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CO-OPERATION, PEACE, AND STABILITY

PARTY'S POLICY EXPOUNDED ON THREE VITAL ISSUES

DEFENCE, THE LEAGUE, AND CAUSES OF WAR

MR. ALFRED BARNES' DECLARATION AT SCARBOROUGH

The Co-operative Party's Peace Policy received elaboration in the Presidential Address of Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P., at the Party's annual conference at Scarborough. He outlined the Party's attitude to national defence, the League of Nations, and the causes of war, and made a vigorous attack on the National Government's handling of these problems.

MR. BARNES pointed to the deterioration of international conditions since the National Government took office in 1931.

Under the shadow of nations piling up armaments and revivifying every humane instinct, he (Mr. Barnes) commended to the conference the peace policy submitted by the National Committee of the Party.

"The co-operative movement in Britain now consists of 7,500,000 members," continued Mr. Barnes. "Approximately 7,000,000 of these are adults who, with their families, represent almost one-half of the population. The movement conducted a trade of £20,000,000 a year, and its leaders could not ignore the fact that

its very existence and right of expansion depended on the freedom and autonomy of the British people, on their ability to protect their own country and its democratic institutions."

THREE VITAL ISSUES.

The Chairman declared that if, on the three vital issues of defence, the League of Nations, and the removal of the causes of war, the trade union, Labour, and co-operative movements would declare themselves clearly,

"we could sweep the country at the next General Election."

There were no difficulties in the way. He (Mr. Barnes) was sure they could make their own policy clear without confusing it with the support of the National Government.

ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY.

A Labour and Co-operative Government would accept the responsibility for the adequate defence of this country.

"Those who believe in the complete pacifist position must recognise that whilst present international conditions persist, they cannot represent the official policy of the organised working class," declared Mr. Barnes.

RISKS FOR PEACE.

"The second big issue is our attitude towards the League of Nations. Aggressive Fascist Powers have intimidated the League, and capitalist intrigue has destroyed its effectiveness. The first step is to restore the authority of the League of Nations."

"The National Committee of the Co-operative Party recommends the co-operative in Britain to declare that we are prepared to take risks for peace; that membership of the League should involve the obligation of taking whatever collective action is necessary to defeat any act of aggression.

"How do we propose to remove



Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P.

the causes of war?" asked Mr. Barnes.

The defence of the country was an obligation, and the strengthening of the League a necessity. Whilst the Co-operative Party was in no way opposed to world confederations, they did not think them practical.

"We think our peace poets a more useful way," he continued.

"We propose that nations should enter into a series of negotiations, under League of Nations auspices, with the object of arriving at agreement on all points at issue between them, and creating conditions that will make disarmament possible."

A MISCHIEVOUS NOTION.

"I have stated that the Co-operative Party differs widely from the National Government on foreign policy. It differs so less widely on methods of providing the armaments that depend on foreign policy."

Underlying Mr. Chamberlain's loans policy is the mischievous notion that we are entitled to pass on to posterity the bill for armaments in our time.

"Armament loans in our high prices for the present generation, and interest charges for future generations.

"Mr. Chamberlain's £400,000,000 loan would start life as 'ways and means' owing by the Treasury to advances' of the Bank of England. The Bank of England's money into existence would be a stroke of the pen. The original £200,000,000 Treasury at a and advanced to the Bank of England would be 10s. per cent. per annum would disappear and become a debt on the present and future generations of £300,000,000 per cent. per annum.

"We should oppose these propositions, especially the funding war loans," declared the speaker.

"The lesson for us is plain: A future Labour and Co-operative Government in this country will know how—the Bank of England has been nationalised—in finance schemes of productive development like the electrification of a publicly-owned railway system, the provision of roads and bridges, the increasing volume of traffic, the creation of a national water system that will spare us from the miseries of flood and drought, and the extraction from British coal of all the nation's requirements by way of oil and petrol."

SHORT-TERM PROGRAMME.

The Chairman welcomed the short-term programme of the Labour Party, which corresponded in its main principles to the Co-operative Party's one Parliament programme adopted in 1933.

Here was an indication that Labour, trade union, and co-operative thought have now found a common legislative platform.

"Let us now unify and co-ordinate the propaganda and publicity resources of these three movements behind this programme. It is the only way to capture the imagination of the people. It has been done in New Zealand by the Labour Government. It has been done in London by the London Labour Party."

SPLENDID WORK—FOR THE RICH.

Dealing with questions of social policy, Mr. Barnes said that the National Government had made more millionaires (forty-nine of them in 1935) and also more paupers.

Since 1931 the proportion of persons drawing public relief had risen from 26½ to 40 per 10,000 of the population.

With his "Keep Fit" campaign



Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P.

the Minister of Health proposed to mount rindling muscles on empty stomachs!

Working-class rents had been inflated, and not more than 15 per cent. of the 1,000,000 private enterprise houses since 1932 had been houses for the working class. The National Government had applied the Means Test to the parents of scholarship winners in contrast to the 20,000 "free places" at secondary schools made available by the last Labour Government.

THE TRAGEDY OF SPAIN.

Mr. Barnes tabled a vigorous indictment of Government policy as reflected in violent price fluctuations, and he concluded with an impassioned declaration on the tragedy of Spain. He referred to the part which the British co-operative movement had played in giving assistance to the Spanish people, and on the policy of non-intervention declared that the British public opinion had been distressed at the farcical way in which it had so far operated.

France was willing to set the country rather than suffer defeat. He had imported troops of Fascist Powers, whose ideology must hate the things the Spanish people were trying to maintain.

"I say to the Spanish nation, the vast mass of the British people are with you in your fight for freedom. In the hearts of workers everywhere is the prayer that you will win." (Applause.)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, in a powerful speech, submitted a resolution condemning the Government's foreign policy. The resolution was that:—

"This conference expresses its condemnation of the foreign policy of the Government, especially its failure to support the Covenant of the League of Nations and collective security; its betrayal of Abyssinia; and its mishandling of the Spanish Non-Intervention agreement. It declares that the resumption of the foreign policy of the Government is based on no plan of collective security, intensifies a disastrous armaments race, permits profiteering, and places the nation in financial bondage for a generation. This conference demands that the Government should call an immediate meeting of the League of Nations to discuss the necessary provision for the maintenance of collective security against any aggressor, with a view to stopping the armaments race and arranging progressive disarmament.

Mr. Alexander said the resolution (Continued in columns 3 and 4, page 2.)

TOMLIN ON TOMLIN

By Councillor W. ASBURY, J.P.

We have had forwarded to me a copy of the Wakeley Ward M.P.P. "Monthly Bulletin," in which appears an article on Councillor Tomlin, who is very pleased with himself at having obtained a number of distinctions, and states he has actually broken a record.

For personal egotism the article referred to would be hard to beat, and for deliberate misrepresentation and distortion of facts, other previously combined efforts of the Tory Progressive Party pale into insignificance when compared with this apparently unaided attempt to insult the intelligence of the electors of Wakeley Ward.

MISREPRESENTATION.

He refers to our proposals for the extension and development of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of the City, in particular to the proposed Centre at Fifth Park, and would have guessed that a sum of £10,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of the premises, and that this sum was nearly doubled when a tender was submitted to the City Council.

Councillor Tomlin knows quite well that such a statement has no foundation in fact. He is aware that at every stage of the discussions on this matter prior to its being finally submitted to the City Council, his political friends had taken part, and that no amendment had been proposed by them. He knows that the sum of £10,000 did not include a Relief Station, which was included at a later date with the approval and support of the same friends on the Public Assistance Committee.

He writes a lot of nonsense about the danger of infection by mixing the two services in one building. Apart from the absurdity of the suggestion, having regard to the fact that the two sections will be self-contained with entrances on different roads, it is a grave reflection on

the Medical Officer of Health, who has given full official support to the proposal.

CREATING AN "OUTCAST" CLASS.

He also writes about the inconvenience it would cause those unfortunate people who will have to go a longer way to the Relief Station. When he has acquired a little knowledge of that part of the city he will not put such arrant nonsense to paper. As a matter of actual fact, this arrangement will convenience to a much greater extent the majority of recipients of relief in that area than is at present the case.

We can only express our disgust, which we believe all decent citizens will share, that he supports the idea of making such persons social outcasts by segregating them from the rest of the community. We will not pursue the question of the extravagance of putting up separate buildings on different sites. Comment on that would be superfluous.

He states that no financial provision has been made in the Estimates for that the wish was father to the thought. A stupid guess, made without any knowledge of the facts. If he makes any excuse for the statement, that cannot apply to the publisher, Councillor Beckett. Provision has been made for Centres at Attercliffe and Ridgeway-road. We await with interest further short stories, apparently hidden under the Town Hall clock.

The American was holding forth on the merits of his country.

"One of the greatest men who ever lived was an American," he said.

"And who was that?"

"George Washington; a lie never passes his lips."

"No, I suppose he talked through his nose, like you all do!"

CO-OPERATION, PEACE, AND STABILITY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

draw attention to the Party's condemnation of the foreign policy of the so-called National Government. No impartial person to-day, looking at the facts to which our country had been brought by the National Government, could deny that by its foreign policy it had set up a dreadful and disastrous record.

In the betrayal of the full implications of the Covenant of the League the National Government had brought the terms of the Covenant to mean something quite different from its dictionary meaning, and very many people in differing parts of the world now regarded it not as a covenant of good faith, but as a covenant which could be broken any time to suit the convenience of leading nations such as Britain.

In vigorous terms Mr. Alexander denounce the National Government's attitude towards the invasion of Manchuria, Abyssinia, and Spain; in the House-Laval pact; and the manner in which they deceived the British electorate on the peace question. Now, after their dreadful and treacherous failure to cope with the international situation, the National Government were going in for an unlimited policy of rearmament intended to bring security. He asked them to pass the resolution and thus express their disgust with the Government.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. W. Leonard, M.P., moved the resolution which

deplored the continued neglect of the pressing needs of the population of the Special Areas, and the failure of the Government to make effective financial provision for the reconstruction of industry of these areas.

Mr. Leonard referred to the vast sum which the Government had expended for defence armaments, but it had no defence for refusing adequate help to bring economic recovery to the special areas. The contraction of foreign markets and the displacement of labour were largely responsible for the problem of the

special areas. Mr. Leonard said there was much talk of collective security in foreign affairs. He believed there should certainly be collective security for the people of this country in the special areas against the tendencies of capitalism.

After discussing the acute problems of housing and health in the special areas, Mr. Leonard asserted that there must be equity in the equalization of the burden of public assistance. He contrasted the position of Birmingham, where only 186 out of 10,000 of the population were on public assistance, with the position in Sheffield, where 3,373 out of 10,000 of the population existed on public assistance. That, he maintained, was unfair. He claimed, too, that the Government's plans for the special areas were to be of more assistance to the industrialists than to the workers.

Seconding the resolution, Mr. Hanstock (Birmingham) declared that they in the co-operative movement had a great responsibility to these consumers

in the special areas in resisting the effects of the inflationary economics of Mr. Chamberlain and his rearmament loan. The resolution was carried unanimously.

CLOSE OF SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.



Mr. A. Ballard. Mr. E. E. Brennan

The conference came to a happy conclusion when Mr. A. Ballard (National Executive) proposed a comprehensive vote of thanks to the huge army of workers who had functioned behind the scenes for the success of the conference. He paid a special tribute to the Mayor of Scarborough. This was seconded by Mr. Agnew, who paid special tribute to the Standing Orders Committee and its chairman (Mr. E. E. Brennan). Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Brennan responded.

Mr. Barnes was cordially thanked for his magnificent handling of the conference on the motion of Mr. McShane, seconded by Mrs. Corrie.

Mr. Barnes, in reply, said that there had been no political conference that had discussed the formation of a political peace programme, the difficulty of the relationship with another political party, and a subject like the unification of all those forces making for the same ideal with the same calmness and consistency as this conference had done.

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HEARD IN THE HOUSE

QUESTIONS TO MINISTERS

RAW MATERIALS (PRICES).

Major Oscar Geest asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the requirements of raw materials by manufacturers in connection with the Government's rearmament programme, he will take steps to prevent persons, whose business is not connected with the commodities and metals concerned, from dealing in forward contracts by way of speculation which entrenches their cost unjustifiably?

Mr. Runciman: I have consulted my Right Hon. Friend, the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, and as at present advised we do not think that the action suggested is necessary or desirable.

Mr. Alexander: Is it not always desirable that a corner in raw materials should be prevented?

March 9th, 1937.

FOODSTUFFS (HOME PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS).

Mr. Liddall asked the Minister of Agriculture what proportion of the consumption of essential foodstuffs in Great Britain, other than beer, wines, and spirits, is home produced; and what proportion is imported from overseas?

The Minister of Pensions (Mr. Ramsbottom): I have been asked to reply. As the answer includes a table of figures, I propose, with my Hon. Friend's permission, to circulate it in the official report.

Following is the answer:—
The following table shows in respect of certain foodstuffs the approximate proportions of the average total supplies in the United Kingdom in the years 1934 to 1936 represented by home production and imports, respectively:—

	Production of Total Supply Represented by Home Prod.	Imports.	% total.
Wheat and Flour (a)	54	50	76
Meat (including Rabbits and Poultry) (b)	50	50	72
Milk	28	72	100
Butter (d)	9	91	28
Cheese (d)	9	91	96
Potatoes (e)	35	65	56
Eggs (d)	56	44	100
(a) Total supplies for all purposes.			
(b) Average of two years, 1934 and 1935.			
(c) Average of two years ending April, 1936, and excludes sugar contained in imported articles. (Extracted from H.M. Customs and Excise Annual Report.)			
(d) Based on figures extracted from publications issued by the Imperial Economic Committee.			
(e) If fruit of kinds not produced in the United Kingdom is included, the proportions are 63 per cent. home produced, and 37 per cent. imported.			

March 9th, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Alfred Barnes asked the Home Secretary whether he anticipates being able to ratify any of the Conventions of the International Labour Office and the League of Nations as a result of the passage of the Factories Bill now before Parliament?

Sir J. Simon: No, Sir. The Conventions referred to generally deal with other matters besides those which are the subject of factory legislation, and when it is proposed to ratify a Convention requiring fresh statutory provisions, the practice is to introduce special legislation for the purpose.

March 11th, 1937.

(Continued at foot of last column.)

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES

ATTERRCLIFFE.

THERE is a definite revival of interest in the Atterrcliffe area evidenced by Councillor W. G. Robinson and Councillor J. Dimbleby, J.P., dealt with the agenda for the Co-operative Party conference. A particularly interesting discussion took place on the question of non-intervention in Spain. The resolution for pensions at 50 per cent, and the recommendation for the adoption by the week were also discussed at length. The president (Mrs. F. Strevens) gave a report of her visit to a working-end school. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 24th, when Mr. J. H. Peers will give a cinema display at 8 p.m., showing in addition to a travel film, the C.W.S. film entitled "Partners," and demonstrating the production and distribution of tea by the largest tea importers of the United Kingdom.

BRIGHTSIDE.

The Brightside division meeting, held at the Shireburn Co-operative Institute on Monday, March 15th, was addressed by Councillor W. G. Robinson, who dealt with the Sheffield Corporation's Working End Survey Department. Councillor Robinson is the chairman of this committee. Questions and discussion revealed keen interest in the methods adopted to prevent exploitation of the consumer.

BURNGREAVE.

The Burngreave Women's Section, whose meetings are held on Wednesday evenings in the Burngreave Vestry Hall, reports interesting meetings during March. Amongst the speakers were Councillor R. Fisher, "God Sheffield," and Mrs. F. Ward on "Co-operative Education Committee's activities." Walker, from the Technical Committee of the Women's Guild; 24th, Councillor (Mrs.) Cumming's monthly review of City Council affairs; 21st, social; 28th, Mrs. M. Brooke will be the speaker.

HILLSBOROUGH.

The Hillsborough Co-operative Party have continued their Thursday evening meetings during March. The City Council report was given by Councillor J. Gill; 11th, Councillor J. W. Holland was the speaker; 18th, the film show arranged by the Brightside and Carbrook co-operative education committee proved very entertaining; 25th, Mr. W. Berry was the speaker, and dealt with the problems of transport. Programme for April: 1st, Councillor A. S. Mappin, 8th, National Conference report; 15th, Councillor Morris; 22nd, Mr. W. H. S. Marsden; 29th, Mr. Goldblum on "The Jewish Poor-Law System."

At the Women's Section meeting, Major R. Smith (League of Nations Union) spoke on the work of the League, on March 1st; 8th, an enjoyable social was held; 15th, Councillor A. S. Mappin took the place of Mr. R. E. Jones, J.P., who had another engagement; 22nd, the party annual conference agenda was considered in detail.

Programme for April: 5th, a pantomime to be given by the Wadley and Wisewood women; 12th, Councillor J. W. Holland; 19th, Councillor H. Slack; 26th, Mr. F. Horsfield (Industrial Orthopaedic Society).

NEEPSD.

The Neepsd secretary reports that on March 1st a business meeting was held. On the 10th, Alderman J. Haynt gave the City Council report, dealing with the rating position in Sheffield, and comparing same with other large cities, showing the burden of Public Assistance in comparison, and the relatively low cost of Sheffield's city services.

Two meetings are announced for April, both of which will be held in the Co-operative Institute, Manners-street, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th and 14th. At the latter meeting Councillor R. Fisher will give the City Council report. The Women's Section announce that on April 7th the afternoon meeting will be cancelled in favour of a supper and social to be held at 7-5 p.m. Tickets 6d. each. Speakers for April are: 12th, Councillor P. W. R. Stokes; 19th,

Councillor E. Prentice, J.P., and 26th, Mr. Ernest Green.
A June sale has been arranged for May 31st.

SOUTHEY AND NORWOOD.

The Southey and Norwood Secretary reports: "The good attendance at our March sale has been maintained during March, and we are hoping the future, when our canvassing campaign is completed, that our present meeting-place will not be large enough."
Councillor E. Stokes dealt with Sheffield's Budget in an interesting and efficient manner. On the 18th, Councillor H. Wilkinson gave a travel talk.

The Thursday evening meetings are to be continued during April, in the guildroom, Southey-avenue. Particular attention is drawn to the visit of Councillor J. H. Horsfield, J.P. (Secretary, Brightside and Carbrook Society), on April 22nd.

Will all old members, who have not yet renewed their membership for 1937 please call and see the secretary—Mr. G. A. Holder, 84, Southey Hall-road.
The Women's Section meetings will also be continued during April on Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, at the address from Mrs. S. E. Ager (director, Brightside and Carbrook Society); a speaker is being arranged for the 14th; 21st, Mr. G. A. Holder, Secretary, will speak on the "Housing Act"; 28th, the monthly sale.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Section held their monthly whist drive on March 1st, with a good attendance indeed. The whist drives throughout have increased in popularity during the session. At the business meeting on March 8th, Mr. H. Tyndale was appointed delegate to the Scarborough Conference. Reports of delegates to various meetings were also given on the same evening. March 15th, Councillor Eilford gave a report on City Council affairs; 22nd, Mr. J. A. Longden, J.P. (chairman, Housing Committee), gave an interesting talk on the proposed midwifery scheme. As a result of the membership campaign a good number of new members has been enrolled.

A whist drive will be held on May 3rd, after which meetings will be held monthly on the second Monday in the month for the summer period. Meetings held in the Educational Institute, Napier-street.

The Women's Section, which meets on Thursday afternoons (in Room 3), considered the resolutions on the Co-operative Party Conference Agenda, on March 4th; 11th, a whist drive, in aid of the Spanish war victims was held; 18th, the women held a combined meeting with the Sheffield and Ecclesall Guilds Federation, and heard a film address from Mrs. Mackay, ex-president, National Women's Co-operative Guild; April 8th, business and reports; 15th, Mr. E. A. Bradbury will speak on "A Look into the Future"; 22nd, Mrs. James on "The Conditions of Peace Congress"; 29th, Mr. A. Ballard on "Why a Women's Section?"; May 6th, a social.

(Continued from column 2.)

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT)

Mr. A. V. Alexander asked the Minister of Labour whether, in view of the report, to which his attention has been drawn, issued by the Youth Committee of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, concerning conditions under which young people are working in the distributive trades, he will say what steps he proposes to take to bring immediate relief to young persons in these trades from the long hours and low wages revealed therein?

Mr. E. Brown: I have not seen the report to which the Right Hon. Member refers. The question of machinery for regulating conditions of employment in the distributive trades is at present being considered in consultation with representatives of employers and workers in those trades.

March 11th, 1937.

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THIS DECLINING POPULATION

By COUNCILLOR H. SLACK

(Secretary, Sheffield Cutlery Council)

THERE is a great deal being said and written about the decline in the population of this country. There are many people even putting up their hands in despair at the falling birthrate, and asking what this old country of ours is coming to? Maiden lady doctors are writing almost hysterically about what the population may be in 1999. Many industrialists are losing sleep even in the daytime over the possible shortage of juvenile labour. More subtle the war-monger, alarmed at the indifference of the youth of to-day, is asking what of the future. Comparisons are being made with the last century when large families were the order of the day with the poorest of the workers, but in this respect at any rate the workers of the present time have learned more sense. I was the twelfth of a family of thirteen, to be brought up on a cutter's wage of eighteen shillings per week. I was the only son out of nine to live to be war-monger, those days are gone.

What are the reasons for the declining birthrate? First, it is desirable to have some figures to help in our deductions. The following table is a comparison of the number of marriages in Sheffield with the rest of England and Wales.

Year	England and Wales	Sheffield
1928	15.6	15.3
1929	15.3	15.7
1930	15.6	20.1
1931	16.3	16.9
1932	14.4	15.7
1933	15.1	15.3
1934	15.1	15.3
1935	15.1	15.3
1936	14.0	14.3
1927	15.9	15.7
1928	15.8	15.4
1929	16.1	15.8
1930	16.2	15.8
1931	16.0	15.6
1932	17.1	15.8
1933	17.8	15.8
1934	18.8	16.9
1935	19.3	17.1

DO WE WANT TO INCREASE POPULATION?

These figures indicate how unemployment adversely affects the marriage rate, and how the effects are now increasing with the improvement in trade. This will have its repercussion in the increase in the birthrate. Not necessarily with this number per family as hitherto. Nor is there need for that increasing expansion of the last century. This was one of the causes of wars in the past. These very small islands with their increasing millions in population seeking colonies and outlet on the one hand, and requiring food and raw materials on the other, placed this country in a similar position to some of the countries in the world whose actions to-day may precipitate a world war. Do we require an increasing population? If we cannot feed it or find an outlet for it. One might ask, what about the colonies? Well, the colonies tell us they do not want our emigrants, obviously because under the present capitalist system of industry and commerce they threaten the security of their own people. Do we need an increasing population that we have at the present time? We have to-day one-and-three-quarter million unemployed seeking work, who with their families are not being adequately maintained. Unless the work that is being done by others is shared with the unemployed, to distribute the leisure, and the wealth created is more equally distributed, then these unemployed are sure to be the requirements of the country. This is not all because the displacement of labour by machinery is not ended. It is useless to talk of increasing the population under these conditions, a greater measure of control of the economic life of the country is necessary. The only effective way to control is to own. The system must be changed.

BIRTHRATE.

Let us now examine the birthrate figures. The following table is a comparison between Sheffield and England and Wales.

Year	England and Wales	Sheffield
1918	20.6	17.7
1919	21.0	18.5
1920	21.6	21.5
1921	23.8	22.4
1922	26.7	20.4
1923	19.4	19.7
1924	18.5	18.8
1925	17.2	18.3
1926	17.2	17.8
1927	16.2	16.7
1928	16.4	16.7
1929	15.4	16.3
1930	15.2	16.3
1931	15.0	15.8
1932	14.4	15.3
1933	14.0	14.4
1934	14.2	14.8
1935	14.1	14.7

From these figures it can be seen that the birthrate is again on the increase, and is likely to continue if the economic conditions of the country are conducive to the continued increase in the marriage rate. Many of the people who are calling attention to the declining population have in the past, and are at the present time, joining at the unemployed who marry. Let them be honest and



Councillor H. Slack

sincere, and help to alter the system which condemns so many young people to years of unemployment in their early life. If they are concerned about present-day morals they should talk less about "love on the dole" of the workless, and direct their attention to the upper sphere of the social order.

"EAST" AND "WEST"

Below is a comparison of the birthrate figures of a number of wards in the city which are predominantly employing class with a number of working-class wards. The actual birthrate in 1935 for the city was 14.747 per thousand. Broomhill 9.232 Brightside 18.703 Nether Edge 10.833 Attercliffe 17.832 Hallam 11.155 Tinsley 18.009 Rotherham 10.978 St. Philips 17.174 Ecclesall 10.992 Manor 20.968 These figures are amazing. The average birthrate of the five employing-class wards is 10.730, and for the working-class wards it is 18.306. If this is a reflex of the position throughout the country, and we can only assume that it is, then the people who are bemoaning the declining birthrate should lecture their own class very severely. They are not doing their duty. Where is their patriotism? They are too concerned with their golf and social life.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The population problem is not mainly a question of birthrate. That children shall live is of great importance, and a comparison of the infantile mortality rate of Sheffield with the rest of England is worth considering.

Year	England and Wales	Sheffield
1918	128	97
1919	126	96
1920	104	80
1921	99	83
1922	82	77
1923	90	69
1924	85	66
1925	85	75
1926	79	70
1927	91	70
1928	73	65
1929	88	60
1930	69	64
1931	69	66
1932	71	65
1933	63	64
1934	55	59
1935	57	57

One cannot help being pleased at the improvement in these figures. For the whole of England a reduction from 97 in 1918 to 57 in 1935. Whilst in Sheffield, despite the large numbers of unemployed during these years, and the consequent poverty, and industrial conditions, the figures have been reduced from 128 in 1918 to 57 in 1935. A much greater improvement has been made in Sheffield than in the country as a whole. Also for the last three years Sheffield is better than the figures for England, and the decrease is greater.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield is now feeling the benefit of the provision of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres so clearly illustrated in these figures. But we should not be satisfied yet, even the 82 per 1,000 is too high, and there is a lot that can be done to reduce these figures. Every care and facility should be available for the expectant mother. The poorest should have the same attention as any other. Her child is as important as any other in the land. Poverty is probably

the greatest cause of maternal mortality, and even after the poorer parents have been moved to better houses, with their congenial surroundings, the maternity clinics, maternity hospitals, care services, poverty with its lack of suitable food and consequent under-nourishment will be taking toll of the lives of our workmen. On the workers can alter this when they will? The people who are concerned about the population should pay attention to maternal mortality, because the loss of a woman during her child-bearing years is a serious loss even if only viewed from this aspect.

CHILD WELFARE.

Child welfare in the schools is of great importance. A great deal of suffering is prevented, and many lives are saved by the provision of school meals, the clinical examination and treatment where necessary. Not only are lives saved, but children who are not being cared for are being cared. Thus preventing them from being a burden to themselves and the community.

THE SLAUGHTER ON THE ROADS.

Insufficient is being said of the killing of children on the roads of this country. There is an annual slaughter of 1,200 children, and it is a fact that in no other traffic this year one fears an increase in the number who will lose their lives. There are three children killed on the roads to-day for every one thirty years ago. About 20 per cent of the children who are brought to children's hospitals are killed or injured on the roads. Fifty per cent of road fatalities to children are between the ages of five and ten. Probably many of the population "experts" believe in increased production rather than preservation.

SHEFFIELD'S GOOD RECORD.

Provision for child welfare throughout the country generally is not satisfactory. There is too much use of the word "may" in national legislation, with the result that very few local authorities are doing as well as we are in the preservation of child life. This is revealed in the infant mortality figures, where the decline is far greater than for the whole of England. Also during the past few years the rate is less than the whole of the country. In 1935 the last year for which statistics are available, only four towns had a lower infant mortality rate than Sheffield. The results of the social services in this respect are a sufficient answer to those people who are always complaining of the amount they pay in rates. If, indeed, a satisfactory answer could be given then.

ESSENTIAL FACTORY REFORMS.

One cannot feel some concern about children who leave school at fourteen and commence work. They have lost all the facilities of the Child Welfare and school medical service up to that time, and must now go out to work very often under bad conditions of employment. Many children, with their parents, have been moved out of work which have been condemned as unfit for human habitation, and have to work as hovels that are far worse than the condemned cottage property. The factory legislation in this country is about the most antiquated legislation on the Statute Book. The new Factory Bill has taken the place of present-day requirements. It is an "if" and "but" Bill, and its few provisions are to be neglected by the Ministry. There is plenty of scope for a complete revision of the present time in the Factory Bill. Apart from reduced hours to be put overtime, the following could be included. The doctor's examination should be replaced by a proper clinical examination of which records should be kept with the child's school authorities records, and periodical examinations made. These should be at intervals of not less than one or two or three months, and more so in the case of children who are particularly liable to disease. A sum clearance of factories is permissible, and it should not be possible for anyone to use cottage property as a "factory," a practice which is too common in Sheffield.

(Continued in column 6, page 5.)

Ready-to-Wear

SUITS

for Men
Youths
and
Boys

MEN'S SUITS - from 32/6
YOUTH'S SUITS - " 22/6
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Qualities and Prices maintained regardless of advancing prices.

Woolen materials continue to advance. Preparations for Spring, however, were made by us months ago and forward buying now enables us to offer all our members the same quality standards at prices less than those generally ruling.

Style says:

The New Greens and Blues for Men this Spring—and here they are in a wide selection of cloths and fittings embodying a standard of value that is immediately apparent.

Come in and see how you look in one.

DIVIDEND 1/10 in the pound



ECCLESALL ROAD

BRIGHTSIDE'S NEW COUNCILLOR

MR. A. E. HOBSON

Mr. A. E. Hobson, who recently secured election to the Brightside Ward in succession to Councillor H. Morris (resigned), was cradled in trade unionism. His father was the first president of the Hull Furnishing Workers' organisation, and had active associations with Ben Tillet, James O'Grady, and the late Fred Maddison.

Councillor Hobson's love for trade unionism and Labour work is therefore easily explained. He has shown a religious enthusiasm for the rights of his fellow-workers. A delegate to the Trades and Labour Council for fifteen years, he became vice-president and later president, before his appointment as full-time secretary. For twenty years he has been an active member of the political Labour Party. President of the Ecclesall Division, he contested Ecclesall and Sillarow Wards as Labour candidate.

He has had considerable administrative experience in connection with his trade union activities. A member of the local Employment Committee, the Court of Referees, and the Unemployment Assistance Board, he still finds time to represent his fellows on the Joint Hospital Council.

He has figured very prominently in the fight for better conditions, particularly in the furnishing trade. He led a strike of cabinet workers against a Sheffield firm some years ago, and succeeded in securing an agreement as to conditions, although there had been no collective bargaining in that particular case for twenty years past. He is ever watching the right application of the Fair Wages Clause in public contracts. More recently he has been investigating the exploitation of juvenile labour in



COUNCILLOR A. E. HOBSON.

Sheffield, in consequence of which the Trades Council took appropriate action. His associations with the co-operative movement dates back twenty-five years. A lay preacher for the past twenty-five years, he presents the Socialist case with original and enthusiasm. It is a tribute both to Mr. Hobson and the Brightside Labour Party that the "Progressives" did not even trouble to contest the seat. There is no doubt that Mr. Hobson will prove a valuable and efficient representative on the Council.

HOLIDAYS AHEAD

HOLIDAYS! As the monotonous winter ends most people start preparations for their annual holiday. With the increasing strain of modern industrial life that which began as a luxury is now a necessity, and results in even the poorest attempting a holiday of some kind.

Unfortunately, there is always the wearying task of laboriously delving through pages of "town guides" books, with the resultant feeling of insecurity which tends to detract from the first flashes of enjoyment. A holiday guide on which one can fully depend is a rarity to be welcomed with open arms, and the publishers of the "Whatabout Holiday Guide" deserve the heartfelt thanks of all holiday-makers.

This handy reference guide, costing only 3d., is as authentic as is humanly possible, as easy to use as a dictionary, and is of a handy pocket size. The whole of the British Isles is covered, and the 300 resorts are described from special information officially revised for the 1937 issue. The 250 pages contain 300 illustrations indicative of the places described.

Every type of holiday-maker is catered for by over 5,000 holiday addresses of hotels, boarding-houses, apartments, guest houses, and camps. Even those looking forward to a gay time on a pleasure ship find invaluable cruising and holiday sailings details. Tours abroad are also incorporated.

The "Whatabout Holiday Guide" is on sale at railway bookstalls and all co-operative stores at 3d., or post free for 5d. from "Holiday Guide" Office, P.O. Box 53, Manchester, 4.

SOCIALISM IN POWER ON THE AIR

NEW STEP FORWARD IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Soviet Russia is now operating her new constitution. The following is an extract from Stalin's speech at the special Congress:—

"The complete victory of the Socialist system in all spheres of the national economy is now a fact.

"And what does this mean?
"This means that the exploitation of man by man has been abolished, eliminated, and Socialist ownership is the means and instruments of production has been established as the inviolable basis of our Soviet society. (Prolonged applause.)

"As a result of all these changes in the sphere of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. we now have a new Socialist economy which does not know crisis and unemployment, does not know poverty and ruin, and gives the citizens every opportunity for a well-to-do and cultured life.

FACTS OR PROMISES?

"In 1917 the peoples of the U.S.S.R. overthrew the bourgeoisie, established the dictatorship of the proletariat and established Socialist power.

"THIS IS A FACT, NOT A PROMISE.
"Then the Soviet Power liquidated the landlord class and transferred to the peasants over 300,000,000 acres of land formerly owned by the landlords, government and monasteries, in addition to lands which were already in possession of the peasants.

"THIS AGAIN, IS A FACT AND NOT A PROMISE.
"Then the Soviet Power expropriated the capitalist class, took from them the banks, factories, railways, other instruments and means of production, declared these Socialist property, and put the best members of the working class at the head of these enterprises.

"AGAIN, THIS IS A FACT AND NOT A PROMISE.

"Then, having organized industry and agriculture on new Socialist lines, with a new technical base, the Soviet Government brought about such a state of affairs that now agriculture in the U.S.S.R. produces one and a half times as much as before the war, industry produces seven times as much as before the war, and the national income has increased fourfold compared with that before the war.

"ALL THESE ARE FACTS AND NOT PROMISES.

"Then the Soviet Power abolished unemployment, established the right to work, the right to rest and leisure, the right to education, and ensured better material and cultural conditions for the workers, peasants, and intellectuals. It next introduced universal, direct, and equal suffrage with a secret ballot for all citizens.

"ALL THESE ARE FACTS AND NOT PROMISES." (Prolonged applause.)

You enjoyed every minute of the debate on "Private Trains and the 'Co-op.'" broadcast on February 22nd, 1937. The speakers for the Co-operative movement were The Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P. (Co-operative Union Parliamentary Secretary), and Mr. H. J. Twigg (Co-operative Union Labour Department).

Probably you got for the first time an entirely new conception of the principles and dimensions of the co-operative movement. You enjoyed those theoretical skirmishes between the speakers. Well, why not write a postcard and let the B.B.C. know you did? There are numerous other aspects of co-operation about which you would probably be interested to hear. Co-operation is not just a trading organisation, it is part of an entirely new and rapidly developing economic system visualised by Rochdale weavers ninety-three years ago which has been emulated all over the world.

The Co-operative Union hopes to publish the full text of the debate in a popular pamphlet form at an early date. General literature about the co-operative movement can also be obtained from the Union Co-operative House, Hannover-street, Manchester.

(Continued from previous page.)

HEALTHIER - SOCIAL LIFE.

Many of them know themselves in the population groups are pointing out that not only is there a decline in the number of children, but the number of people doing working-age will decline, whilst the number of idle people over working-age will increase. This certainly looks serious at first, but it is not. The figures given indicate that under more favourable economic circumstances the workers desire to live normal natural lives. The marriage rate is on the increase, the birthrate is increasing, and infant mortality is reducing. With regard to the birthrate it is the employing class who are remiss.

Dealing with the groups mentioned, it is not the uncontrolled machine production that is reducing the working-age group? Youths are being told they are too old at twenty, and men are told they are too old at forty. On the other hand we are told that there is a shortage of juvenile labour. The machine is only competing with the man when worked by cheap child labour, the father being unemployed as a consequence. What is the cost of machine production? Certainly not only the rage of the child, but also the cost of the maintenance of the man and his family. Generally, this cost is borne by the community as a whole. Therefore, by the use of machinery an employer can distribute the greater part of his costs to the general public. Some form of control is necessary, older labour should be employed. To continue as at present, in a few years all the work will be done by school children? What of the parents?

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY:

What is required is an economic survey of the resources of this country— industrial and agricultural, actual and potential. To satisfy a given population with proper distribution and production necessary for requirements. If this can be done, then shall we have a healthy contented population. With adequate provision for all children, work and leisure for all who are capable, the maintenance and happiness of the older people.

Only the Co-operative Commonwealth can give us this.

IN STEP WITH SPRING!

Outdoor days are here again— are YOURS happy days or do they spend your pleasure wherever you go?

Relief from every form of foot trouble may be obtained by consulting our fully qualified

Lady Chiropodist

—her advice is absolutely free without any obligation . . . and the charges for treatment are very moderate as you will prove.

Call To-Day at 'THE ARCADE' BOOT DEPT.

A special Cubicle, artistically appointed, is devoted exclusively to this Foot Service, ensuring the utmost privacy and comfort.

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THE NEW PUBLIC ASSISTANCE REGULATIONS

EXPLAINED BY COUNCILLOR W. ASBURY, J.P.

(Chairman, Public Assistance and Health Committees)

At the April meeting of the City Council certain amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Administration of Domiciliary Public Assistance were submitted and approved, and in this article is explained the effect of, and the reasons for, such amendments.

It should be stated that when the regulations were introduced in July, 1936, it was clearly understood that they

as end, as it is obvious that it is manifestly unfair to continue an allowance in such cases in excess of the 10s. allowed to man and wife.

REFUSAL OF OUT-RELIEF TO CERTAIN CLASSES.

This is now to be extended to include:

- (a) Persons having no settlement in England or Wales who are not "irremovable" from Sheffield;
- (b) Persons who are neither settled in nor "irremovable" from Sheffield, unless and until confirmed by the General Sub-Committee.

It should be explained that a person who resides within a particular area for an unbroken period of twelve months, who does not within that period receive indoor or outdoor relief, cannot be removed to the area in which he or she was previously legally settled, and in such circumstances acquires a status known as "irremovable." In these cases, unless the local authority otherwise determines, they may be granted out-relief.

The revival of trade in Sheffield is attracting a number of persons from other parts of the country, notably Ireland and Scotland, in the expectation of finding employment here. These persons are generally unskilled labourers, of whom there is no shortage in the city.

With the number of unemployed registered at the Sheffield Employment Exchanges still in excess of 20,000, it is considered that persons from outside the City should not be encouraged.

In cases of men living apart from their wives, or women living apart from their husbands, out-relief will not be afforded save in exceptional circumstances, to be determined by the General Sub-Committee. The number of such cases where relief has been afforded has grown to a considerable extent and this new regulation will permit of much stricter and what is more important, uniform central control.

Persons who have rendered themselves chargeable by wilfully refusing or neglecting to maintain themselves by work or other means will not be granted out-relief.

In the past, such cases have been dealt with on their merits, and it is now considered advisable to have a clear and definite regulation relating to them.

RESTRICTIONS TO BE IMPOSED IN GRANTING OUT-RELIEF.

Persons who have been in employment immediately prior to the application for assistance shall not receive out-relief in the case of a person entitled to one week's wages, for a period of one week following the cessation of work, and if entitled to two week's wages, for a period of two weeks following the cessation of work. It is not unreasonable to insist that such persons should maintain themselves for at least the minimum period fixed in the new regulation.

There has been a tendency for a few persons to deliberately change their accommodation to pay a higher rent since the introduction of the rent rule. In future, except in special circumstances they will not receive the difference in the amount paid. This will not, of course, apply to persons removed as a result of action taken by the Corporation under the Housing Acts.

AMOUNTS TO BE DISREGARDED IN CALCULATING AVAILABLE INCOME.

There is to be a limitation of the various amounts to be disregarded in any particular household which will not exceed 10s. excepting in so far as amounts are disregarded in accordance with the provisions of the Poor-Law Acts, 1930 and 1934, which relate particularly to Disability Pensions and National Health Insurance Benefit.

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE FROM EARNINGS TO ARRIVE AT THE AMOUNT OF NET INCOME.

It has been the practice to deduct to the extent possible the sum of 6s. from the earnings of each individual member of the household in addition to other allowances, and of the remaining income available, if any, to take into account one-third.

The sum of 2s. per head in respect of the earner and his dependents, if any, is to be deducted, and one half of any remaining income taken into account.

The effect of this will be that the higher wage earning members of the household will be required to contribute a larger sum towards the maintenance of the applicant the relief, whilst at the same time the lower wage-earner who has dependents will, in many cases, be required to contribute less than they did under the previous rule.

On the grounds of equity, and from the point of view of the desirability of insisting on a reasonable sum being provided by other members of the family for the applicant, this rule has been introduced.

LIMITATION OF THE AMOUNT OF RELIEF.

Save in exceptional circumstances which shall be determined by the General Sub-Committee, no outdoor relief, apart from the extra relief in respect of Christmas, shall be granted exceeding 45s. a week to any one household or raising the total income of a household above 90s. a week. Provided that a District Relief Sub-Committee shall refer to the General Sub-Committee any case in which the observance of either of these regulations would, in the opinion of the District Relief Sub-Committee, result in the provision of inadequate relief entailing hardship.

Being satisfied that need for assistance exists in a particular case, it is the duty of the Public Assistance Committee to ensure that the relief afforded is appropriate and adequate.

and one of the gravest problems confronting the Committee in this connection is to reconcile the difference, which undoubtedly exists in a large number of cases, between the income going into the household of those citizens who are in full-time employment and those who, through no fault of their own, have to seek assistance. Although the solution to this problem is wellnigh impossible this rule is a genuine attempt in that direction.

PERSONS RESIDENT IN COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

In the Regulations introduced in July, 1936, all persons relieved singly under sixty-five years of age were allowed a sum not exceeding 16s. per week. It has now been decided that in those cases of persons residing in common lodging houses to limit this sum to 12s. per week. Such persons are very difficult to supervise, but if they care to move into private lodgings, where such supervision is much easier, they will be eligible for the higher amount if the payment made for such lodgings warrants that being done.

This is the only alteration in the new Regulations where there has been any alteration in the actual scale of relief.

There are other minor alterations which need not be referred to here, and

I venture to express the hope that the Public Assistance Committee will receive the hearty co-operation of all right-minded citizens who may be called upon to contribute, especially that section who may be little, if any, better off, than recipients of relief, in this effort the result of long and anxious deliberations to assure them that their interests have not been ignored.

To those who have unfortunately to seek our aid, I want it to be clearly understood that the Committee have also had in mind the necessity for a reasonable standard in framing the new Regulations which can be regarded, in the absence of any violent change, as more or less permanent in character.



Councillor W. Asbury, J.P.

would be reviewed and appropriate adjustments made when sufficient experience has been gained to warrant this being done.

A period of nine months has elapsed, the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Act, 1934, has passed; we now know the number of able-bodied persons who have been referred to the Board, and have, for the first time in our history, some real knowledge of the permanent problem relating to out-relief which confronts the Public Assistance Committee.

With these considerations in our minds, we have been engaged for some time past in reconstructing and amending our Regulations, and they have finally emerged in the form submitted to the City Council. With one exception, which is referred to later, the new Regulations do not interfere with the existing scales of out-relief.

WINTER HEATING ALLOWANCE.

It has been decided to revert to the former practice of making an allowance of 2s. per week for a period of twenty-two weeks during the autumn and winter, but this will not prevent an allowance being granted at any time of the year to those cases where the General Sub-Committee deem it necessary. It should be explained that it is assumed in fixing relief scales, that heating is required all the year round, and the object of introducing this allowance is to make provision for the additional cost incurred during the period referred to.

RENT ALLOWANCE.

This regulation has, on the whole, operated satisfactorily. The object of it, within certain over-riding limits, has been to ensure recipients of relief an equal amount for subsistence, but there have been a number of cases where the allowance has not been used for the purpose for which it was given.

It is now intended that in any case in which a rent allowance has been granted and it is found that the rent has not been paid, the relieving officer shall make an appropriate adjustment in the next payment of relief, and refer the case to the General Sub-Committee. Persons relieved singly who are householders, are to be eligible for a maximum rent allowance of 10s.

In the previous regulations provision was made for a maximum allowance of 6s., which might be exceeded for a period of three months so as to enable the applicant to obtain cheaper accommodation or lodgers. This will now come to

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Example Values:—

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"Manchester Guardian" Tribute to Mr. Alexander.
(EXTRACT FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN," FRIDAY FEBRUARY 19th, 1937.)

Yesterday, during the debate on Mr. Chancellor's defence loan, the To-day, when the debate was resumed, over the House of Commons, the thunder. The right honourable member for Hillsborough was in such a fine vein of oratory and vigour that it was difficult to understand why instead of Mr. Petrick-Lawrence.

Mr. Alexander opened with a heavy battery and maintained the fire throughout his speech, except for one moment near the beginning when he described the Chancellor as the high priest of capitalist finance, and added that he could not understand his "light boxing and dancing round the ring" yesterday. Passing on from this pleasing picture of ecclesiastical pugilism, Mr. Alexander defended most effectively the Labour Government's finance of 1935-1937 in comparison with this orgy of inflation, and described the defence loan as profligate, unco-ordinated, and extravagant.

PROFITS.

He then turned to the profit-making aspect of the scheme, and laid down the general principle that " Tories, in office always look after their friends," and so they will not check their friends' profit when the nation's feet the bill. It is an interesting sidelight on the lack of vitality in this House that erudite Conservative benches allowed this admission to go unchallenged. Going from strength to strength, Mr. Alexander began to ring phrases about, "Eat, drink, and be merry, but leave not the 'To-morrow we die'"; "This bill is another result of the collective ineptitude and folly of a Tory Coalition Government"; "This is a wretchedly occasion."

From broad targets Mr. Alexander turned to special targets, and fired heavy and accurate volleys at the absent ghost of Lord Londonderry, at the Prime Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Thomas Inskip, and Mr. Duff Cooper, asking each and all of them whether the Government believed in collective security or not. He hammered away at this crucial point, and said that the Labour Party was prepared to support what way be required for collective security within the framework of the League, but was not prepared to support a unilateral advance of rearmament which was not based upon a League policy in foreign affairs. A powerful fighting speech.

SHEFFIELD CO-OPERATIVE PARTY,
17, Bank Street Secretary: Mr. A. BALLARD 'Phone: 23982

EIGHTH ANNUAL TRIP

EDINBURGH
FORTH BRIDGE
AND THE TROSSACHS

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th
1937

Programme:—

Train departs Heeley 12-15 Friday midnight, Sheffield L.M.S. station 12-25, and calling at Rotherham (Masborough).
Breakfast on Train. Arrive Edinburgh 8-40 a.m. **Morning in Edinburgh**—the romantic and historic capital of Scotland, which ranks as "one of the three most beautiful cities in the world." There will be ample opportunity to explore the beauties of Princess Street—a charming boulevard nearly a mile in length—with its magnificent gardens and fine buildings; as well as to visit the famous Scottish National War Memorial. From the Castle motor-coaches will convey the party along "The Royal Mile," passing St. Giles' Cathedral, John Knox's House, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse, to the restaurant for luncheon.

After luncheon, motor-coach tour via **Forth Bridge, Linlithgow, and Airth to Stirling** (short stay). **Tea at Callander.** Continuing by coach to the **Trossachs Gorge and Loch Katrine**; returning via **Grantown-on-Spey and Bo'ness to Edinburgh.** Train departs Princess Street station 10-45 p.m. **Supper on Train.** Arrive Sheffield 6-30 a.m. Sunday, calling at Masborough and Heeley. (NOTE: The train times are approximate.)

Cost for the whole Excursion (including Four Meals at above) 36/6

Booking fees must be paid in order to enable us to guarantee accommodation. Intending visitors should forward deposit of 7s. 6d. not later than Saturday, May 1st; final payment to be made not later than Saturday, June 5th. Bookings are limited to those subscribing to the Co-operative Party under the Voluntary Membership Scheme. Non-members forwarding deposit should include 6d. for membership of the local Co-operative Party, when Membership Cards will be forwarded in return.

In the cases of members paying in the Outing Club through the Guilds and other organisations, bookings will only be guaranteed to those for whom the responsible Secretary has paid the deposit, and the final payment, on the dates specified above.

Application Form

Excursion to Edinburgh, Forth Bridge, and the Trossachs, SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1937.

To Mr. A. Ballard (Secretary, Sheffield Co-operative Party),
17, Bank Street, Sheffield, 1.

Kindly book.....seat(s), for which I enclose
booking fee(s) of.....* and membership
fee(s) of.....

Name.....

Address.....

*For non-members.

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OR AT ANY OF OUR BRANCHES

● THE BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK Co-operative Stores exist to serve you efficiently, economically, and faithfully.

● They are owned entirely by the customers—the members of the Society Consequently, any trading surplus made after paying working expenses **MUST** come back to those customers. It is divided in proportion to the amount they have spent; that is why it is called **DIVIDEND**.

● In addition to the cash saving of Dividend on purchases, members of the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society enjoy many other trading advantages. For example, there is the **QUALITY** of the goods supplied. As the members are the owners, there is no question of profit-making; consequently you can always depend upon getting absolutely sound articles in every department, at a perfectly fair price. All goods sold are of guaranteed **QUALITY** and have been produced under trade union labour conditions.

● If you are not already a member of this Society you can become one quickly and easily—simply fill in the entrance form, obtainable from the Registered Office, City Stores, or from any Grocery Branch. **MEMBERSHIP IS FREE!**

DIVIDEND

LAST HALF-YEAR

1/9

IN THE

£

BRIGHTSIDE & CARBROOK

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

CITY STORES, EXCHANGE STREET, AND BRANCHES.