



PENSIONS OF £1 PER WEEK

Their report on Labour's Pensions Plan, prepared by the National Council of Labour for presentation to the Trade Union Congress and the annual conference of the Labour Party, sets out boldly and clearly the proposals which a Labour Government with a majority, would adopt without delay to care for the aged, widowed, and orphaned.

It is claimed that these proposals will, for the first time, banish the fear of poverty from the homes and lives of those who, through old age or bereavement, cannot, or should not, be required to maintain themselves. That claim can hardly be disputed by anybody in touch with the condition of people to-day.

INCREASING PURCHASING POWER.

Nor can it be denied that, quite apart from the benefits which millions of individuals will enjoy, the proposals will bring considerable advantages to the nation as a whole. The fact that the new and increased pensions are conditional upon retirement from industry will ensure the employment of younger workers with families to support, rather than elderly persons whose wages are often reduced by the amount of their pension.

Labour's Plan has not been drawn up hastily and without careful consideration of all that is involved. It has been drawn up with the sole desire to put before the country a scheme which is immediately practicable, and which contains the maximum of possible improvement. The proposals may be criticised from within the Labour movement on the ground that they do not go far enough. Those who have demanded pensions of £1 a week for all at sixty will, we believe, after studying the report, accept the conclusion that in the present conditions of wealth production and distribution, the cost of this proposal would be impossibly high, and that the proposal to give a retirement pension to unemployed persons aged sixty to sixty-five coming under the U.A.P., who have no hope of regaining normal employment, goes far to meet the demand.

SAVINGS ON POOR RELIEF.

In the various criticisms of Labour's Plan which have appeared in the Press, none dare suggest that the proposals are not desirable. The main criticism appears to be that the cost would be prohibitive. The report meets this criticism in advance. The proposals will, of course, place a heavy, but not an excessive burden on national and individual finances. Against this, however, must be set the considerable savings on poor relief to local authorities, of unemployment pay to the Unemployment Fund, and of unemployment assistance to the Unemployment Assistance Board, the whole of which is a State charge.

The total additional cost of the improved pensions scheme is estimated at about £85,000,000 per year over the next ten years. This will be met by increases in the contributions of the State, the employers, and the employees. This is not an impossible charge upon the resources of the nation. It is a charge which can, and must, be met in the interests of national well-being.

NO HOPE FROM PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 28th, Mr. Ellis Smith asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would appoint an Experimental Committee to examine the anomalies that exist in the Widows and Old-Age Pensions Acts, and to report on the demand for an increase in the old-age and widows' pensions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colville replied that he did not think that such a committee would serve any useful purpose. On July 26th a similarly unsympathetic reply was given by the Prime Minister to a question from Mr. Tinker asking whether the Prime Minister, when legislation was under review, would give consideration to a resolution passed by the annual conference of the Miners' Federation to the effect that old-age pensions should be increased to £1 a week.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN

FOUR-POINT BASIS SHEFFIELD CONFERENCE

At a time when, judging from certain organs of the Press, one would imagine that people were losing faith in the League of Nations as an instrument for preserving world peace, it is gratifying to know that in many parts of the country the very reverse of this is the case, and that in the Sheffield area now the members are joining the League of Nations Union in order to show their belief that the ideals of the League can yet be obtained if only public opinion prevailing before the threats of dictators. It is also pleasing to know that members of the co-operative movement are amongst those who are showing this belief, not only by arranging for meetings of public where the subject of support for the League is to be considered, but also by individuals as well as organisations becoming members of the union.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On September 18th, in the Central Library, there is to be a conference of all the local societies interested in the cause of peace to consider the possibility of organising the International Peace Campaign in this district on the famous Four Point Basis agreed upon at the Brussels Conference last year, and many of the public and co-operative societies are sending delegates. It is hoped that a very real step forward will be made in the way of arousing public opinion to the necessity of supporting the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war, and that the co-operative movement, through its members, will play a big part in the local campaign towards this end. Help will also be needed from all who are willing to assist with the Peace exhibition that is being prepared by local friends, and which will be on view at the Central Library during the week November 29th to December

4th. All interested in the work of achieving world peace are urged to make certain of seeing this exhibition and of bringing it to the notice of their friends. Anyone who is prepared to offer their services in any way to ensure the success of the exhibition are invited to write to the organising secretary, Mr. C. W. Carpenter, at the League of Nations Union, 14, St. James' Row, Sheffield, 1, who will be pleased to supply any information.

FAMOUS SPEAKERS.

Amongst the meetings already arranged to be held during the coming session are visits from Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., on October 20th, in the Central Library; and Mr. W. Arnold-Foster on November 9th, in the City Memorial Hall. Further details of these meetings will be announced in the Press nearer the time, but friends will be interested to know that Miss Rathbone will be speaking on the subject of "Spain," in which she is a recognised authority.

LISTEN-IN TO GENOVA.

All those who can possibly do so are advised to "listen-in" to Radio-Nations (short wave length sets needed) by the broadcasting which is being arranged for the first time from Geneva during the sitting of the forthcoming eighteenth session of the Assembly in September. Many subjects of crying importance will come up for consideration, amongst them in all probability being the "exclusion" of Abyssinia from the League in order to placate Mussolini. This is a matter on which all true lovers of peace should be passionately interested, and everyone is urged to do all in their power to influence our own Government to resist any attempt that might be made to inflict this further insult on the Emperor Seles. Letters to "Members of Parliament, protest meetings, petitions, &c." have in the past been known to have their effect in altering the decisions of Cabinets and an appeal is made to everyone to prevent by all the means within their power this final betrayal of Abyssinia. Ethiopia may have been defeated in battle, but the righteousness of her cause remains. Italy is known to the world as the aggressor and, therefore, the recognition of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia would be a travesty of justice as well as an admission that the League of Nations was no longer the "sheet anchor" of our foreign policy.

Only a strong League can give Peace and Justice; public support can make a strong League. Join the League of Nations Union and so pull your weight for Peace.

HILLSBOROUGH
DIVISIONAL
CO-OPERATIVE
PARTY

Rt. Hon. A. V.

ALEXANDER, M.P.

WILL ADDRESS A

PUBLIC MEETING

IN THE

LONGLEY COUNCIL SCHOOL, Raisen Hall Road

AT 8 P.M., ON

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th

**EVERYBODY
INVITED**

Chairman - **COUNCILLOR R. FISHER**

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THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CODE FOR SEVEN MILLION WORKERS

MRYS J. DAVIES, M.P., EXPLAINS ITS MERITS AND DEFECTS

LABOUR representation in the House of Commons never justified itself better than in the last session when we dealt with the biggest Measure that came before Parliament. There was complete unity among the party throughout; this shows how united we can be when domestic and industrial issues are at stake.

The actual task of shaping the Bill was, of course, left to the Standing Committee's experts, where every Committee's opinions were common, semi-common, and where many got in proper order. In fact, the amendments on our party tabled to the Bill would equal the verses of all the chapters of the Old Testament. In any chapter, the Committee sat for many more days than is usual on Bills, and we filed with speeches nearly 1,000 columns of "Hamard" in that Committee alone.

INFORMED CRITICISM

Members of our party certainly distinguished themselves in all the proceedings. That is to be remembered when it is remembered that we were dealing with all manner and types of factories. We had the boiler-maker, M.P., the railway shopman, potter, worker, silk-weaver, tailor, baker, and two lawyers in the bargain on our side, 7,500,000 who earn their bread in our factories. It is not too much to say that our side were more than a match to the factory owners on the committee, who could not possibly be as familiar with the details as the men who had actually managed the rivets and baked the bread. Let us see what we attempted and achieved during those arduous days. We were debared by the title of the Bill from raising big issues like holidays with pay, or wages in general. Let it be remembered, too, that the Bill did not touch the hours of labour of men; our factory legislation, for good or ill, has presumed all along that men ought to be wise enough to fight their own battles through trade unions. Factory legislation is laid down to safeguard women and young persons only from long hours, and this Act follows the same course as usual.

FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.

We tried to amend the Bill to reduce the hours of labour of women and young persons down to forty per week. Unfortunately, the Act lays down a forty-eight-hour week, with ample overtime provisions. Our only achievement on this score was the stipulation that no young person under sixteen shall be employed for more than forty-four hours per week. That provision will come into operation in July, 1939.

We tabled another very important amendment, which was negatived by a large majority, providing that no young person under sixteen should be employed in any factory. Although we failed in our purpose, we made an impression on the people of the country in favour of such a provision in our factory laws at some future date.

We secured a substantial improvement in the Bill relating to washing facilities, and helped in some measure to make the safety provisions more watertight. Then we raised the problem of escapes in case of fire, and protested against the provisions which, in effect, puts outside the scope of some of the best provisions of this Act those engaged in laundries and butter and cheese-making factories. At the very last moment their Lordships in the "other place" would amend the Bill to allow women to be employed in bakeries on some days of the week for ten hours. We protested, without avail, against this incursion into the prerogative of the Commons, and it was evident that vested interests had gained ground in the Lords that had been silent in the Commons.

We failed to secure the insertion of a clause to abolish night baking; but the debate on this issue was one of the very

best both in Committee and on the Floor of the House. What troubled us most of all was that a Departmental Committee, sitting at the time when the Bill was passing through Standing Committee, recommended against the abolition, and that was the end of the matter for the time being.

We raised an issue on the change of title of the Certifying Factory Surgeon to that of "Examining Surgeon." It is not commonly known that some large industrial firms now employ a doctor of their own to attend to their workpeople while an employee of the firm. Should such a doctor be entitled firm. Should such a doctor be entitled also to act as examining surgeon in respect of young persons to be employed by his own firm? The Act now makes the position of such a doctor quite clear. The Home Office will make all regulations to govern the duties of all regulating surgeons.

RELATED REFORMS.

The previous Factory Act was passed over thirty years ago, and the present Measure was therefore much overdue. Whilst the 1937 Act is an improvement on the "status quo," it is still far from satisfactory from the Labour point of view. What is irritating is that our factory legislation, once the best in the world, has fallen behind other industrial countries even when the present Act is taken into account. Moreover, the "ifs" and "buts" and the "provided howevers" in the 1937 Act still make it

possible for a reactionary Government to pass a coach and horses through the intentions of Parliament. On that score we shall have to watch very closely the Rules and Regulations which are to be laid on the Table of the House by the Home Office in due course.

Needless to say, we received hundreds of suggestions as to the attitude we should have adopted towards the many clauses of this momentous measure. These were the Wage-Earning Children's Committee and some women's organisations always ready with amendments, but the best service rendered to us throughout was that of the Social Insurance Department of the Trades Union Congress. They brought us the actual facts as they prevail in industry; they all bore the stamp of the expert and technician.

Finally, let us hope that it will not take another thirty years to produce the next Factory Bill. The 1937 Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories just issued is, indeed, a terrible document to read; it is full of the tragedies of our industrial age.

QUITE EASY.

In the menagerie at the annual fair the lady lion tamer was allowing the lion to take pieces of sugar from her lips. The audience was spellbound, but one man, differently constituted from the rest, suddenly broke the silence with a contemptuous "That's easy!" "Oh," challenged another, "and could you do it?" "Aye, of course!" was the reply, "just as easily as the lion!"

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL SOCIETY REPORTS MAINTAINED PROGRESS

WITH a new and record annual business figure exceeding £1,400,000, and all-round increases in trade, share capital and membership, the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Limited reports another very satisfactory half-year's trading period.

Sales for the twenty-six weeks ending July 29th amount to £171,100, an increase of £67,973 on the corresponding period of a year ago, while the year's sales of £1,406,677 exceed last year's figure by £123,241, equal to 9.6 per cent. All departments have shared in this increased turnover.

An increase of £43,372 is recorded for the year in members' share capital, which now totals £725,395, and there is £46,299 standing to the credit of depositors in the penny bank department, or £1,391 more than in 1936.

New members to the Society for the half-year, the membership totalled 54,563.

Pasteurised milk sales for the twenty-six weeks, 825,500 gallons, make a total of 1,595,909 gallons for the year, which is an increase of 159,612 gallons over the corresponding period. This annual output is equal to more than 22,750,000 million pint bottles.

The extensions to the Ringfield branch are now completed. Two other branches are in process of alteration and improvement, and progress is being made with the erection of a further new branch at the corner of Cleadwell and Ridgeway roads.

Work in connection with the preparation of the basement in Cemetery-road adjoining the central premises is proceeding satisfactorily, and when completed will enable more rapid progress to be made with the erection of the new frontage alongside the Arcade.

The committee recommend the payment of dividend to members at 1s. 10d. in the pound, a rate which has been maintained for fifteen half-years.

The half-yearly general meeting was held in the Education Institute, North Street, on September 7th. This was the last occasion on which Mr. V. Buckle officiated as president and chairman, owing to his retirement shortly from the committee of management. The vacancy in the office of president will be filled, according to rule, at the December quarterly meeting. Nomination forms will be available at the general office at branch stores on and after Saturday, October 16th.

NEEPSLED REPRESENTATIVE COUNCILLOR R. FISHER TO BE RENOMINATED

A MEETING of Co-operators was recently in the Firshill Council School when Councillor R. Fisher addressed a meeting on City Council work. Stressing the fact that they were operating under a National Government, largely an administrative rather than a legislative body, Councillor Fisher spoke about the housing conditions for past Governments and a totally inadequate system had been responsible for a large amount of time and money spent in remedying defects rather than new construction.

Labour and Co-operative Party proof of their housing record. Building of houses was being speeded up and meantime defects in past houses were remedied wherever possible. Councillor Fisher had addressed stewardship. He had addressed stewardship in every part of the ward; at every committee meeting possible; personally investigated cases of overcrowding; and had always been only proud of his constituents.

He was used to work, he thought that the fact of the Society's testimony to their confidence. He paid a tribute to the work of colleagues and of the Party generally. After questions and discussion, Councillor Fisher was unanimously elected as the candidate for November 2nd.

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"DOUBLE A" GENTS' SOCKS

PURE WOOL MARL, IN BLACK/WHITE, AND NIGGER/WHITE. FANCY RIBBED. RED TIPS.

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Commonsense Trading

In a large or small degree, every co-operator has capital invested in his Co-operative Society. The Society, in turn, invests capital in, and helps in the control of, the Co-operative Wholesale Society—the central source of supply to the co-operative movement.

The C.W.S. uses the capital to manufacture food-stuffs, clothing, furnishings, and footwear, for co-operative members and their families.

Wise co-operators ensure that the best use is made of their capital by always asking for C.W.S. productions. All the goods are reasonable in price, honest in value, and made under fair working conditions.

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AND — SAY "C.W.S."**



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Public Meeting

IN THE
CITY HALL AT 7.30 p.m. ON

WEDNESDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER

WHEN

MAJOR ATTLEE

WILL SPEAK ON

**"LABOUR'S SHORT-TERM
PROGRAMME"**

Chairman - **C. S. DARVILL**

TICKETS 6d. each, may be had from Trades Council Offices, Yorkshire Chambers, Angel Street; or Co-operative Party Office, 17, Bank Street

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES

BRIGHTSIDE.

The Brightside Co-operative Party are opening their session with a meeting at the Shiregreen Co-operative Institute, Bellhouse-road, on Saturday, September 12th, at 7-30 p.m., when Councillor A. R. Holton will be the speaker. The meeting will be followed by a social, admission 3d. A programme of meetings for the whole session has been arranged and will be announced in due course.

Secretary: Mrs. F. Ward, 58, Sicker-avenue.

BURNGREAVE.

The Burngreafe Women's Section commence their meetings on September 1st. Their annual outing was to New Brighton and the Mersey Tunnels. They have also paid visits to Apperknove, Hathersnape, and Ford during the holiday period.

At the meeting on September 1st the business for the session will be discussed; the Councillor (Mrs. Manning) will give the City Council report; 15th, monthly social; 22nd, Mrs. Velland (secretary) will be the speaker, and on the 29th, Mrs. F. Ward will speak. Meetings held in the Burngreafe Vestry Hall, Wednesdays, at 7-30 p.m. Secretary: Mrs. E. Velland, 139, Scott-road.

HILLSBOROUGH.

The Hillsborough Divisional Council are getting down to the business of organisation for the coming session in real earnest. A meeting of pig captains and officials took place in August when the arrangements were made for recruitment of new members and a more intensive distributive and canvassing organisation and visits to old members. A series of meetings and social gatherings have been held at which the future plans of the committee have been outlined by the organiser and officials.

The party will commence the session by a dance in the large Institute on September 9th; whilst Mr. Alexander (Secretary) will be the speaker on the present political situation, at 8 p.m. on September 16th; 23rd, a social will be held, and on the 30th, Alderman T. H. Watkins, J.P., will speak on current events. Secretary: Mr. W. H. Bottom, 2, Findon-street.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

The Women's Section commence their Monday afternoon meetings by a social on September 6th; 13th, Councillor Sheppard on "What is Money?"; 20th, Alderman T. H. Watkins, J.P., on "Unjust Taxation"; 27th, a representative from the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee will speak. We are asked to give an invitation to old and new members. Secretary: Mrs. C. Bottom.

WISEWOOD.

The Wisewood committee are working in close collaboration with the divisional officials, and taking part in the reorganisation. Wednesday, September 14th, they will open their session with a pie supper and variety entertainment at the Co-operative Institute, Wisewood-road; 21st, Councillor H. Slack will give the City Council report. On the 29th, they are holding a joint meeting with the Hillsborough Section, to be addressed by Mr. Jack Bailey (national organiser, Co-operative Party).

A programme of meetings, play readings, &c., has been fixed up for the whole section, and the secretary will be pleased to supply syllabus to members and friends on application. Secretary: Mr. W. Stephenson, 42, Findon-road, Sheffield, 6.

NEEPSAND.

The Neepsand Section held a meeting on August 12th, when Councillor R. Fisher gave the monthly City Council report. The Women's afternoon meetings will commence on Monday, September 6th, when Mrs. Velland will be the speaker. A visit to the C.W.S. cutlery works has been arranged for September 13th, and on the 20th the annual harvest festival will be held; gifts of flowers and vegetables will be welcomed; 27th, Mr. Ernest Green will speak on "The Social Services." Meetings held in the

Co-operative Institute, Manners-street.
Secretary: Mrs. E. Watson, 125, Fowler-street.

SOUTHLEY AND NORWOOD.

The Soutley and Norwood Section held a meeting on August 12th, which was well attended, and when the reply to the petition regarding the removal of the children's playground on the estate was received from the Town Clerk. After consideration it was agreed that the reply was satisfactory under the circumstances. At the same meeting, Councillor Stokes, in giving the City Council report, also alluded upon this matter. Another item of interest was the two weeks' rent that was to be allowed to tenants on Corporation estates. The meeting regarded the concession as most co-operative, namely, returning the surplus in any business to the individuals who had created it. The details of the town planning scheme for the centre of the city were also explained.

The section has engaged in a propaganda campaign, the inaugural meeting of which will be held on September 23rd, in the Longley Council School, when Mr. H. G. McGhee, M.P., and Mr. Jack Bailey (national co-operative organiser) will be the principal speakers, supported by the local councillors and aldermen.

The arrangements for the Mock Outlets' Feast, on November 25th, in the Brightside and Carbrook Restaurant, City Street, are now well in hand. Tickets at 9s. each, may be obtained from any of the following: Mrs. Womersley, 44, Raisen Hall-road, Mrs. Stratton, 23, Soutley-drive, Mrs. Allan, 163, Everingham-road, Mrs. Ward, 43, Longley-avenue, Mrs. Preece, 79, Longley-lane, Mrs. Watson, 125, Fowler-street, Councillor R. Fisher, 85, Soutley-avenue, and Mr. G. A. Holder, 84, Soutley Hall-road.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS.

Women's meetings are held in the Co-operative Institute, Soutley-avenue, Wednesdays, at 2-45 p.m. An interesting programme has been arranged for the current session. All co-operative women in the area are cordially invited. Secretary: Mrs. H. Allan, 163, Everingham-road.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Section held their monthly business meeting on August 9th, when the arrangements for the autumn session were made. Weekly meetings will be commenced in the Educational Institute, Napier-street, on Monday, September 14th, when a whist drive will be held. October 4th, business meeting; 11th, Councillor J. Cobley will give the monthly City Council report; 18th, Mr. Brawley (manager, Sheffield and Ecclesall Society's drapery department) will be the speaker; 25th, a whist drive. Secretary: Mr. A. Wainwright, 19, Delf-street.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

Women's meetings held Thursday afternoons in the Napier-street Institute (Room 2), will commence on September 9th, when business and reports will be taken; 16th, social; 23rd, Mr. Jack Bailey (national organiser) will be the speaker; 30th, Mrs. Darvill will speak on her visit to Russia. October: 7th, Mrs. J. Billam on "Citizenship"; 14th, readings by members; 21st, Councillor R. Fisher on "Law"; 28th, municipal election campaign.

We are asked to draw special attention to the visit of Mr. Jack Bailey, who is speaking at a series of meetings specially arranged through the South Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Co-operative Political Federation.

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MONTHLY - ONE PENNY

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BRIGHTSIDE AND CARBROOK'S STRIKING PROGRESS DEVELOPMENTS IN EVERY AREA

The half-yearly report of the Brightside and Carbroke Co-operative Society for the period ending July 26th is an encouraging document from beginning to end. In the first place, it shows a further increase in the year's turnover of £158,184, or 9.35 per cent., when compared with the corresponding period twelve months ago.

The directors propose a payment of dividend and bonus of 1s. 0d. in the pound, amounting to £31,468; grants to the Educational Fund and the Superannuation Fund are also to be made.

The account of developments is a statement of rapid progress in every section. The cafe extension is fully justified in the fact that a long series of evening dinners have been booked. The furnishing, tailoring, and boot and shoe departments at the city stores are now using their enlarged accommodation to good effect. The enlargement and modernisation of the bakery at Shiregreen is being carried out at present.

The new branch at Ridgeway-road will be opened in October. A branch is in course of erection on the Shirecliffe No. 2 estate, and plans in preparation No. 2 for a shop on the Shirecliffe No. 2 estate. Sites have been applied for at Toot Hill, Doe Road, one near to the String estate, and another at a point west of Halifax-road. In short, the society is following as quickly as possible the movements of large populations in Sheffield.

Owing to the Corporation constructing a main arterial road at the rear of the society's Broughton-lane premises, new society premises have been acquired which provides a maintenance shop. The road provides a maintenance shop. The road provides a maintenance shop. The road provides a maintenance shop.

The half-yearly meeting will be held at the City Hall (Memorial Hall) on September 9th at 7.30 p.m. A new rule is to be submitted regarding the eligibility of candidates for the board of management. In addition to other conditions each candidate must hold not less than twenty fully paid-up shares in the society for twelve months prior to nomination. The new rule will insert four shares in lieu of twenty.

CHILD GUIDANCE NEW CLINIC AT SHEFFIELD PROBLEM OF THE NEUROTIC CHILD

BY MURIEL D. SIMPSON

The recent opening of a Child Guidance Clinic at Sheffield by the education authorities of Barnley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, and West Riding, is evidence in itself of a progressive policy especially in relation to the welfare of children, but a desire to make a socially organised attempt, scientifically to study, understand, and handle the problems of childhood. Such an attempt is essentially preventive as well as curative. I shall deal with that aspect of the clinic's work later in this article.

PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.

The clinic is the first to be opened in the North of England, and children will be received for treatment from the districts mentioned above as well as Sheffield. The clinic is situated in a large house in one of the residential districts of the city. Each member of the staff will have his or her own room, there are playrooms as well as a scullery for water play and a large garden for outdoor games. In the midst of such pleasant surroundings there is no doubt that the work of child guidance will expand and flourish.

Many people ask, "What is Child Guidance?" My answer is: "The understanding of the causes underlying mental ill-health in children and the provision for instituting whatever changes are necessary to allow for the creation of a normal condition." It must be realised, however, that the term "mental ill-health" does not signify "mental deficiency."

The greater number of children who come to a Child Guidance Clinic for treatment are referred for behaviour problems, but there is also a large group who are considered to be "nervous" in various ways, i.e., those suffering from fears, night-terrors, obsessions, undue shyness or unsociability. Then there are those children who appear to be more mentally neurotic and whose nervous condition does not seem to depend so much on their physical condition as on their whole psychological environment which, in their case, adversely on temperaments already predisposed to neurosis. Special and prolonged treatment is necessary for those children who exhibit such abnormal behaviour as is evidenced by various forms of aggression, cruelty, anti-social traits and delinquencies. There can be no specified time factor in the treatment involved since this depends entirely on the methods adopted in individual cases. The average age of children treated is generally from five to eleven—the most emotional years in any child's life. In the future, treatment will possibly extend from the age of two to sixteen.

SPECIALIST TREATMENT.

The successful treatment of children demands the co-operation of several specialised workers. The Sheffield clinic is directed by Dr. F. J. S. Bahr, assisted by a psychologist and two social workers.

The psychiatrist takes full control of a case from start to finish, and has, therefore, full responsibility. If it is possible, he interviews both the parent and the child, carries out a thorough medical examination and orders what specialised physical examinations may be necessary. If his investigations show that the child requires psychological treatment, that is usually undertaken by the psychiatrist personally.

THE PSYCHIATRIST.

The work of the psychologist is to estimate the child's mental age and ratio on the basis of intelligence tests at present in use. He also estimates how far school work has a bearing on the problem he is studying, and he arranges special tuition if this is considered necessary. A report is also

made by him dealing with a child's emotional response to various tests. These observations give direct evidence of the child's emotional qualities and helps, with other findings, to build up a complete report of the child's characteristics.

The Social Worker visits the home and reports on the actual conditions under which a child lives. She tries to see the family together, and seeks to get an impression of the relationships of the members. When it is essential she pays regular visits to the home and helps the parents and children to achieve adjustments which can be regarded as mutually beneficial. It is rarely that such visits are resented, and often the Social Worker is looked upon as a valued friend. She also tries to get an impression of the child's general behaviour away from home—from school, and any other institution with which the child may have been in contact. In many cases she has to arrange for social activities such as those given by societies, guides, and clubs. This work needs a great deal of tact, patience, and a trained capacity for the observation of essential facts.

PLAY GROUPS.

Another report comes from the Play Group which is in charge of a trained observer. Children in this group are free to choose from the mass of play material whatever they like. In a free atmosphere such as this an opportunity is given for temperamental characteristics to show themselves which, otherwise, might have remained unobserved. The Play Group gives children who otherwise may never have a chance of constructive play. In some cases this has proved to be the only treatment needed.

The value of team work is shown by the fact that in each case the specialist engaged in the investigation holds a conference at which all the reports bearing on the case are investigated and the whole subject of causative factors is thoroughly thrashed out. The outlines of the treatments likely to prove successful are sketched out. These conferences are held from time to time to revise the progress of individual cases.

A striking proof of the necessity of such work amongst children is shown by the fact that responsible public authorities have found the methods of child guidance to be sufficiently useful to seek its aid. The opening of a clinic in Sheffield shows that the authorities are convinced that it will be a contribution to the welfare of the city's children—a contribution which in its initial stage cannot, at the present, be adequately assessed, but, on the other hand, neither can it be overlooked.

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WHAT HITLER HAS DONE FOR GERMANY

A FOUR YEARS' SURVEY

(BY A CONSTANT VISITOR)

In 1933 Hitler told the Germans that in four years, he had not carried out his programme to better the conditions of his people they could crucially him.

To find out what the Nazis have done in Germany one must briefly look at the position at the end of 1932. A moderate government comprised mostly of Social Democrats and members of the Catholic Centre Party, were trying to pull Germany out of the trough of depression into which she had been thrown in company with other nations. The successive democratic governments of Germany from the end of the war to 1932 had been faced with one of the most colossal tasks ever known. They had to take an almost starving nation through a blockade, and through an inflation, face a militarist government in France, and finally deal with the world depression of 1929-32. No governments had ever faced such a superhuman task, and Hitler was trying to undermine their power with such slogans as: "Get rid of the Jews and your standard of living will increase"; "Stop paying interest to the big financiers"; "We have enemies because we are unarmed. Let us arm and the rest of Europe will be friendly"; &c.

By the end of 1932 the Premier (Dr. Brüning) could see the clouds lifting.

and Hitler's prestige was on the downward, but at this critical moment Hindenburg treacherously betrayed the democratic parties by backing Brüning because he wished to tax the rich landowners, Hitler became Chancellor, but he was quickly losing support, and he had no majority in the Reichstag. The Nazis, who had been promised rich prizes, were desperate and it was then that Goering fired the Reichstag and blamed the deed upon the Communists. Germany was swept by anti-Communism, the Communist deputies were imprisoned, and Hitler got a majority.

Hitler has been in power for just over four years. Let us review his achievements.

ARMS.

He has kept his word, and Germany is fully armed. It has not, however, brought him friends, with the exception of Germany's ally of 1914—Italy—who

deserted on the promise of a larger reward from the other side.

JEWS.

The rich Jews have left the country, the poor Jews are under a reign of terror. There is, however, no increase in the standard of living. There is a big decrease, and cities like Frankfurt a. Main are decidedly poorer for the loss of the Jews.

Other religions are treated just as badly. I saw shops closed in cities because they had printed and sold the Encyclical of the Pope, Protestants and Catholics are told privately that there is no hope of advancement in any State department (banks, post offices, railways, &c.), unless they belong to the German Christian Movement which makes a God of Hitler.

EDUCATION.

A general education through the secondary schools and universities was available to nearly all in 1932, although most of its advantages were lost in the depression.

From 1933 onwards the general education has been made secondary to the Hitler Youth movements.

English has been made the first foreign language to be learnt this year, and the Nazis say that this shows their friendship. Every subject, however, including

English, has been cut down to allow for military training.

There is no chance for poor children to go to the high schools. An ordinary secondary school fee is as much as the fee for King Edward VII. school in Sheffield.

Race education is compulsory for all teachers and students—thus proving that the Germans are the naturally superior type!

This year a teacher of English to secondary school girls used "The Fascist" as the best type of English paper. I had never heard of it before, but the "Fascist" was too Bolshevist in its tendencies!

NEWS AND LITERATURE.

In 1935 Germany had some of the most famous newspapers and writers in Europe.

In 1934 a German newspaper is a joke even in Germany. Every paper gives the same news, and it is always from the same sources—Scyllia, Burgos, Rome, the "Daily Mail," &c.

In the world of letters Narin has not produced a single man or woman of note.

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Standard of living down, although Germany was still in the depression in 1932.

Credit of poor quality. Country villages which have not had a new-laid egg for two years; the housewife is allowed three Chinese or Swedish eggs per week. Butter plentiful for tourists, but in the winter when all the tourists have disappeared butter is scarce, milk and eggs still less. The milk, generally, in the country districts is very poor quality, and has apparently had the cream removed.

CRIME.

Many more crimes have been invented since 1933, and Germany has put the clock back to the time of Henry VIII. in its savage and barbarous treatment of political prisoners. A executioner is dressed up in a long dress, and uses a huge axe to behead the victim who is strapped to a board.

DISSATISFACTION.

No grumbling is allowed about anything in Germany. To grumble is to be traitorous. Low wages, high prices, poor clothing, poor food, must all be accepted. To express dissatisfaction, accepted as a foreigner, means the loss of a position, or a concentration camp. (Taxes and payments are now far higher than in Brüning's time, but at that time there was a great deal of grumbling, and now there is apparently none). To sum up, these are Hitler's achievements.

A nation in arms (for what purpose the world is doubtful).

Vast new roads—excellent for military purposes, useful for one German in 10,000.

Big new buildings like Goering's Air Ministry in Berlin. Vast new barracks like those in Brauen. Great new aerodromes at Hamburg and Rügen. Great halls like that at Nuremberg for the Nazi demonstrations. Also new buildings as hospitals, clinics, and under-ways packages in case of air raids. All with the idea of making a nation fit for military purposes.

Less unemployment because people are made to work all week for rough food and keep, and a few cigarettes, instead of a stated rate of wages. (Krupp still draws his dividends, however!)

The whole of Germany's youth is trained for military purposes.

Suppression of all grumbling (except in private).

A country where thinking people welcome the summer with its light nights and foreign visitors, and dread long winter nights when they are never sure what is in the minds of the Nazi Government, and they find nearly every subject is " verboten."

Many Germans detest the régime, but an effort to alter it would be met with machine guns, and the creed of Nazism is ruthlessness.

These are the achievements after four years of Fascism.

The moral is, of course, that "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance." We have been warned.

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TAXING CONSUMERS ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE THE CO-OP.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY INDICTED

A HOUSE OF COMMONS whose members held 900 directorships has decided that N.D.C. will not be paid by business. N.D.C. will not be paid by business, some of whom are returning colossal sums of interest on inflated capital. It has been decided that a modified N.D.C. will be paid only by businesses returning profits up to £12,000 a year and that, because the average holding of their individual shareholders is only 4s. 6d., building societies will receive special concessions.

Co-operative societies are also composed of small shareholders, with an average capital of £20. In this matter their position is analogous to that of the building societies. Yet the House of Commons has decreed that there will be neither exemption nor concession for co-operative societies. On the contrary, whereas the wealthiest sections of Big Business are given a concession of 20 per cent. on their income tax assessments, many co-operative societies will be required to pay upwards of 30, 40, or 50 per cent. of their income tax assessments. Gross anomalies are not to be removed if the sufferers are co-operative societies!

If this is not penal taxation, what is it?

It is as clear as daylight that the machinery of State is being harnessed with increasing ruthlessness to the task of crippling the one economic power in Great Britain to-day—the consumers' co-operative movement—which is challenging the rapacity of trusts, rings, and combines. It is equally clear that anti-co-operators support with their votes the unassailable case stated by their representatives in Parliament. Big business will continue to attack co-operation to make a mockery of political democracy.

CO-OPERATORS OPPOSE N.D.C.

Nation-wide opposition to the new National Defence Contribution is being organized by co-operative societies throughout the country. In city areas there have been held to protest against the new tax, which once again clearly shows the power of vested interests in the House of Commons.

Sponsored by the "National" Government, which has already imposed an unfair burden on the co-operative movement by the 1933 Finance Act, the revised N.D.C. is a further example of the Government's disregard for the consumer. It is at the moment impossible to estimate the full effects of the tax upon the movement. Already,

however, it is known that the C.W.S. will have to pay an additional £100,000 each year, whilst the increase in taxation for the London Society will total £15,000.

DEFENCE TAX INJUSTICE

Writing in "The Co-operative Review" for August, 1937, Mr. J. S. Simm (Co-operative Union cashier) clearly shows the hardships to be borne by co-operative members—

"The surplus which results from the mutual trading of members of a co-operative society is neither profit nor income. The trade done by the members in a co-operative society amongst themselves cannot give rise to profit or themselves cannot give rise to profit or income. No person can trade with himself. The fact that the persons buying and selling are registered members of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts is immaterial because the sellers and the buyers are one and the same body—not two bodies. The surplus arising, therefore, is not profit."

In fact, the co-operative case against the N.D.C. is that it is an extension of the application of the income tax to co-operative mutual trading surpluses. The new tax is nothing more than an extension of the taxation of co-operative trading surpluses imposed by the Finance Act of 1935.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF THE HILLSBOROUGH CO-OPERATIVE FELLOWSHIP.

An Invitation to You.

The Hillsborough Co-operative Fellowship, which meets at the Co-operative Institute, 165,565, Wood-road, will commence its seventeenth year on Sunday, October 10th. The meetings commence at 11 a.m. normally, but on the opening day commencement will be made at 10.30 a.m.

The Fellowship has been conducted from the very beginning by Councilors J. H. Bingham, J.P., M. J. E. Poppleton, L.R.A.M., is the musical director.

Addresses are given and appropriate books recommended for home reading, subjects for the month of October are—

- 10th.—Opening Meeting.
- 17th.—"Man in the Making."
- 24th.—"Economics and God."
- 31st.—"Evolution."

Good music, varied and interesting readings, good humour, and good fellowship are provided for all co-operators who care to attend, every Sunday morning at 11. You are invited.

RIISING COST OF LIVING WAGES NOW WORTH 5/- A WEEK LESS

PROFITEERS AMASS FORTUNES WHILE VALUE OF WAGES FALLS HEAVILY

What a time this is for making fortunes! But who's making them? Not you, Mr. Working-man. Not you, Mrs. Housewife.

All the same, they're being made. Here's a warning. Look at these startling figures taken from the "Economic Survey" of the leading financial journal of this country.

The balance sheets of 2,271 large trusts and companies for the year ended June 30th, 1937, were analysed. The net profits shown amounted to £266,533,102, an increase of £26,874,000, or 15.6 per cent., over the preceding year. But these figures relate to profit after debenture interest has been paid. This interest amounted to £77,000,000. This interest amount, to be added to get the net profit made.

PROFITEERS ARE SMILING.

The average rate of dividend on ordinary capital has risen in one year from 7.9 per cent. to 9 per cent. Much more dividends are being paid in many high dividend stocks as the following figures show.

Group	Rate of Dividend	Ordinary Capital	Per cent.
Brewers	15	15	100
Aviation	12.9	12.9	100
Oil	18.2	18.2	100
Shops and Stores	16.5	16.5	100
Building Materials	14.6	14.6	100
Food, Confectionery, and Drink	11.5	11.5	100
Tobacco	20.9	20.9	100

Armed forces must be laughing merrily about Mr. Baldwin's threat to stop profiteering. Here are a few typical examples quoted by Mr. A. James, M.P., in the House of Commons, on July 16th. On July 12th, 1937, the value of the shares of John Brown and Co. were 2s. 3d.; on July 12th, 1937, they had increased to 50s. 4½d. Between the same dates the shares of Cammell Laird and Co. increased from 2s. to 28s. 9d.; Gurney, Keen and Nettleton from 11s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; Huddfields from 4s. to 33s. 2d.; Vickers from 6s. 2d. to 39s. 4½d.

10 PER CENT. CUT FOR WORKERS.

While this orgy of profiteering is proceeding, what is happening to the plain Citizen and his wife? In four years the cost of living has increased by 121 per cent. But wages have increased by only 21 per cent. That is the straight answer to the question of myth. During the last four years of National Government the workers' standard of living has been cut by 10 per cent. There are two ways by which Tory capitalism attacks the standard of life of the workers. The first is to reduce wages; the second is to increase prices. The Government have adopted the second method and made a ruthless and savage attack on the housewife's budget.

WAGES UP. PRICES UP MORE.

Just how drastic this attack has been was emphasized by Mr. D. Grenfell, M.P., in the House of Commons on July 29th. Taking as correct the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that wages had increased by £50,000,000 per cent. Mr. Grenfell pointed out that the cost of living had increased by seventeen times since 1933. Each point in the index figure is equal to a gross total of £15,000,000, he estimated. On this basis the increase in the price of commodities represents a total expenditure in 1937 of £255,000,000 more than in 1933. The increase, £150,000,000 (60 per cent.) is borne by the working classes.

—LOST—£100,000,000.

Now compare the figures. Wages are up by £50,000,000 a year. The cost of living is up by £150,000,000 a year.

The workers, therefore, are £100,000,000 a year worse off than in 1933. What bold hypocrisy to talk about "prosperity."

How does this increase in the cost of living affect the various groups of workers? For the average workman in employment it means a loss in purchasing power amounting to 5s. or 6s. a week. For the unemployed it means a loss of 3s. or 4s. a week. The new Assistance Board shows that out of a total of 980,000 applicants, 375,000 were entirely without resources. Yet in employment it means the value-to-day in a time of prosperity the value of their allowances is being whittled away as a result of the steep rise in prices.

HOW PENSIONERS SUFFER.

Then take the old age pensioners. On their meagre income of 70s. it means a loss of 18s. a week. Profits are rising all round, but the poorest section of the community has suffered a cut of 20 per cent. Already there are 214,000 old age pensioners who are forced to go to the Public Assistance Committee to get that little more that even this makes life barely tolerable.

PRICES ARE STILL RISING.

What a prospect they have to face. The price of every commodity they have to buy is going up. Tea is up by 21 per cent.; flour is up by 32 per cent.; butter is up by 12 per cent.; potatoes are up by 40 per cent.; bacon is up by 30 per cent. and bread is up by 10 per cent. They are still going up month by month and every consumer will have to pay more and more. But the Government is not taking one single step to check this tremendous rise in the price of commodities. Every week the burden on the working-class budget grows heavier. Rearmament must be paid for, and the National Government is following the traditional policy of taxing the working classes to the bone while yet another generation of profiteers waxes fat and builds up its ill-gotten fortunes.

HEARD IN THE HOUSE

SHOP WINDOW ARTICLES (SALE).

Sir N. Grassan-Doyle asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware of windows marked at a certain price and refuse to sell those articles at the price marked; whether he will take steps to amend the law which now compels shopkeepers to include in this price the amount of the discount, seeing that police officers are repeatedly called in by customers seeking redress against shopkeepers who refuse to hand over their merchandise at the price marked; will he instruct the police in future powers to intervene?

Sir S. Hoare: My attention has not previously been drawn to this matter. On the information given by my Hon. Friend it would appear questionable whether the police should be called upon to intervene in disputes of this kind; but if he will supply me with details of any particular case which has in mind, I shall be glad to consider them.

Mr. Jagger: Will the Hon. Member recommend them to go to the "Co-op," where it never happens to be? July 8th, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Lyons asked the Minister of Labour the amount standing to the credit of the Insurance Fund at June 30th, 1937.

Mr. Butler: On June 30th, 1937, the total balance of the Unemployment Fund was about £49,750,000. July 8th, 1937.

★ ★ ★ FOOT NOTE! ★ ★ ★

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THE TRUTH ABOUT ASSESSMENTS

NEW BASIS OF LOCAL TAXATION REQUIRED

BY COUNCILLOR J. H. BINGHAM, J.P.

THE RATING COMMITTEE.

THE annual value of any house, for rating purposes, is first of all determined by the Rating Committee of the City Council. That committee cannot act as it likes, however, but is controlled in its functions by Acts of Parliament. It can make no assessment, nor can it alter one, except on lines specified by those Acts.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The Assessment Committee is an independent body, appointed by the City Council to protect ratepayers. That committee is a compulsory one, by Act of Parliament and no member of the Rating Committee can sit on it, so that its impartiality is secured. Government has also decided that at least one third of its members must not be members of the Council. It must be satisfied that any assessment brought before it is correct, and it can, and frequently does, reduce assessments, but only on grounds that justify such reduction. If you are dissatisfied with your assessment, write to the Town Clerk and ask for an appointment to present your case. If you really have a case, you will get an alteration—not otherwise. The assessment is not controlled by, or responsible to, the Council.

THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

Dwelling-houses are assessed on the

basis of what they can reasonably be expected to let at from year to year. The size, position, and internal space are all factors taken into consideration, and skilled independent valuers are called upon to determine such values when required. The rents of similar houses in the district are also considered, and the utmost care taken to get correct results.

POST-WAR HOUSES.

Post-war houses, with their better planning, labour-saving devices, and increased amenities, were built with materials and labour were much more costly than in pre-war days, and the demand for them, and for more housing generally, is still abnormal. Some of them, therefore, fetch abnormally high rents, and the National Authority is beginning to demand that the rateable values of such houses, and similar ones to them, shall be assessed in accordance with those higher rents.

£50 A YEAR.

For example, some houses not worth more than £28 a year, are fetching rents of £50, because newly-married couples must have somewhere to live. By Act of Parliament, the rateable value of such houses is £40 per annum. Until the scarcity of houses has been corrected they will fetch high rents. The real trouble is rents are too high.

Our party has indeed always stood for a changed society in which there should be no rent, interest, and profit. We have preached incessantly that on the grave of civilisation there would be marked "R. I. P.," to indicate that the death had occurred because of rent, interest, and profit. Well, rent is effectually killing hope and joy for many a newly-married couple.

RATES ON INCOME.

Once more we must stress that the proper basis of all taxes is ability to pay, and that ability to pay is measured in these days by a man's income, not by the house in which he lives, or the premises he occupies for trade, or business, or profession.

Get your rents down by all means, but get the basis of your taxation right.

(Continued from column 4)

advice of the local expertises when making purchases, or seeking the best and cheapest restaurants.

CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.

Why not make a start to learn the international language—Esperanto—this winter? Even if you are unable to travel you can do the next best thing by making friendships with workers abroad through correspondence in Esperanto.

Classes for beginners will be held at the Sheffield Esperanto Centre, 37, Howard-street, starting on Monday, September 27th, and Wednesday, September 29th, at 7-45 p.m. H. J. C.

SHEFFIELD ESPERANTISTS

BUILD INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

SOME Sheffield esperantists recently visited Paris and the great International Exhibition now being held there. A post card sent to the representative of the International Transport Federation (Esperanto Section) a week before arrival, resulted in them being met at the station by an esperantist showmaker, who conducted them to a pleasant and cheap hotel. Incidentally, the station notices in Paris—the familiar "Way Out," &c.—are shown in Esperanto.

LANGUAGE BARRIERS BROKEN DOWN.

A Japanese esperantist who is studying in Paris conducted the party round the exhibition, and a Pole who lives in Paris showed them many sights. One evening they visited a meeting of the Esperanto organisation where the assembled comrades listened to speeches by a young lady from Palestine, a man from Southern France, a Korean, and an Englishman. Everyone spoke in Esperanto. Many questions were asked of the speakers, and everything was extremely interesting. The understanding was perfect despite the varied nationalities of those present.

These are a few of the advantages to be gained by esperantists when visiting abroad—advantages denied to the ordinary traveller. In addition, much money is saved by acting on the.

(Continued in preceding column.)

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From Sheffield to Hayridge Farm by Bus—Route 39. Returning by Bus from Hope to Sheffield—Route 72, or by train from Hope or Edale Stations. Combined Fare 3/-.
From Sheffield to Fox House by Bus, returning by Bus from Grindledford (Maynard Arms), or by train from Grindledford Station. Combined Fare 1/2s. Children 7d.
From Sheffield to Fox House by Bus, returning by Bus or train from Hathersage. Combined Fare 1/4s. Children 8d.

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MANNEQUIN PARADES

Owing to extensive structural alterations now taking place, we have been reluctantly compelled to forgo the usual Mannequin Parades of the Newest Autumn Fashions. However, we feel that a personal visit to the Fashion Sales will prove of exceptional interest. May we look forward to a visit from you?

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... in all their exciting, colourful variety ... exquisite new materials, new flattering lines ... up-to-the-minute styles to grace your wardrobe ... styles that have come direct from the world's leading Fashion centres ... you'll find them all concentrated here ... for your inspection.

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

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SPECIAL DIVIDEND OFFERS

SEPTEMBER 10th TO SEPTEMBER 18th.

★ **DIVIDEND**
LAST
HALF-YEAR
1/9 IN THE £

During this period the DRAPERY, FURNISHING, TAILORING, BOOTS AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS will be making special Dividend offers. Goods have all been reduced in price

and each of these departments have some really "extra-special" lines to offer. "SPEND YOUR DIVIDEND AT YOUR OWN STORES AND LET IT EARN MORE FOR YOU."

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