stocks, all sizes, from 6/4, per pair.

HANDBAG REDUCTIONS!
Ladies' Real Leather Handbags. A splendid variety. Usual price 7/6 and 8/11. Sale price 6/11.

SEASON'S DRESS FABRICS ALL GREATLY REDUCED.
64in. Wool Georgette in Fancy Checks, 8/6.
64in. Plain Wool Georgette, 6/11.
64in. Fancy Tweed Coatings, 1/8, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11.
64in. Figured Art Silk, 1/11, 1/6, 1/7.
Dramatic reduction in Prints. 34in. wide, 41d. per yard. Suitable for Summer Dresses and Overalls.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHING FABRICS.
48in. wide Shadow Cretonne, 1/8 per yard. Special price to clear.
46in. wide Collage Weave, 1/- per yard.
34in. wide Brocade Cassement, Puddocks, 9/4 per yard.
Long Curtain Netts. Blouse and Tvery, 4/4, 6/4, 9/4, per yard. Usual Price 10/4, 1/3, 1/5/6.

SALE VALUES IN HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
70in x 60in. Printed Jaspé Bedspread, 2/6.
Striped Turkish Hand Towels, 22in x 46in., 3 for 1/6.
Special Purchase Linen Hucknabe Towels, 22in x 36in., 1/- each.
Special Glass Cloths, 22in. x 36in., 3 for 1/6.

BARGAIN BASEMENT VALUES!
10/64 Gent's Louises and Tricoline Collars, all sizes, 3d. each.
Girly Coats, 34in. to 42in., 5/-. Ladies' Berets, 6/-.
Men's Intoxek Tennis Shirts, 1/11. Girly' Skald Shorts, 1/-.
Ladies' Wool Jumpers, 3/6.

BARGAINS FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Unlined Union Shirts, in checks and stripes, including collars, 8/6. Usual Price 10/6.
Intoxek Sports Shirts, all colours, 2/11.
Summer Weight Athletic Vests and Trousers, 1/-, 1/4, 2/3, 2/6.
38 dozen only Soft Felt Hats (Snap Brims), 2/11. Usual value 6/6 and 7/6. Gent's Umbrellas, 4/4.
The New Hopack Sports Trousers and Blue Wested, Chalk Stripes, in 4 shades, 22/- Usual price 25/6.
Boys' D.B. Flannel Suits, All sizes. In Blue, Grey, and Brown, 6/4, 7/11, 9/11. Must be cleared. Usual prices 7/6, 8/11, 10/6.

TAILORING OFFER! SALE PERIOD ONLY.
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