

## £6,000,000 of British Money Handed Over to the Nazis

National Government's Confessed Impotence.

Sir JOHN SIMON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was persistently questioned in the House of Commons on June 30 regarding the transfer to Germany of £6,000,000 of Czechoslovakian gold, held by the Bank of England for the Bank of International Settlements.

Sir John described the transaction as "deplorable," but said that nothing could be done about it.

This admission that Sir Montague Norman and Sir John Nisbet can control British financial policy as directors of the Bank of England in spite of the protests of Parliament, and even the Government itself, is as "deplorable" as the transaction, and the best excuse one could give of the necessity for the adoption of the Co-operative and Labour proposal to nationalise the Bank of England instead of leaving such enormous power in the hands of private individuals of this type.

No Britisher will agree with the transference of gold intended to assist the Czechoslovakian people in their distress (especially after having been sacrificed in the interests of peace by our own Premier) to Germany—the oppressor and aggressor. No other British Government would have allowed to get away with such an admission of impotence in the face of a real scandal.

## FOOD TAXES MAKE LIVING DEARER

BETWEEN October, 1931 (at the beginning of the National Government's term of office), and May, 1939, the wholesale price of flour was increased by 10s. 6d. per sack. This information was contained in an official report given in the House of Commons on May 3.

Every loaf of bread is costing more because of the National Government's food-tax policy.

## KILL 'EM OFF!

MAJOR EDWARD DYER, United States Army, has just expressed to the Washington Society for Philosophical Research, his opinion that unemployed over seventy or seventy-five who have no means of support should be humanely killed in order to lessen the cost of relief.

Even the National Government hadn't thought of that one!

## BOYCOTTING the AGGRESSOR C.W.S. DIRECTOR'S CHALLENGING PROPOSAL

GEORGE RIDDLE

Chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Finance Committee and member of the Co-operative Party Executive, displays here the theme of his recent speeches which have attracted wide attention.



Mr. George Riddle.

Every democratic nation in Europe to-day lives in fear of another war. And across the whole world this fear strikes at the well-being of every nation which believes in ordered progress and the rule of law.

It matters not whether this nation lies in the path of German, Italian, or Japanese expansion. Another spark may well set the whole world aflame. The democratic, peace-loving nations are not so helpless that they cannot check the onward march of the aggressor. In 1919 they forged an instrument—the League of Nations—which could have held any aggressor and brought him to his senses. But Britain and France were afraid to take risks for peace. They made the League impotent and destroyed the only real defence of peace—collective security.

Yet even at this late hour it is not too late to ensure that further aggression will not be tolerated, that the rights of small nations will be protected, and the world freed from the haunting fear of war.

Peace, and an honourable peace, can be preserved if the four most powerful nations in the world—America, Russia, France, and Britain—will speak with one voice now, expressing their deter-

mination to set together in defence of any country that needs aid against threat and terrorism.

Such a declaration must not be delayed. The tragedy of 1914 must not be repeated.

Sir Norman Angell and others, who have studied the causes of the last war, have given convincing proof that it might have been averted if Great Britain had declared earlier her intention to go to war if Belgium were invaded.

Therefore, these four key nations must speak now with firmness, with sincerity, with language that commands confidence, if the world is to be saved from the unspeakable horrors of another world war.

In place of the fear that now grips the civilised world, we must implant faith and courage. America, Russia, France, and Britain must prove that they mean to safeguard the liberties and the freedom of the civilised world. Assurances are being hurriedly piled up, but no declaration has been made as to their potential use. As democrats we would prefer to gain our aim without recourse to war. The tradition of democracy in Britain, fostered by the co-operative, trade union, and Labour movements, has taught us to prefer arbitration to armaments, conciliation to conflict.

If conciliation is not accepted by the Powers with real or fancied grievances as the way out of political and economic difficulties, then we must use the economic power of the democracies to stop aggression before we think of resorting to guns, bombs, and gas. America, Russia, France, and Britain, with their dependencies, and supported by other democracies, are strong enough to enforce their will by isolating any aggressor from the entity of nations and world trade services.

By refusing to carry goods in the ships of the democracies and by refusing the use of their ports, the trade of an aggressor could be strangled. As Clarence K. Streit has shown in his "Union Now," the shipping services of the democracies are overwhelmingly stronger than those of Fascist nations. The democracies control 25,312 ships, the Fascist States 5,578.

A further stranglehold can be placed on the aggressor by withholding supplies of raw materials. While the democracies control overwhelmingly the world's most essential raw materials—minerals, fuels, textiles, chemicals (foodstuffs)—Germany, Italy, and Japan could between them less than 1 per

cent of the world's oil and cotton, only 2 per cent of its tin and wool, 4 per cent of its gold, and 8 per cent of its iron ore and copper.

Again, it is the democracies who control the world's finances. Bank deposits within the democracies amount to about £20,000,000,000, within the Fascist States to about £3,000,000,000. Neither Germany, Italy, nor Japan could contemplate a major war if they knew they could not obtain credit facilities and materials from abroad.

To preserve peace we need not merely make threats of what would happen if war was declared. We can strike not to show the aggressors that we will not tolerate their methods. We should resolve to trade with them.

The democracies, with their total annual foreign trade of £5,300,000,000, can do without the trade of Germany, Italy, and Japan, whose combined imports and exports amount to £225,000,000.

This step—severance of trade relations—would bring a change in attitude both for the Fascist States cannot prepare for war, let alone wage war, without imports from the democracies.

If war must be contemplated, the combined strength of the democracies is so overwhelming as to make any aggressor think twice before embarking on further campaigns.

Against the combined population of 261,000,000 of Germany, Italy, and Japan, the democracies, with their combined number 1,688,000,000.

Here is the strength of peace. It lies in the overwhelming power in the trade, the finance, the raw materials, and the man-power of the democracies.

The democracies must accept their supreme responsibility—collectively to organize now their power against aggression. If they will do this, peace and our democratic liberties will not perish.

## CAPITALISM ON THE DOLE

£52,217,443 IN SUBSIDIES SINCE 1932

From January, 1932, to January, 1938, the total amount of subsidies from public funds to industries and branches of industry in the United Kingdom was £52,217,443. The amounts were: Beet sugar, 18,594,581; cattle industry, £18,114,794; milk, £5,696,861; land fertility improvement, £1,691,514; oats barley, £16,265; herring industry, £100,807; tramp shipping, £1,002,181; mechanical transport, £7,590; light horse breeding, £35,519; civil aviation, £3,520,724. These figures were given in the House of Commons on June 5 by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in reply to a question by Mr. W. Mainwaring (Labour).

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY - - - SATURDAY, JULY 1

## GRAND FÊTE

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

to be held on the

RECREATION GROUND, Buchanon Road,  
PARSON CROSS ESTATE.

Admission free.

Everybody invited.

To be opened at 2.30 p.m. by the RIGHT HON.

A. V. ALEXANDER  
M.P.

Chairman: ALD. T. H. WATKINS, J.P. (President, "B. & C." Society).

PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE:

Crowning the Circle Queen. Maypole and Folk Dancing by Circle Children. Gymnastic Displays by Woodhouse Evening School Physical Training Club (Inauguration of the Club, 1938-9). Mass Display by 220 Sheffield Schoolchildren. Display by members of the Sheffield "Keep-Fit" Association.

Children's Sports. Fairy Dress Parade. Comic Cricket Match. Novelty Stalls and Side-shows.

Refreshments supplied by the "B. & C." Cafe Department.

For plans of ground and bus routes to official programme, which may be had at all "B. & C." Grocery branches.

## GOVERNMENT'S WEAK ATTITUDE TO PROFITING

### Ministry of Supply Has Not Adequate Powers

As long ago as 1934 the Labour Party was urging the Government to set up a Ministry of Supply for the Defence Services, and Labour has consistently maintained that such a ministry is essential. But the Government has resisted this proposal until the pressure of public opinion made it impossible to resist any longer. Now it is creating a Ministry of Supply which falls short of the needs of the situation. The ministry is to deal only with army supplies, the acquisition of common service stores by agreement with all the service departments, and the maintenance of reserves of raw materials.

On the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons on June 8, the Labour Party's attitude towards it was summed up in a reasoned amendment moved by Mr. Hugh Dalton. The amendment asked the House, being convinced that an effective Ministry of Supply is long overdue, not to accept a Bill which "fails to establish an immediate and unified control of all the supplies necessary for the defence services under conditions which will ensure prompt assembly and delivery and stop profiteering."

Mr. Dalton referred to the comprehensive proposals contained in the Labour Party's Defence Policy approved at the Southampton Conference, and pointed out that those proposals were for a ministry to have immediate control of all articles of war which are adapted for use in war. The only exception was naval shipbuilding. The Government's proposal involved long drawn-out wrangles between the Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet. The Minister had been complacent about the past records of the service departments with respect to supplies. He seemed to have forgotten the anti-aircraft gun and other scandals revealed during the crisis of last September.

### PROFITING MUST BE STOPPED.

After making further criticism of the Bill on the ground of its inadequacy, Mr. Dalton turned to the question of profiteering. The Government had

announced that another Bill was in preparation for dealing with profiteering, but "The Times" had indicated that there was difficulty in drafting the Bill. So far as the Ministry of Supply is concerned, the Minister's hope that they might have the effect of reducing costs were not enough.

Mr. St. Stokes, speaking as a manufacturer, said the Government ought to insist that when a contract was completed there should be a certified statement from the manufacturer, signed by responsible independent people showing exactly what the profit was on the contract. He described the Bill as a "miserable, half-hearted affair."

### IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

Mr. Ellis Smith drew attention to the fact that between July, 1935, and December, 1938, machine tools to the value of £15,500,000 were imported into the country while nearly £10,000,000 were exported. Nearly 30 per cent. of the imports were from Germany. There was something radically wrong when that state of affairs existed. There was need not only for an effective Ministry of Supply, but for giving it power to set up national factories so that taxpayers would get value for money and the prices charged by private enterprise could be checked against the cost of production in such factories. Other Labour M.P.s also stressed the need for effective measures to stop profiteering.

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER, winding up for the Labour Party, said unless the Minister was to have really effective control in the management of priorities the maximum of efficiency would not be obtained. While Labour would await with interest the new Bill to deal with profiteering, recent statements by the Prime Minister on this question appeared to suggest that there would be no real effort to check profiteering unless war actually broke out.

The Labour amendment was defeated by 121 votes.

## ENGLAND ARISE!

### WHY ALL THIS FUSS ABOUT CARPENTER?

By SAM HARRHAM



EDWARD CARPENTER.

EDWARD CARPENTER died at Guildford on June 25, 1939. On the last Sunday in June, 1930, nearly 2,000 people attended a memorial service which was held at Millthorpe, Cordwell Valley, within full view of Carpenter's late home, and where he resided for thirty-seven years prior to his going south on account of his failing health about 1910.

### TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

During his life at Cordwell Valley, Carpenter created intense interest, nationally and internationally, by his writings, lectures, and mode of living. His book "Towards Democracy," was printed in several languages. The book is a series of poems which lay bare the principles of true democracy. Another of his most famous books is "Love's Coming of Age." This came as a real shock to the world, and the world has not yet quite got over it. Freedom applied to this subject was no easy matter to deal with, but Carpenter, with his uncanny power of "seeing through things" effectively, again produced a work which created much interest. It was first published in 1896, and since that date thirteen editions have been issued.

### THE SEER

Many people visited Millthorpe to see the "Seer of Democracy," they came from far and near. They included all classes and races, who desired to come into personal contact with their philosopher and poet, probably with the idea of trying to find out how Carpenter "saw" a mirror and places it in our hands. We see it is the essential quality of life; the fellowship and the purpose that binds us all together, irrespective of race or colour or faith.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE, JULY 2

The annual memorial service has been carried on each year since 1930. The friends who knew Carpenter personally books, meet to pay homage to a great man who did so much to clear away the foundations of Socialism when the land. There is as much need to-day as there was when Edward Carpenter was alive for the preaching of altruistic Socialism; the legacy which Edward Carpenter gave to the world. That's why we fuss about Edward Carpenter. That's the writer of "England Arise!"

## Labour's Stalwart for Walkley

### Mr. Tom Garnett Selected as Municipal Candidate

MR. TOM GARNETT, who was unanimously selected on June 15 as the Labour candidate for Walkley, has been elected to Councillor (Mrs. E. Mitchell, who is resigning this year, is just the woman Walkley will love and follow).

A member of the Union of Friendly Workers for thirty-three years, and a full-time secretary—Mr. Garnett started an active life in the workers' movement thirty years ago as a member of the Executive Committee of the Accrington Trades and Labour Council.

Mr. Garnett's association with Sheffield commenced in 1924, when he was appointed as the first full-time secretary of the Trades and Labour Council. He was elected to the City Council in 1927, and in 1930, lost his seat only by a narrow majority in November, 1932.

From 1933 to 1938, he occupied a position in Birmingham comparable with the one he had resigned in Sheffield.

He is now the honorary secretary of the Ecclesall Divisional Labour Party. Mr. Garnett has fought for the welfare cause in the industrial, civic, and political spheres during the whole of his adult life. Walkley will appreciate such a



MR. T. GARNETT.

bonny fighter, and with this wealth of experience behind him, we think we can safely prophesy a resounding victory.

## Death of Prominent Co-operative Official



The Late Mr. E. Robb.

We regret to regret the passing on June 8, of Mr. E. Robb, the grocery manager and buyer of the Brighton and the Croydon Co-operative Society Limited. Mr. Robb has been associated with the whole of his working life; starting as a "Bour boy" in 1894 to branch manager, and later, in the departmental manager of the whole grocery section dealing with a trade of over £1,000,000 per annum. At the funeral, which took place at the Abbey-lane Cemetery, the Co-operative Wholesale Society and representative bodies from many surrounding societies, as well as many education committees, and many of the leagues of the local society, attended to pay their last tribute to a highly respected servant of the co-operative movement.

## Here's How

### THE C.W.S. CAN SERVE YOU

The C.W.S. are manufacturers of Men's Clothing, Overalls, Knitted Underwear, Shirts and Hosiery; Women's Garments, Underclothing, Lingerie, Corsets, Hosiery and Millinery; Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes, Men's Leggings, Suit Cases, Women's Handbags, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods; Makers of and Dealers in Household Furniture, Radio Receivers, Pianos, Gramophones, Bedsteads and Bedding; Manufacturers of Down Quilts, Woolen and Cotton Blankets, Sheets and Sluving; Makers of Paints and Varnishes; Manufacturers of Wringing Machines, Buckets, Penders, and Fire-irons; Brushes and Brooms; Tinplate Ware, China and Crochery; Glass Bottles, Earthenware Jars, Cutlery; Dealers in Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Bicycles, Baby Cars; Suppliers of Jewellery, Watches, Electroplated Ware.

Its products are available from all Co-operative Societies. Always ask for

## C.W.S.

## ENGLAND ARISE!

### EDWARD CARPENTER MEMORIAL SERVICE

#### SUNDAY, 2nd JULY, 1939

Cordwell Valley (near Carpenter House) 3 p.m.

Seating Accommodation Available Public Address System

Special Concession Given to Unemployed from Excesses Street entry for children

### Mr. C. H. B. WARD, F.R.G.S., will preside

Address by Sir RAYMOND UNWIN, F.R.I.D.A.

S. & E. COLE, CHESH. Conductors, Mr. A. H. BERRING, A.S.C.

# THINGS TO REMEMBER

Dr. GRONOW SCHUSTIN, M.P., in "The Economist" for May 20, provides tables relating to German imports in 1935, which show the enormous quantities supplied by what he calls the "potentially leading countries." These countries, which include the British and French Empires, supplied 90 per cent. of the rubber imports, 85 per cent. of manganese ore, 80 per cent. of copper ore, 100 per cent. of nickel ore, 80 per cent. of pig iron, and 93 per cent. of scrap.

These figures, he says, bring out two points:—  
First, how amazingly little justification there is for claiming that she has not access to raw materials, since she has drawn these enormous quantities required for war preparation from the very countries which might have been expected to combine to prevent her building up power to threaten their way of life.

The second point shown is the great bargaining power that the British Empire and other countries would possess if these were to combine to use it for the establishment of a progressive international policy of peaceful trading.

Cargo ships are badly needed in this country. Yet they are being sold to Germany.

From the year 1935 to the end of April, 1939, the number of such vessels having their registers closed on sale to Germany was fifty-one. ("Hansard," May 9.)

While ships worth £7,000,000 were being built abroad for British ship owners, there was an average of 20 per cent. unemployed in the shipbuilding industry last year.

Mr. Williams Westwood pointed this out in his presidential address to the conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

"It would be interesting," he added, "to know how many of the people responsible for ordering British ships to be built in foreign yards are members of the Navy League, and how many advocate conscription for unemployed men in Britain after they have placed with foreign firms work that could well be done at home?"

In the year-ended March, 1939, exports from the United Kingdom of scrap iron to Germany were 134,000 tons, compared with 57,000 tons during the preceding twelve months, according to the President of the Board of Trade.

As a counsel for what this scrap iron supplied for profit by this country, is used.

Twelve leading aircraft producing firms have increased their annual profits from £1,250,000 in 1935, to £4,250,000 in 1938.

Another huge subsidy has been advanced to farmers and owners of agricultural land.

Do not let anyone tell me that justice is impossible to old-age pensioners for political reasons.—Mr. Fred Montague, M.P.

According to Sir John Orr's report, entitled "Food, Health, and Income," 22,500,000 persons in England and Wales are living on a diet which is below the minimum standard for health, while 4,500,000 are living on a weekly income of 10s. per head, of which only 4s. is spent on food.

## WRONG THIS TIME!

LORD ROTHENBERG, owner of the "Daily Mail," has just written a book entitled "Warnings and Predictions." The object of this compilation is to show how right he has been about European affairs. Sample.

"If you ask Herr Hitler a question he makes an instant reply full of information and eminent good sense. There is no man living whose promise given in regard to something of real moment I would sooner take."

That, to the Czecho and Mr. Chamberlain, my Lord!

# Co-operative Party Notes

## ATTERCLIFFE.

The Co-operative Party in the Attercliffe Ward has arranged a meeting in the Co-operative Institute, Attercliffe Common, on Monday, July 3, at 8 p.m. The Secretary reports that the women members of the Party have been very active in the distribution of the "Co-operator," and expresses his hearty appreciation. He also makes a special appeal for membership. A full programme of meetings is being arranged to commence on September 4. Secretary: Mr. E. Maitigan, 48, Newark-street.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

The Hillsborough Co-operative Party has suspended weekly meetings during the summer. Any special meeting will be convened by circular. The Women's Section are continuing their meetings, Monday afternoons, in the Institute, Middlewood-road. June 5, an enjoyable social was held; 12. Mr. Luther Hoyle and Mr. C. G. "Bill" To Our Destiny"; 17, Mr. A. Ballard outlined the constitution of the co-operative movement as a wholesale, retail, productive, and social institution; 20, Councillor H. Slack was the speaker. Programme for July 3, social; 10, Press cuttings; 17, Mrs. Fletcher will speak on "The Co-operator." There will be no meetings during August. An excursion to Rhyll has been arranged for July 11.

## NEEPSIDE.

The City Council report will be given by Councillor F. W. R. Stokes at the monthly ward meeting on Wednesday, July 12, in the Institute, Messers-street. Arrangements are in hand for an open-air campaign in conjunction with the Southey and Norwood Section.

The July programme of the Women's Section, which meets Monday afternoons is: 3, a social; 11, Councillor W. E. Wise will be the speaker; 17, a business meeting; 24, Blackpool trip.

## SOUTHEY AND NORWOOD.

The Southey, Norwood, and Shirecliffe Sections would very much like to enjoy the leisure hours that Summer time brings, but owing to the international situation an open-air campaign is being arranged in order to give the people an opportunity of hearing Labour's case. In the words of the Secretary, Mr. Holder, "The Socialist solution is the only one which will ensure peace in the troubled World of today."

As there is no issue of the "Sheffield Co-operator" in August the Secretary would like now to wish well all those going on holiday; and all those who unfortunately cannot afford to go should set themselves why the economic system in this country denies them the privilege; remembering that in New Zealand and Russia everybody has a paid holiday.

The Women's Section which meets Wednesday, at 8.30 p.m. in the Guild Room, Southey-avenue, is paying a visit to the B. & C. boot repair factory on July 5. On July 12 and 19 speakers are to be arranged; 26, the annual invitation Tea and Social.

August 16 a ramble to Longhams. Meet Raisin Hall bus shelter 9.45 a.m. Those going by bus meet Moorfield 10.45 a.m. August 22, a visit to Hathersage, meet Midland station 12 noon. The ordinary meetings will reopen August 28.

## SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Section during the Summer months will hold a business meeting on the first Monday, in the Napier-street Institute. The Women's Section reports reopening after Whitstuntion on June 8, when a business meeting was held and the National Chairman's address to the Party Conference was read and discussed. 15, Councillor Mrs. Cumming was unable to attend and the monthly notes of the Co-operative Party were discussed; 22, Mrs. Austin spoke on "Helping Spanish War Victims"; 29, a White Drive.

The annual outing will take place on July 13, to Llandudno, returning via Manchester. There will be no further meetings after this until September.

## GLEADSESS ROAD.

The newly-formed section of the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Party held its first meeting on June 13, when Mr. A. Ballard, the party organiser, spoke on the necessity and purpose of the Co-operative Party, with special reference to the anti-Co-operative legislation of the present Government.

Meetings are held the second Monday in each month, during the Summer, weekly meetings will commence in October.

All interested persons in Healey and district are cordially invited. The next meeting will be held on July 30, 7.30 p.m., in the Co-operative Guild Room, Gleadless-road.

## WAR MINISTER SAYS VOLUNTEERS ARE BEST BUT DEMANDS CONSCRIPTION

### GET DAYS LATER

On April 18, 1939, Mr. Fore-Bellish, the Secretary of State for War, circulated a pamphlet to all M.P.s in which the following statement was made:—  
"Among the armies and the soldiers of the world the British soldier is especially entitled to feel proud of himself and his service for several good reasons.

"In the first place he is a volunteer; he serves because he wishes to and not because he must. That means that the British Army contains no misfits and no faint hearts. A voluntary army also breeds a sense of companionship between all ranks that is entirely lacking in conscripted armies."

Eight days later the same Mr. Fore-Bellish was telling the House of Commons that we must have a conscript army!

How can we have faith in a Government that attempts to fool the people in such a deceitful manner?

## Proved by Merit

to be worthy of the name

## "THE IDEAL"

Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes  
Gentlemen's High-class Bespoke Tailoring  
Boys' Suits  
Hats and Caps  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT YOUR STORE.

The Ideal Clothiers Limited  
Winks - - - Wellington

## Hillsborough Divisional Labour Party

### WARD ORGANISATION

As a result of recent developments, the Hillsborough Divisional Labour Party is now efficiently organised in every ward. Local parties are being set up in every part of the division, and Walkley is no longer called upon to shoulder all the responsibility.

The existence of strong Labour and Co-operative Parties in the Division, working in close harmony and the best spirit of loyal co-operation, will be the best guarantee of continued democratic strength in Hillsborough.

Mr. Tom Garrett, late Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, and a councillor for Healey, 1928-1932, will be the Labour candidate in Walkley next election and should certainly reverse last year's unfortunate result in that ward. We are glad to report that Walter Tibbott's health is returning slowly but surely, and that Oatford will soon have him back to help them as he has always done in the past.

### CONSCRIPTION.

We are hoping, as a result of proposals put before a higher quarter to be able to announce shortly the form of assistance we shall be giving to the young men called up for conscription. It would be of considerable assistance to us if young men affected would let any of the following secretaries have their names and addresses:—

- Walkley: Mr. J. Whitham, 21, Ibbotson-road.
- Hillsborough: Mr. F. Preece, 7, Dykes-lane.
- Oatford: Mrs. J. Yeaton, 29, Hawthorn-road.
- Shirecliffe: Mr. W. Habschaw, 34, Herries-avenue.

Neepsid (temporary): Mr. H. Lodge, 10, Rowland-street.  
Divisional Secretary: Mr. A. J. Murray, 101, Bradford-road Flats.

### MEMBERSHIP.

Applications for membership of the Labour Party can be obtained from any of the above. Minimum subscription 1s. per annum.

## RESULTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that in the present year the expenditure on defence services will be at least £394,000,000.

£394,000,000 is 5s. each week for every man, woman, and child in Great Britain.

Neville Chamberlain, Baldwin, and Co., have not only brought the country to the edge of war, they are making you pay for their folly!

# Every Helping Satisfies and Sustains!



## SHREDDED WHEAT

MADE BY THE SHEFFIELD WHEAT CO. LTD., WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS.

# FARMER CAPITALISTS ON THE DOLE

## GOVERNMENT PAYS WAGE BILL

Denise the debate on the Agricultural Development Bill on June 16, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the Member for Hillsborough, drew attention to the heavy subsidies paid to the farming industry and the fact that the new Minister, Sir B. Dorman-Smith, was virtually a trade union representative of the British Farmers' Union. His appointment represented a new form of trade union syndicalism which, if practised on the Labour benches would be received with horror from the other side. "Here is the president of the farmers' trade union, a wealthy, powerful trade union with its reserve political fund of £70,000, able to dictate to the Government," said Mr. Alexander.

In his protest against the new proposed subsidy, Mr. Alexander showed that in Scotland where returns as to the business success or otherwise of the farms were made periodically, in the year 1929-37, out of 274 farms only seventeen were shown as making any loss; 67 made profits over £250; 177 made profits between £50 and £200; 90 of from £500 to £750; 88 of £750 to £1,000; 18 of £1,000 to £1,250; and 25 made profits over £1,500 for the year. As a member of the Advisory Committee of the Livestock Commission, Mr. Alexander showed that a large amount of money was going into Scotland as a result of the subsidy on fat stock.

In response to an interruption he said that co-operative farms had made a profit on the whole, although the co-

be providing another £7,885,000. It may be less than that, but it certainly will not be less than £5,000,000.

Following upon this the Member for Hillsborough showed that there were other forms of subsidy. We have to make up to local authorities, out of the

farmer, and of course the agricultural labourer, would have to pay just to see some. A better policy would be to see some. The purchasing power of the industry which makes him to take advantage of agricultural production, and secondly, that the agricultural workers, if a proper wage, will have to tackle those who sit still on the backs of their farmers and land workers, taking the toll of rent and profit, and using the tool as a holding place and limiting ground," concluded Mr. Alexander.



Typical Sheffield slum houses, 2,000 of which have been demolished under the Labour regime.

general exchequer, nearly £50,000,000 a year for the derating of agricultural land alone. The present cash subsidy to agriculture in this country amounts to a few hundred pounds less than £50,000,000 a year. "The Minister is raising his eyebrows," said Mr. Alexander. "I do not know whether he is pained or is questioning that figure. How many workers are there in that industry?—about 350,000. If they were paid on an average £2 a week, and I doubt whether the average is as high as that, we are 700-day paying out of State funds practically the whole of the wages of the workers in the agricultural industry.

"And still agriculturists come along saying 'We want more, and more.' The Minister himself has indicated that he cannot hope that this will be the final Bill.

"The success of the agricultural industry is the Government for continuous cash aid has given to the socialist his main case for the socialisation of the industry," said Mr. Alexander. "It has proved to the socialist that it is impossible, on any capitalist principle, to carry on the industry. The policy of subsidy, which now reaches £50,000,000 a year and still shows no finality, seems to give no permanent prospect of proper wages to the worker or of prosperity to the farmer concerned. We say that if you are using public money to the extent you sought to take over the control of the industry as soon as you can."

(Interrupter: "Is that your policy?") Mr. Alexander: "We have always associated with the granting of subsidy from public funds a proper share in the national control of the industry being assisted."

Mr. Alexander completed his vigorous attack on the Government's proposals by showing that the people who were really beneficiaries from all the subsidies were not the owner-occupiers of the farms but the landowners, and in the end whilst the capital value of farms was being improved the tenant



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

operative movement paid a qualified manager in every case with a house on each farm and an income equal to the actual tenant farmer. In spite of this £16,000 surplus had been made before charging interest on capital.

Again demonstrating that the farmers were not so poor as they maintained they were, the Member for Hillsborough showed that recently one farmer left £67,000, another left £28,000, another £20,000, another £16,000, and another £15,000. No economic case, said Mr. Alexander, has yet been presented to the House for the many subsidies to the Agricultural industry. If one took the general position in regard to these it would be seen that "we have paid this year on wheat £5,000,000. We are paying this year in cattle subsidy £4,265,000, on milk nearly £1,000,000, land fertilisation £3,500,000, bacon £225,000 (and a wonderful result we are getting from it); sugar subsidy and Excise repayments £1,500,000, small holdings £200,000, re-education £50,000, Agricultural Credits Act £32,000, and if we set to the maximum figure at present contemplated in this Bill we shall



Ardshearnside. Slum of Labour's losses replacing the Ardshearnside slum, 21,282 houses have been built under the Labour regime.

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Byron Street, East Kirby, Waik.

At the City Council

# LABOUR PROVIDES FOR THE WORKERS

## SPORTS FACILITIES AND HOUSES

By Councillor S. H. MARSHALL, J.P.

The provision of suitable accommodation for the workers in their leisure hours was under discussion once again at the June meeting of the City Council.

The Co-operative and Labour majority have been concerned with this problem for some time and were shown in the report to be getting down to a job in which private enterprise had failed completely.

What has happened during the last few years, of course, is that the building boom has placed a premium on sports pitches and recreation grounds. Landowners are finding it more profitable to sell their land for building purposes. A few years ago football and cricket pitches were producing a rent of £4 or £5 per annum. They are now expected to bring in as much as £20 per annum; which puts them "out of bounds" for the smaller clubs who are unable to meet such a heavy charge. Many of these clubs have ceased to function in consequence, moreover, there has been no encouragement with these heavy charges to face for new clubs to be formed.

The City Council, as ever, has had to undertake the provision of facilities as soon as it is no longer profitable to private enterprise so to do.

### THE STADIUM.

The new proposal to enter for the physical fitness of Sheffield youth in particular by providing a sports stadium, will cater for most of the popular sports indulged in in the city. The sports stadium will have the support of the Opposition. Occasionally they vote for municipalisation. One of the reasons for this is that they are tempted to ask why? Alderman Jackson tried to raise a bogey by suggesting that the end cost was not being catered for. (This new-found enthusiasm for the end cost does not carry much weight with east-enders who happen to know the policy of the Tory—this area are quite conversant with the position and have used every opportunity to make provision. It should be remembered that the sports grounds are left in that area are occupied by employers. Even so Alderman Jackson may see provision on a very large scale earlier than he expects. Whether or not we shall have his support when the time comes remains to be seen.

### STRATEGY.

Strategy does not seem to be a strong point in the make-up of the Tory Progressives. Sometimes they try their

hand at this game. Councillor Burdell, for example, put forward a number of highly-technical questions without giving previous notice, knowing full well that no chairman, however competent, can carry all the technical information



Councillor S. H. Marshall, J.P.

in anticipation of detailed questions. The customary courtesy in the Council is to notify the chairman that you will put such and such a question. This is the recognised procedure in the House of Commons also, and gives the chairman or minister the opportunity to ascertain the detailed information. Occasionally, as occurred this time, a councillor will ask such a question in the spur of the moment. The chairman will ask for notice and the Progressive will say that the Progressive can get no information. This is a very common case of "secret decisions" by the Alderman Bailey, chairman of the Transport Committee, who has been, but he gave Councillor Burdell the treatment he deserved.

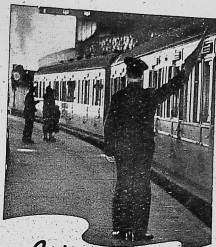
### LABOUR'S SPLENDID HOUSING RECORD.

In the matter of housing the Co-operative and Labour majority created a word of commendation from the Government and from strange quarters. For it is Alderman Turner who paid the tribute.

### IN POINT OF FACT.

Sheffield has one of the most remarkable records in the country for the provision of houses for the working-class and it is not surprising in this direction until overcrowded and slums have disappeared.





*We're off!*

## ONLY ONCE A YEAR....

Thought to holidays is, once again, the order of the day, and whatever you plan to do, plan first to visit "The Arcade" Summer Sale now proceeding.

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## ITALIAN WAR MATERIAL IN SPAIN

### Prime Minister Misleads Parliament

The Anglo-Italian Agreement declared plainly that if evacuation had not been completed at the moment of termination of the Spanish war "all remaining Italian volunteers will fight with leave Spanish territory and all Italian war material will simultaneously be withdrawn."

That was the undertaking which the Prime Minister told the House of Commons, as recently as May 24, he was "satisfied" would be carried out. But it has not been carried out. Replying to questions by Labour M.P.s on June 7, the Prime Minister admitted that "a considerable amount" of Italian war material, including aircraft, had been disposed of to the Spanish Government. He also made this amazing admission:—

"During the course of the negotiations preceding the signing of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, mention was made of the possibility of material being sold or given away at the end of the civil war."

The Prime Minister added that "taking all the circumstances into account," the Government did not regard the sale of Italian war material to the Spanish Government as a breach of the Agreement.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood bluntly accused the Prime Minister of misleading the House of Commons. The Prime Minister tried to excuse himself with the plea that he had not "deliberately" misled the House, and that there was "some misunderstanding."

The plain fact is, however, that when the Anglo-Italian Agreement was going through Parliament no mention was made by the Prime Minister or any other Government spokesman of the reservation about the possibility of Italian war material being left in Spain.

The Prime Minister, therefore, either deliberately deceived Parliament and the country, or he has been again duped by Mussolini.

Taxman: "I'll have a job finding that other penny change for yer."  
 Passenger: "Ah, weel! The night's young!"

## "OUR CIRCLE"

MONTHLY ONE PENNY

A Clean and Popular Magazine for Young Folk. Full of Stories, Pictures, and Compositions.

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## C.W.S. PLANS FOR CHAIN STORES

AUTHORITY to establish a national chain of co-operative food-store shops, selling goods up to a limit of 5s. is being sought by the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Behind the decision to seek this authority lies an issue which has created considerable discussion in the co-operative movement for 10 years and more.

During this period co-operative societies have watched the growth of several big operating store companies

charged with the task of preparing a workable scheme, and the directors of the C.W.S. recommend that the C.W.S. itself should establish a chain of stores in suitable areas and with the consent of local retail societies.

If the proposal is approved, the C.W.S. will set up a subsidiary organisation, with an initial capital of £1,000,000, to open and develop this new type of co-operative stores in which the major part of the merchandise will be the products manufactured in the 200 factories of the C.W.S.

**BIG ADVANTAGES.** The C.W.S. has three important advantages in its favour in recommending that it should be the body to carry out this venture. It has a considerable amount of capital at its disposal; it has a highly efficient, centralised wholesaling business; and C.W.S. factories can make on their production lines can make up the goods required.

Two alternative proposals for co-operative business have been developed. One is a special organisation should be set up for the purpose, or alternatively, that each retail society should set up its own branch.

But, however, this C.W.S. proposal is the only detailed and practical scheme that has been submitted. It will be discussed by the constituent societies of the C.W.S. on July 15 and 22.

## TORIES SEEK DICTATORSHIP

### A TORY PEER THINKS ALOUD

THERE are many opponents of the Labour Party who would prefer a dictatorship in this country rather than a Labour Government. There are some who would like to see the Labour Party removed altogether from the Parliamentary scene. But there are few who are so indiscreet as to express these desires in public.

A Tory peer, an ex-Cabinet Minister, has, however, committed the indiscretion of thinking aloud on this subject. Lord Bayford, who presided over the annual conference of the Association of Conservative Clubs, held at Caxton Hall, London, on June 10, thus unhardened his mind:—

"There are not times in which to play the game of party politics. I am not sure that it would not help things if the House of Commons were going on holiday for a bit. The Ministry now in power in France has taken powers which really let them run the country on their own without any interference by Parliamentary parties. The whole of the country is falling into line behind them. That is what we want in this country."

Lord Bayford's remark appeared to meet with the approval of his fellow Tory chairman, for the report contained no reference to any opposition to them. We do not know to what extent they are shared in the Tory Party, but there are ominous signs that the noble lord was voicing the privately-held views of people in high places.

### PRIME MINISTER RESENTS CRITICISM.

Even the Prime Minister appears to resent perfectly proper criticism and comment from the Labour benches. There is, for instance, a widespread feeling of uneasiness in the country over the unduly long delay in reaching an agreement with the Soviet Government on the question of the Peace Pact. But when Mr. Dalton stated that feeling and suggested that the delay might be due to the British Government's reluctance to part with the discredited "assessment" policy, the Prime Minister described the suggestion as "offensive."

Their undoubted success has been gained because the counterpart of the existing retailing system is a modern system of mass production. Mass distribution, however, can only be undertaken by a large-scale national organisation.

It is this fact that has prevented the co-operative movement from developing its enterprise in the fixed-price retailing in a big way. For there is no national centralised co-operative retailing organisation with the task of preparing a workable scheme, and the directors of the C.W.S. recommend that the C.W.S. itself should establish a chain of stores in suitable areas and with the consent of local retail societies.

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The Prime Minister and others of his colleagues frequently display annoyance when the Labour Party, in the exercise of its rights and duties as the Opposition, puts searching questions to the Government Front Bench on matters of vital concern to the British people. One after another the Government has by its vigilance exposed the Government's dubious handling of foreign affairs. The latest instance was the amazing revelation that the Government had concealed from Parliament and the country the fact that it had, in effect, agreed to "a considerable quantity" of Italian war material being left in Spain.

Parliament is elected by the people, and every Government must be wise to take this warning to heart and to be on guard against latent threats to its democracy which the indiscreet Tory Peer has disclosed. The Parliamentary system of Government, and Labour is determined that it shall remain so.

## WHO OWNS THE NATION'S WEALTH?

According to Mr. H. Campion ("Public and Private Property in Great Britain")—

One per cent. of the population owns 55 per cent. of the total private property in Britain.

Five per cent. owns 75 to 80 per cent.

Ninety-five per cent. have to share the remaining 20 to 25 per cent. About one-tenth of all the property in the country is public property; that is owned by the State, local authorities, and charities.

## THE BROADCAST RELAYS RAMP

In 1935 the Ulswater Committee on Broadcasting unanimously recommended that all licences to private companies and individuals to relay broadcasts should be ended and that the whole of the system should be carried on by the Post Office and the B.C. as a unified national service.

One member of the committee (the late Lord Selkirk) put in a reservation that the decision should be postponed for three years in order to allow the Post Office to conduct its researches into the system. These researches have taken place since a most marvellous invention by which an ordinary trunk line can be used for the simultaneous transmission of telephone messages and broadcast programmes.

But instead of carrying out the recommendations of the Ulswater Committee, the Government has decided to hand over to private companies the Post Office for the next ten years the greater part of the system of broadcast relays. The Post Office will cater only for those who are on the telephone.

Some of the Party protested vigorously against this ramp when the question was discussed in the House of Commons on June 26. Mr. Lees-Smith, pointing Labour's view, said the public did not realise how much of their property was being given away. At the end of the year the Post Office could have raised a further licence to private companies or taken over the licences without paying anything except the cost of installation. Instead, the Post Office was to be deprived from developing this service outside the telephone system.

The Government's decision meant that a valuable monopoly was being given away. These private companies would skim the cream of the demand and neglect the rest of the country. They would not cater districts with sparse populations. That was one of the reasons why the committee recommended a public service. The committee decided that—

"a system of separate privately-owned exchanges naturally results in the provision of service only to those centres of population where conditions are more favourable for making a profit, whereas the endeavour of a national service would be to meet public needs with as wide a measure of equality as possible."

Mr. Lees-Smith mentioned a relay company that paid a dividend of 125 per cent. last year. On March 29, 1935, the shares were quoted at 17s. 6d. but on March 31, the day after the Government's decision was announced, the shares went up to 10s. Overnight the shareholders had received a free gift of £125,000. That in itself was an argument for the Post Office taking full control of the system.

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# CONGRESS DECLARES FOR PEACE

"Justice and Peace in Our Time"

FACED with the most dangerous international situation since 1928, the recent Co-operative Congress heard the solemn warning of its President, Mr. W. B. Neville: "War, if it should come, would be an irreparable catastrophe to all nations; the thought of it arouses righteous indignation against those who lightly contemplate a resort to it." War, he asserted, was not inevitable, and would only come if we did not act positively in the cause of peace.

In view of this splendid peace petition it was not surprising to find Congress adopting a resolution:—

This Congress views with horror the possibility of humanity being once again plunged into an armed conflict which would destroy the foundations of our civilisation. It therefore calls upon all societies whole-heartedly to support the Movement's Peace Policy, which seeks to establish on a collective and co-operative basis security and the rule of law between nations in place of the present reliance on force and aggression.

Mr. N. S. Beaton, chairman of the S.C.W.S., moved the resolution in a stirring speech, and Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P., chairman of the Co-operative Party, seconding urged a special meeting of the International Co-operative Alliance so that societies throughout the world would be able to unite their influence in the cause of peace.

## CO-OPERATIVE DAY DECLARATION

International Co-operative Day, celebrated on July 2 in the countries throughout the world where co-operation is still enjoying its righteous freedom, is usually marked by magnificent demonstrations and fetes. Co-operators rejoice in the economic benefits which the co-operative system has brought through its equitable and democratic principles. The International Co-operative Alliance issued a resolution which was submitted at co-operative meetings in every land. It called for an extension of the fraternal spirit not only among the people of the same nations, but between the nations themselves. The resolution reads:—



MR. W. B. NEVILLE.

This assembly of co-operators:—  
Recognising the gravity of the menace of another world war—  
which, if let loose, will surely engulf the present civilisation; and in the presence of the failure of Governments—either collectively or individually—to restore understanding and fraternity in international relations, and thus to raise an impenetrable barrier against war—  
Reaffirms the conviction that the co-operative system of economy and its social ideals represent

the future basis of civilisation, and the surest guarantee of peace, and—

Calls upon all co-operative organisations, national and international, to formulate immediately the demands of co-operators as citizens, with all the moral and economic influence they possess, in the defence of freedom, the re-establishment of justice, the full recognition of human rights and the maintenance of peace.

## HIGHEST BIDDER GETS IT

It is a thousand to one chance against a working-man being elected as a Tory M.P. The "safe" seats are the preserve of the rich.

About Clapham, where the sitting Tory Member, Sir John Leigh, is to retire at the next election, the "Sunday Express" says:—

"Lomas is ready to subscribe £500 a year for the seat and pay election expenses amounting to £800. His rival fortified by the £350 a year of Sir John Leigh, has made a bid of £5,000 and election expenses."

Just why working-class people should support these rich seat-grabbers, heaven only knows.

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(Postage 1½d.)

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Situate in the beautiful Derwent Valley  
Routes 44, 47, and 49. Buses From Leopold St.  
(Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday)  
Fares: Single, 1s. Return, 1s. 8d.

### BAKEWELL

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Route 37, via Oliver Bar. Routes 40, via Calver  
Buses from L.M.S. Station and Moorhead  
Fares: Single, 1s. 5d. Return, 2s. 8d.  
From Moorhead.

### BASLOW BUXTON

Within easy walking distance of Chatsworth Park  
ROUTE 37  
Buses from L.M.S. Station and Moorhead

Fares:  
Single, 1s. - Return, 1/3d  
From Moorhead

The Peak District Spa  
Celebrated Thermal Springs  
ROUTE 31  
Buses from L.N.E. and L.M.S. Station and Moorhead

Fares:  
Single, 2/6 - Return, 4/6  
From Moorhead

### CASTLETON

The Peakland village with historic castle and great customs  
ROUTE 12  
Buses from L.M.S. Station and Moorhead

Fares:  
Single, 1/6 - Return, 2/6  
From Moorhead

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Through Rivelin Valley to Crosspool and Sandygate, Ecclesall Road, and Carterknowle Road to Graves Park, passing Gleadless, Elm Tree and Darnall, also Shiregreen and Southery and back to

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Fares  
Adults 1/3 Children 9d.

Take a bus to

### FULWOOD

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BUSES FROM LEOPOLD STREET

FARE 2d.

### GRINDLEFORD

Sunny Lanes and Woodland Shade  
Route 40. Buses from L.M.S. Station & Moorhead  
Single fare from Moorhead, 8d.

### HATHERSAGE

Set amidst beautiful moorland surroundings  
Route 72. Buses from L.M.S. Station & Moorhead  
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Via Fifth Park, Chapeltown, High Green, Ilkley, and Kirkstall

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Fares:  
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### LEEDS

Via Ecksallfield, Hopton, Cusworth, Bursley, and Wakefield.

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Buses from Exchange Street  
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### MANCHESTER

Via Middleton, Stokelybridge, Fleck, Woodhead, and Stalybridge.

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From L.M.S. Station and Exchange Street  
Fares from L.M.S. Station:  
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Often called the Switzerland of England  
Route 54. Buses from Leopold Street  
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For the Burbage and Howndkirk Moorlands  
Route 27. Buses from City (Flat Street)  
(Monday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday only)  
Fare, 4d. Single.

Division Street, Sheffield, 64,  
July, 1939

H. WATSON, M.Inst. T.,  
Secretary



## WITH JUST 6 MONTHS BETWEEN

From seagulls and scorching sands to snowmen, carols, and winter's frosts. . . . Hardly back from your holidays—or maybe you've still to have them—and yet here we are talking of Christmas. . . . Talking of Christmas in July—six months ahead! . . . But then we've got to, for six months soon slip over, as you know, and we want to remind you that our Christmas Club starts in August. On Monday, the 14th, in fact.

We know it's difficult to realise, when everything in the garden looks parched and each day seems hotter than the last, that in only six months' time you'll be sitting down to your Christmas dinner, thankful to be at home, glad of the comfort of a roasting fire, and only hoping that the pipes won't freeze again to-night. . . .

But six months soon slip over and then once more we shall have the festive season here with its round of entertaining, its endless present buying, and its many other calls upon the purse. . . .

But these are things that need not worry you. . . . This is just where our Christmas Club can help you, for by joining now you can have quite a nice little nest-egg to draw by Christmas time. . . . And it's so easy to save this way, too, for there's no fixed sum to pay each week, you simply pay what you like, just when you like, and the coupons you receive can be spent in any of our departments. . . . So why not join now, and make sure that this Christmas is going to be the best and most enjoyable you have ever had.

**THE NEW CLUB STARTS ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14  
MAKE A NOTE OF THE DATE**

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