

PLANNING TO CHANGE THE FACE OF BRITAIN.

Big Response to Consumers' Lead.

IMPRESSIONS OF MEMORABLE "UNITY" CONGRESS.

By ARTHUR PICKUP (President, the Co-operative Congress).



MR. ARTHUR PICKUP,
President, the Co-operative Congress.

BUT I believe that the high purpose and the calm co-operative consciousness which permeated our deliberations will make Rhyl Congress memorable for another and a much more important reason.

It was a "Unity" Congress. It was a Congress which displayed clearly the essential differences between the simple, the cohesive, the prosperity-producing principles animating Rochdale Co-operation and the confused, unsystematic, poverty-provoking thing called competitive Capitalism.

Rhyl Congress was the first of the last decade of Congresses preceding the Centenary of the Co-operative Movement. It was the first of what, I hope, will be a decade of "Unity" Congresses, recording such achievements as will make the Centenary of Co-operation in 1944 a landmark in British history.

What do I mean by Unity? Do I mean that preceding Parliaments of Consumers' Democracy have not been united? A hundred times "No!" Do I mean that the faith of those who have gone before was less great than ours? A thousand times "No!"

I mean that in every sphere of our activities, both national and international, we must have unity of aim and purpose. Co-operators have gained unrivalled experience in the conduct of the business of everyday life, and consequently are in a position to make their contribution to the well-being of the nation.

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

The quality of our Co-operation is now being put to the test. Our own unity alone will determine the speed of our advance toward a solution of the entire social and economic problem.

Indeed, unless we unite to plan our own Movement on a big scale—planning which will change profoundly the

The place name, Rhyl, trips lightly from the tongue. The number 66 is as useful a mnemonic as the notorious 99!

I forecast, with confidence, that the sixty-sixth Annual Co-operative Congress, attended at Rhyl by 1,734 delegates representing 7,000,000 British consumers, will be associated always with splendid hospitality, surroundings of inspiring loveliness, and a feeling of friendship and harmony.

face of Britain itself—Co-operation may be encompassed in the deepening difficulties now besetting our country and civilisation.

That was the vigorous business note, the high patriotic note, I sought to strike in my presidential address. Others must account my success; but this I can say: No Congress president ever received a readier response to his lead from a Congress of Co-operators.

Note the scope of our deliberations. They ranged from questions of amalgamation between local units to the vital problems of national marketing schemes designed to subsidise capitalist producers at the expense of consumers and to raise tariff and quota barriers between the bounty of nature and the needs of mankind.

They traversed the problems faced by every housewife in every home; the problem faced by Co-operative committeemen in every board-room; the problems of our internal political and economic life; the problem of peace and of dictatorship, which threatens both the peace and the prosperity of peoples.

They traversed, too, the problem of so capturing the minds of men, through a Democratic Press, through more and better educational services, and through larger consumers' representation in Parliament, that the achievements of Co-operation will enthuse the masses for the realisation of the Co-operative ideal.

On each one of these issues Congress spoke with the voice of experience.

If I am asked what credentials Co-operators possess that entitle them to lay down national policies, I must make answer, shortly, in these points from my presidential address:—

CONSUMERS' BULWARK.

World production has increased enormously, but because of the low consuming power of the people, abundance has brought disaster instead of blessing. Financial control has extended from industry to politics, it is forcing a policy of trade restriction, of economic nationalism, which is bringing nations to the brink of bankruptcy and threatening the very existence of Democracy itself.

Meantime, despite depression, the Co-operative Movement expands steadily. Its trade increases. It adds to the number of its employees and to the wages they earn. It increases the purchasing capacity of those consumers wise enough to make use of the magnificent services it offers in every field of enterprise.

Could the credentials of Co-operators be sounder?

I regard as of the first importance the consideration given by Congress to the new Marketing Acts propounded by the National Government. Their purpose is to bolster up decaying and inefficient private services at the expense of the consuming public.

The Marketing Act of 1931 gave no powers for the control of quantities; but the 1933 Act definitely places in the hands of producers powers to restrict supplies to the home market. When we remember the effects of quotas and tariffs—the wheat quota, for example, is costing £6,000,000 a year, and in January, while the economic price of wheat stood at 19s. 6d. a quarter, the subsidy amounted to 25s. 6d. a quarter—the aim of this State interference is clear.

It is to create poverty in the midst of plenty, and to force up prices and profits on behalf of one small class in the community.

There is no question here of a square deal for the farmers or of "orderly marketing." Co-operators believe in both. But you do not secure prosperity in the countryside by creating scarcity in the towns. Neither do you aid farmers and land workers by enriching landlords.

What has happened with wheat has happened also with sugar and other commodities. This form of State interference may rapidly take the line of converting all industries and services into a series of close corporations which will sidetrack the development of Co-operative Democracy in business.

POLITICAL FASCISM.

This is political Fascism. It is as dangerous, in its way, as the military Fascism which has wrecked Democracy on the Continent, and which called forth two very moving speeches from Mr. H. J. May (secretary, International Co-operative Alliance) and evoked the indignation of Congress.

I rejoice, too, that Congress displayed determination to fight and defeat the unjust penal tax imposed on Co-opera-



THE RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee
of the Co-operative Congress.

tive funds by the National Government.

Agreement on fixed prices, entry into the field of public contracts—these moves will bring the strength of unity to Co-operation; they will expand Co-operative production; they will widen the area of well-paid Co-operative employment; they will confer the advantages of non-profit-making enterprise on ratepayers wise enough to place local authority contracts with the Movement.

Co-operators are also preparing to launch their attacks in other fields.

I have never known a Congress, either in its own sessions or at the meetings of its kindred bodies, so keenly alive to the public and Co-operative danger represented by the Syndicated Press.

Similar impressions arise from the reception given to the reports and resolutions of the Co-operative Party.

Trade advance! Press development! Political progress! These were the watchwords of this Unity Congress.

Now for a personal word. The Mayor of Rhyl and his gracious lady enabled Congress to open in a happy mood. My First Mate, Sir Fred Hayward (chairman, Central Board of the Co-operative Union), was a constant tower of strength. Chief Engineer Palmer (secretary of the Co-operative Union) played his part nobly. And the delegates—my crew? No captain could have wished for a better. They were cheerful, intelligent, disciplined, and unfailing in their loyalty to the chair. Above all, they were united with the unity that can carry Co-operation to speedy victory! We leave Rhyl with a message, with a confidence and hope in the future, with a deep conviction that Co-operation will yet triumph, bringing joy, happiness, and peace to the peoples of the world.

ANOTHER LABOUR SUCCESS.

UPTON BY-ELECTION RESULT

LABOUR recorded a signal victory in the Upton By-Election. A "National" Government majority of over 5,000 was turned into a Labour majority of nearly 5,500. The "National" vote, which was more than halved, fell by almost 9,000 votes—a clear and unmistakable proof of the deep-seated public dissatisfaction with the present administration. In the six by-elections which have taken place so far this year, the "National" aggregate poll of 132,000 votes in 1931 has been reduced to less than 84,000—a loss of over 48,000 votes, or nearly 37 per cent. The significance of this startling defection is too obvious to need emphasising.

Significant, too, is the utter failure of Mr. Brockway's candidature. To obtain only 784 votes and to forfeit his deposit is a humiliating rebuff. The I.L.P. candidature enjoyed the somewhat contemptuous support of the Communist Party. His campaign consisted largely of a furious attack upon the Labour Party and its candidate. It met with the fate it deserved. As the "Manchester Guardian" noted, the result "is a resonant exposure of the I.L.P.'s pretensions not only to be a rival to the Labour Party, but even to be a thorn in its side."

Mr. Ben Gardner, who was himself a member of the I.L.P. until it broke away from the Labour Party, and his supporters declined to be diverted from their purpose by this wrecking candidature. "Our campaign," he stated, "was fought on the broad issue of Socialism as the only alternative to the muddling, indecisive handling of affairs, both at home and abroad." He stood four-square by Labour's policy of World Peace, Disarmament, and International Co-operation on the one hand and by its policy of planned Socialist reconstruction on the other. His victory is a victory for these policies.

"CO-OPERATORS' DAY."

THE Brightside and Carbrook Society will celebrate "Co-operators' Day" on July 7th on the playing fields, Pipworth-road, Manor Estate. The occasion will also be used for the opening of the Beaumont-road branch of the society. It is expected that the Lord Mayor will be the principal speaker. The "Circle" children will give country dances, and the Tramways Silver Band will play for public dancing. The usual novelty stalls, sports, &c., will be arranged. It is hoped that permission will be obtained to use the Pipworth-road School for the supply of refreshments.

The Sheffield and Ecclesall Society have arranged their celebration on the same day, to be held in Graves Park. Sports and other entertainments will also be featured here.

Refreshments will be on sale in the pavilion at moderate charges.

All co-operators are invited to attend either celebration; admission free.

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PLANNING SHEFFIELD.

THE "Central Square Mile" of Sheffield is to be planned! Moreover, it is to be planned, not by the cheap and shoddy methods of finding out how small house-room a family can possibly live in, surrounding it by the cheapest material, and hoping for the best, but so as to fit in reasonably with the Sheffield of a hundred years hence!

One of the most imaginative and courageous plans ever conceived in the City Council was announced in the minutes of the Estates Committee considered at the May council meeting. It had been adopted unanimously at the committee in the first instance. Despite this, Alderman Jackson asked for it to be deferred, and Alderman Graves (who was present at the committee meeting) supported him. And this after Alderman Jackson had perkily demanded the Labour Council to produce its plan at previous council meetings, on the plea that time was pressing!

CAUGHT NAPPING.

On this matter a vote was taken by the same method that has applied in England since the time of the early Saxons—by show of hands. The Town Clerk and his two assistants did the counting, and they arrived at three different results! We hope the genial Town Clerk is better at law than arithmetic, for his attempts to put matters right quite failed to do so. He may often be wrong, but he is seldom tangled—though this was a fine example! It is a great pity that with so many electrical and mechanical devices to make life smooth and easy we should have such an antiquated, cumbersome, and time-wasting methods still in use in the council chamber. A hundred pounds would instal an automatic recording equipment that would give speed and certainty, and—perhaps best of all—encourage an efficient handling of business by the whole council. "Democracy" is brought into disrepute by its ancient and inefficient methods.

DICTIONARY WANTED!

Councillor Mrs. Moore raised a smile by asking for the meaning of the word "incunabula" on the library minutes. We did not hear what reply she got.

Cost, per Scholar, for																							
Teachers	Adminis- tration & Inspection			Other Expenses			Special Services			Superan- tuation			Total			Add Loan Charges			Gross Total				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Sheffield	6	13	3	0	9	0	2	1	2	5	10	0	6	9	10	14	11	0	7	9	11	12	8
Leeds	7	10	2	0	10	1	1	12	0	1	0	0	9	0	11	7	0	0	14	5	12	1	5
Manchester	8	3	8	0	12	0	2	1	9	1	14	4	0	8	4	13	0	1	0	17	3	13	17
Liverpool	7	3	9	0	9	8	1	16	6	0	18	4	0	7	4	10	15	7	0	16	4	11	12
Bristol	7	6	5	0	7	10	1	14	9	0	19	8	0	7	5	10	16	1	0	14	0	11	10
Birmingham	7	6	6	0	10	9	2	3	1	1	3	1	0	7	6	11	10	11	1	5	0	12	13

from Alderman Hawnt; but obviously the proper place to get the meaning of a word is not in the council chamber at all, but at the Central Library Reference Department, where suitable dictionaries are provided for the purpose. If he didn't tell her that, he missed a chance! She and a few other councillors would find quite a number of words sprinkled over the whole council minutes for which a dictionary is for a strongly recommended. There are, for example, "ease-ment," "poliomyelitis," "delf," and "domiciliary." You can go through the whole public educational system without finding the meaning of these words, but at least you ought then to know better than ask in the council. Education consists partly in knowing how to find out, and consequently ought to indicate the purpose of, and where to find, a dictionary. Which, no doubt, it nowadays does!

OUT-RELIEF.

Last year, when Alderman Blanchard was in power, he estimated that the amount of out-relief which would require to be paid was £579,278. It actually turned out to be £700,305—20 per cent. higher! This under-estimate accounts for "1s. off the rates," for although we paid the money out to needy people, we did not raise it from the ratepayers. It was borrowed, and

must be repaid by getting out of rates either this year or at some future time.

LOOKING AFTER LANDLORDS.

Too few people know of the eternal vigilance that is kept on landlords and property owners by the Highways and Sewerage and the Medical Officer of Health's Department. There is always a string of delinquents referred to in each month's council minutes, who are threatened with proper pains and penalties unless they come up to the scratch. You can hunt the cases up in the minutes, and find what a volume of work this means. Similarly, those who have unjust weights, or untrue scales, or sell inferior milk, find themselves in print. This is all good for public well-being. There is nothing like publicity and the police court to keep people straight!

OVERCOATS.

Why is it that tramway conductors' overcoats are 28s. 6d. each, while inspector's overcoats are 57s. 6d. each? There is something decidedly curious here, unless our inspectors are being decked out in gold braid. If the conductors' overcoats—as they are said to be—highly satisfactory in every way, why pay twice as much for inspectors? According to the explanation given, the former have proved unexpectedly cheap; and we may rely on it that Alderman Bailey will watch matters pretty keenly.

DRY MIXTURE.

Some wag has surely compiled the minutes of the Watch Committee, for we read that "the following applications for licences were granted: Stage Plays, 13; Tramcar Conductors, 11"!

EDUCATION.

So far we have never included any comparison on the Education Committee's activities in these notes, but it is desirable to give the following table of information. The cost per child in all large towns except London, where the average attendance of scholars exceeds 50,000 is shown under separate heads.

Cost, per Scholar, for

The figures are for the year ending March 31st, 1934, and prove that the cost of teachers is lower per scholar in Sheffield than anywhere else. Don't rush to conclusions; it may not be economy; it may mean that we have younger and therefore cheaper teachers on the whole, or it may mean that classes in Sheffield are much larger than in other towns. Loan charges should not properly be included, since those are interest payments from which the child in no way benefits. Taking the real costs of education (the first "total" column) Sheffield is the lowest in the lot. It costs, on the average, £10 14s. 11d. a year to educate a child in Sheffield. Eton and Harrow must be £120 at least! But we largely waste ours by stopping it much too soon. Nobody ever was "educated" at the age of fourteen! The school age needs putting up to sixteen as soon as we possibly can.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF HALLAM WARD.

Labour has launched a nation-wide campaign for the attainment of power. Power will be used as a means to obtain peace and planned economic reorganisation to give security and social well-being to all. **PLAY YOUR PART** by joining the Hallam Ward Labour Party (minimum subscription 1d. per week). Secretary: Mr. F. Mountain, 3, Albion-terrace. Kindly enrol me as a member of the Hallam Ward Labour Party:—

Name.....

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ENGLISH JOURNEY.

Mr. J. B. PRIESTLEY produced a "best-seller" when he wrote "The Good Companions." Speaking for myself, I was rather bored with it. Now he has produced a much-advertised volume at eight-and-sixpence under the title of "English Journey." It, too, will probably be a "best-seller."

There are 418 pages descriptive of sights and thoughts raised in several of our industrial towns; information and ideas that are the common possession of hundreds of thousands of people. There was really no need to write all this; we know it too well already. There is nothing new—nothing indeed that is not thoroughly well known—in his criticisms of the existing state of affairs.

A BEST-SELLER?

Perhaps, however, there are folk living in Surrey, at Bournemouth, Cheltenham, and similar places who have but little knowledge of affairs in the industrial North. They are a comparative few, and we hope they will read the book. Yet Mr. Priestley would do well to turn out more work like his "Wonder Hero," which is far superior to this series of newspaper articles of a rather casual type. There is very much repetition—not to say "prosiness"—that may certainly not prevent this book being a best-seller, but will hardly rescue it from the ranks of the second-rate. Its spirit is excellent, however, and there is a homely Yorkshire "tang" about some of its phrases that will make it appreciated by some readers.

OTHER ENGLISH JOURNEYS.

The idea of the descriptive journey is an old one in our literature: Daniel Defoe, Arthur Young, and William Cobbett all gave us classics of this kind. But standards were different; there were no newspapers of the modern kind, and information was scanty and but slowly transmitted in those days. What Mr. Priestley has to tell us in his "English Journey" has been said

many times over in fifty newspapers. Moreover, he is not very helpful in suggesting remedies, and is decidedly lazy in his ideas about liberty.

ADVERTISING.

Except for the intensive and expensive advertising of this work, it is a fair assumption that it would have passed unnoticed. Of course, there is a certain element of "fashion," or perhaps convention, in reading any new book by a popular author. It is felt that "all the best people do it." That accounted for the short and rather crazy popularity of Marie Corelli's series of novels, for example, and Mr. Priestley will have to mind that his own popularity is not solely the result of newer traits in English life that he strongly condemns: advertisement and showiness. We ought to have better work from him: he admires the old cathedrals for their patient, painstaking creative work and dislikes the showy fittings of a modern cocktail bar. Let him give us patient, painstaking, and creative work—it may not be a "best-seller," but it will be worth his while, and ours. His heart is always in the right place, but his head might be used to better advantage. Thus:—

GOLD AGAIN!

"When the newspapers tell me that there is yet another financial crisis and that gold is being rushed from one country to another and I see photographs of excited city men jostling and scrambling, and of bank porters and sailors carrying boxes of bullion, I always feel that some idiotic game is going on and that it is preposterous that the welfare of millions of real people should depend on the fortunes of this game as it would be if our happiness hung upon the results of the Stock Exchange golfing tournament. This spectacle of sailors carrying gold seems to me to belong to the pantomime of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and not to anything more serious."

Well, we have all had that view for years, Mr. Priestley—even the woolly ones amongst us! B.

SWEET IN THE BEET.

BRITISH INTERESTS AND SUGAR BOWL PLOT.

BY "REYNOLDS'S" SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Since 1925 the world has produced twice as much sugar as people have been able to consume. Successive British Governments have helped to create this glut by subsidising the production of beet sugar.

It is now proposed, as the result of the Sugar Bowl Plot developed by the Government and the sugar interests, to create a closed sugar monopoly, with power to restrict supplies and place a new levy on consumers amounting to £46,000,000 in the next ten years.

Certain Dutch-dominated interests have done well out of the Beet Sugar Subsidy. They control 40 per cent. of the £4,500,000 invested in the industry. On a capital basis, they have obtained £16,000,000 of the £40,000,000 British taxpayers have subscribed to encourage sugar production in competition with our own Crown Colonies!

We have paid £1 per cwt. to Dutch-controlled companies to produce sugar we could, at various times, have bought for 5s. a cwt. from the Empire! Now these Dutch and other "all-British" businesses are promised complete control over an essential foodstuff for ten more years.

They may restrict supplies to keep up prices. There is evidence that they may levy 2s. 9d. per cwt. on the 2,000,000 tons of sugar Britain consumes annually—£4,600,000 a year extra out of granulated sugar, jams, and confectionery.

The leading British firm concerned in the scheme is Tate and Lyle.

Tate and Lyle, a highly reputable firm, were opposed to the Sugar Beet Subsidy ten years ago. They desired a free market. When the subsidy was granted, Tate and Lyle, naturally, added beet growing to sugar refining.

MONOPOLY PLAN.

Under the new marketing scheme they are represented both on the growing and manufacturing (or refining) sides of the proposed board. They hold eleven of the twenty-two seats!

Here is the position of Tate and Lyle as revealed in the latest official returns:—

Share and Loan Capital.....	£6,250,000
Net profits (1930-1933)....	£3,158,207
Depreciation (1930-1933)....	£1,015,000

Total profit and depreciation £4,173,207
Tate and Lyle, too, apart from related directorships, have over £600,000 invested in four sugar beet factories with a total capitalisation of £1,026,433.

These companies are the United Sugar Company Ltd. (private); the Shropshire Beet Sugar Company Ltd.; the Central Sugar Company Ltd.; and the Yorkshire Sugar Company Ltd.

In the four years, 1930-1933, the Shropshire Company's gross profits on a capital £354,559 have been £168,155—not too good! But the Central and the Yorkshire Companies tell a brighter story:—

Joint Capital.....	£371,874
Joint net profits (1930-1933)....	£266,221
Joint depreciation (1930-1933)....	£203,564

£469,785
Tate and Lyle, it may be estimated, dominate 23 per cent. of the capital invested in sugar beet. On that basis, their share of the £40,000,000 Sugar Beet Subsidy may be placed as high as £9,000,000! £9,000,000 of public money paid to an efficient and reasonably prosperous firm of refiners!

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A Summer Frocks, in Spun Jap Silk that will wash and wear well. The bodice has three tucks down the centre back, and the inverted pleats at each side give the necessary freedom for sports wear. Price 18/6

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DICTATORSHIP BY EMPLOYERS.

VICTIMISING CO-OPERATORS.

THE attempts on the part of private traders to penalise the co-operative movement sometimes go to deplorable lengths. A case has just come to the notice of the Co-operative Union in which a daughter was dismissed from her post for no other reason than that her mother was a member of the local co-operative society. The intimation was received by the mother from a firm of tea merchants in Ireland, as follows:

Dear Mrs.—I am sorry to have to bother you, but I am under an obligation to my society to employ no person whose parents deal in the "Co-op." Please say can you not agree to stop the "Co-op."

Sincerely yours,

Some time later the daughter received from the same firm the following:—

Miss —We are sorry we must give you notice to terminate your services with us as from Saturday, May 5th.

The matter has been remitted to the Co-operative Union to see what action, if any, can be taken to prevent such victimisation.

DEALERS WHO TRY TO DICTATE.

Dictatorship as to how an employee should spend his or her earnings is not the only dictatorship which co-operators have to face. There are some dealers who have the impertinence to try to dictate to co-operative societies as to whether or no they shall pay dividend on certain goods.

A Welsh society, for example, received from a Manchester firm the following letter:—

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your inquiry for patterns of "Sparva," for which we thank you, but wish to say that before we can supply you with this we shall have to request you to sign the enclosed form.

Yours truly,

The enclosed form was for an undertaking not to pay dividend upon the sales of this commodity. The co-operative society retorted by a refusal to accept such dictation.

PROPER ANSWER.

The co-operative society's answer to the above letter was:—

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find agreement unsigned. I am instructed to inform you that my committee will not allow you nor anyone else to dictate as to what particular sales dividend is to be paid. As long as you are paid for your goods you should be satisfied. We are seriously considering closing the account.

Yours truly,

Co-operative Society.

This letter evoked an excuse from the dealers in the following terms:—

Dear Sir,—You will believe me when I tell you that it was only through sheer pressure put upon us by the private traders of this country that compelled us to ask our friends in the co-operative world not to give dividend on "Sparva."

We shall be sorry to cease the business relations with your good selves which have now been spread over many years, and hope that we still have some lines which you have run for years which may continue to be of interest to you.

Yours faithfully,

Managing Director.

The obvious way to put an end to such dictation is for individual co-operators always to prefer co-operative productions, made in their own factories for their own use, and not for the private profit of dealers and profit-seeking firms.

THE TRAFFIC IN DEATH.

ARMAMENT FIRMS KEEPING A WAR GOING.

"The armies engaged are using up-to-date material—aeroplanes, armoured cars, flame projectors, quick-firing guns, machine guns, and automatic rifles.

The arms and material of every kind are not manufactured locally, but are supplied to the belligerents by American and European countries.

These are extracts from the report of the Commission sent by the Council of the League of Nations to the scene of the hostilities in the Gran Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay. The report shows that the continuance of this "singularly pitiless and horrible" war is made possible only by the supplies of armaments sent to the two countries by the traffickers in death. As the "Manchester Guardian" pointed out on May 14th, although both these two countries are members of the League of Nations, other League States have been supplying them with weapons to prosecute a war which is in outrageous defiance of the Covenant of the League.

Great concerns in this country whose names are known to all have sold arms to both sides throughout with the permission of our Government.

During only a few months of 1932 we shipped six tanks, ninety-nine machine guns, and two million rounds of ammunition to Bolivia, and sixteen million cartridges to her enemy.

Never was there a more overwhelming indictment of the private manufacture of armaments. The present Government's attitude towards the control of armaments is not one of which the nation can be proud. But it is to be hoped that this report will have the effect of compelling the British and other Governments to take action that will end this grave scandal.

EDUCATION AND STARVATION.

THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD.

A NEWCASTLE INQUIRY.

CONFIRMATION of the view that the physical unfitness of many elementary school children is the result of unhealthy conditions during early childhood comes from an account of an investigation made recently in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and published in the "Lancet."

Taking two groups of children between the ages of one and five, one drawn from the poorest class and the other from the professional or well-to-do commercial class, it was found that 50 per cent of the former were below the standard height and 55 per cent below the standard weight, whilst of the latter only 5 per cent were of less than normal height and 13 per cent below normal weight.

There were no signs of anaemia among the well-to-do children, but only 20 per cent of the poorer children passed over the "satisfactory" mark. As far as disease was concerned, only five of the well-to-do children had suffered from acute or chronic chest trouble as compared with forty-nine of the poorer children.

Of the 125 poor children selected, 113 came from families whose breadwinner was unemployed.

The moral to be drawn from conditions in this area, typical of many, is twofold. First, the two shillings allowance for the children of the unemployed is criminally inadequate; secondly, the appalling shortage of open-air infant schools should be remedied without delay, as the Labour Party has long urged. Medical authorities all over the country have noted the poor physical condition of thousands of children entering the elementary schools. Investigations have shown that the leeway lost during the pre-school years is very rarely made up later, even when the child is put upon a healthy diet.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES.

ATTERCLIFFE.

A MEETING of the Attercliffe Divisional Council was held in the Tinsley guild-room, Bawtry-road, on May 29th, when, in addition to the ordinary business, the future organisation of the Co-operative Party in the Attercliffe Division was discussed.

BRIGHTSIDE.

Mrs. F. Ward (the popular secretary, Brightside Division) has recovered from her recent illness, and will be able to continue her splendid organising work in that area. Quite a number of the members are taking part in the Co-operative Party's fifth annual excursion to the Cornish Riviera.

BURNGREAVE.

The Burngreave Women's Section meetings are held on Wednesday evenings in the Burngreave Vestry Hall. Secretary: Mrs. E. Yelland.

HILLSBOROUGH.

The Hillsborough Party have continued their Thursday meetings and visits during May. On the 24th an interesting survey of the electric supply plant at Blackburn Meadows was made, when the management arranged for a conducted tour, forty members attending. On the 27th, Mr. Dungworth (manager, Brightside and Carbrook dairy department) conducted a party of the Hillsborough members through the dairy and bottling plant, explaining the various processes of pasteurisation through which milk is passed in order to guarantee absolute purity in supply.

On Whit-Tuesday the party held a field-day at Wymingbrook; a cricket match and rounders concluded the proceedings in the evening. The secretary and assistant-secretary respectively captained teams ranging in age from twelve to fifty.

The Women's Section meetings have been held on Monday afternoons in the Co-operative Institute. May 7th, a well-attended social was held, and on the 14th Councillor J. Gill gave an interesting résumé of City Council work. Meetings are to be continued during June, and will open with a social on the 4th.

NEEPSSEND.

Well-attended meetings have been held in the Neepsend area. On May 2nd an interesting discussion took place on the organisation of the ward; and on the 9th Councillor (Mrs.) Speight gave the monthly City Council report, dealing particularly with a comparison of flats versus houses, and with special regard to the sites that are being cleared of slums at the present time. A further meeting was held on May 30th, when the matter of affiliating to the South Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Federation of the Co-operative Party was considered. Alderman J. Hawnt will give the next City Council report on Wednesday, June 13th, in the Neepsend Co-operative Institute.

A social in connection with the "Sheffield Co-operator" was held on May 8th in the St. Michael's Institute, when the "Four Chords" concert party gave a very delightful entertainment, followed by a dance and games. The three ward representatives (Councillors Longden, Stokes, and Speight) were present. Mr. A. Ballard (party organiser) gave an address on "The Need of a Democratically-controlled Press."

The Women's Section have affiliated to the new federation, and have held good meetings during May; 7th, a social; 14th, Mr. J. W. Holland was the speaker; and on the 28th, Mr. Fisher spoke on "Great Events in Sheffield History." The meetings will be continued during June. On the 4th, a jumble sale will take place; 11th, Miss L. Harford (secretary, Sheffield Council of Social Service) will be the speaker; 18th, Councillor (Mrs.) Cumming; and on the 25th, Councillor (Mrs.) Speight.

SOUTHEY AND NORWOOD.

The Southey and Norwood Section weekly meetings concluded on May 9th with an interesting report from Councillor J. A. Longden. Meetings are now to be held monthly during the summer,

and the next is on June 13th, when Councillor Stokes will give the City Council report. Arrangements are to be made for a series of visits to be paid to places of interest in Sheffield and district, and all members are especially invited to attend the meeting, when details of these will be announced.

There will also be a flower show on June 13th, and as this is the first experiment, members are asked especially to rally round.

We regret to report the loss of the services of Mr. Cunningham—for many years "Captain" of the Norwood area—who has now left the district. The best wishes of the party are extended to him and his family in their new home. We are sure that the Norwood loss will prove a gain to some other section of the Co-operative Party.

The Women's Section meetings are held every Wednesday afternoon in the Institute, Southey-avenue, to which old and new members are given a special invitation. Programme for June: 6th, Mr. Hull will speak on trade union matters; 13th, Mr. J. W. Holland (director, Brightside and Carbrook Society) will be the speaker; 20th, a social; and 27th, a business meeting. Secretary, Mrs. A. Allen, 163, Everingham-road.

HILLSBOROUGH DIVISIONAL LABOUR PARTY.

THE Hillsborough Divisional Labour Party are concentrating upon an extensive open-air campaign during the summer months. The social side of the organisation is also to function much more intensively than heretofore. On June 14th a flannel dance will be held in the Hillsborough Co-operative Institute, Middlewood-road. The Owlerton Ward Committee have thrown the Labour Hall open every night to subscribers for a social and recreation room. One penny per week subscription entitles persons to full membership so long as they accept the Constitution.

The Walkley Ward held its monthly meeting on May 3rd to receive City Council report from Mrs. H. Mitchell. A candidate for the ward is to be selected shortly, and possibly announced in the next issue of the "Sheffield Co-operator."

Councillor (Mrs.) Mitchell's "At Home," held at the Ebenezer Methodist Schoolroom, Greenhow-street, on May 29th, was attended by over 400 women, in addition to the men. Councillor Stokes arranged the entertainment; light refreshments were provided. Councillor (Mrs.) Mitchell will address the Women's Section at 2-30 p.m. in the Walkley Labour Hall, Sherde-road, on June 12th.



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MR. A. V. ALEXANDER HITS OUT AT PARTY DEMONSTRATION.

RIISING VOTE FOR CO-OPERATIVE POLITICS.

A huge crowd packed the Pavilion at Rhyll for one of the most popular events in connection with Congress, the public demonstration of the Co-operative Party. Not only was every seat filled; large numbers stood at the rear of the hall to hear the co-operative political viewpoint expressed by a team of able speakers.

Mr. Alfred Barnes (chairman, Co-operative Party) presided, supported by Mr. S. F. Perry, J.P. (secretary), the Right Hon. A. V. Alexander (secretary, Joint Parliamentary Committee), Mr. W. Leonard, M.P., and Mrs. Pavitt (president, Women's Co-operative Guild).

Mr. Barnes opened with an inspiring recital of the headway made by the Co-operative Party in the last twelve months. Their affiliated membership had grown from 3,670,650 to 4,083,000. "That increase is our reply politically to Chamberlain and Beaverbrook and others for their attack on the co-operative movement," he declared amidst applause. Since the report was published they had received further accessions of strength, bringing them close to the four-and-a-quarter-million mark.

Their problem now was to turn that vast affiliated membership into a voting power at local and national elections.

THE "NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT.

Mr. W. Leonard devoted his address to two themes, the record of the "National" Government and the relationships between economics and politics. Under the first heading he stigmatised as hypocrisy the claim of the Government to have "restored" the cuts in unemployment benefit.

The cuts had been restored by the people in insured employment. All the Government had done was to restore the rates on the transitional side—a sum of £3,600,000 a year, compared with an original imposition of £21,000,000 per year. No man could calculate what that £21,000,000 meant in terms of manhood and womanhood. Empty pockets were pleaded when the unemployed asked for consideration, but when vested interests became alarmed at conditions in Europe, and wanted a powerful air force, there was money forthcoming in plenty.

"The powers that be," declared Mr. Leonard, "are watching the tremendous advance that has been made by a working-class institution like the co-operative movement."

"They will stand any amount of you telling them what they should do, but the one thing they won't stand is you starting to do things for yourselves."

"Capitalism to-day is in default, financially and morally. Co-operation has paid its debts, has realised the expectations of its pioneers, is prepared to go on—if it is allowed the opportunity to do so. You will not be allowed to do so unless you protect yourselves, and the place to protect yourselves is where the attack is made—and that is Parliament."

"OUR OWN POLITICAL PRODUCTION."

Mr. Alexander was introduced by the chairman as "our own political production—a statesman superior to anything capitalism produces." The former First Lord of the Admiralty announced that he had some pertinent

pronouncements to make. The Co-operative Party had arrived at one of the decisive stages in its progress. Recent events had focussed a considerable amount of limelight on the movement, and the unjust imposition of additional income tax had aroused a revulsion of feeling in the movement which had resulted in a definite resolve that those who invoked political action against the legitimate development of free co-operation could only be answered effectively by political action in return.

INCREASED POLITICAL STRENGTH.

The result had been a greatly encouraging accession of strength to the Co-operative Party. The result of the London County Council elections was staggering, but mostly staggering to the Press Lords. These events had been noted from the left and the right, and their reactions were plain. It was clear that from the standpoint of the right the Co-operative Party was now regarded, as never before, as one of the most important factors in the future of British politics. The Press of the right were endeavouring to drive a wedge into the ranks of the Labour Party to create a split on the issue of co-operative political advance. It was the old game of—"divide and conquer."

The situation was not improved by imperious utterances from the extreme left such as the Socialist League pamphlet recently penned by Mr. W. Mellor, whose patronising references to the great work of co-operation were not admired.

His hint of Socialist compulsion of the co-operative movement in the future was not only hailed with glee by anti-co-operators, but strongly resented by the co-operative movement, the real leaders of Labour and the great rank and file of Labour, who were co-operators supporting their own societies.

CORPORATE ORGANISATION.

At home as well as at abroad, capitalism in a last endeavour to save a dying system of profiteering exploitation was turning to the corporate method of organising production, distribution, and finance. They had openly invoked the dictatorship idea, and Mr. Walter Elliot (Minister of Agriculture) had claimed on the wireless that in this country we had gone further in many directions than the Fascist organisations.

Everybody to-day was talking about this being the day of youth, but if youth wanted to save itself from disaster, it had got to be taught not to be won by the last thing that pleased the eye as the first policy promoted in despair. In the long run, youth had got to build for the future on the eternal verities of the rights of man.

The actual experience in ninety years of co-operative democracy, if taken hold of and applied to the life of society to-day, might be the salvation of the world, not only from international bloodshed, but fratricidal strife and horror. (Applause.)

WOMEN'S LEADER SPEAKS OUT.

Mrs. Pavitt (president, Women's Co-operative Guild) had a rousing reception when she declared that she, representing the guild, was not the least important of the night's speakers, and her "home truths" were greeted by laughter and vociferous applause.

Touring the Women's Guilds, Mrs. Pavitt said she had found a state of affairs that did not please her at all—guilds where politics were barred. The women said: "If we have politics our society will not give us a grant."

Women had not had political education like their brothers, and had only recently had responsibility. Sometimes it still seemed as if women did not have enough responsibility. They should be sitting side by side with the men in the House of Commons. "We have had to live the suffering caused by political action," said Mrs. Pavitt. "So when a woman tells me she has no time for politics, I wonder where her senses are."

Mrs. Pavitt declared she was less afraid of the enemies outside the movement than of the "Judases" within it—the people who, having a little authority, suffered from the "poison of power," and used the co-operative movement for their own aggrandisement.

The co-operative movement was a principle, and a new way of life, and it should be at the bottom of everything they did.

The speeches were interspersed with well-received items by the C.W.S. Male Voice Choir, the Chilworth Quartette, and Miss Doris Cowan (contralto).

CO-OPERATIVE MAY QUEEN.

On May 30th the Hillsborough Co-operative "Circleites" proved themselves quite equal to an excellent programme in their annual celebration. The May Queen for 1934 was crowned with happy musical accompaniment; solos, quartettes, and recitations by the children were delightfully rendered, and a co-operative play, "The Garden of the Earth," taught the lesson of co-operation in a charming way. Mr. A. Ballard (president, Brightside and Carbrook education committee) was in the chair, and paid a tribute to the work of the "Circle" in inculcating the principles of co-operation in the child mind.

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PARLIAMENT THROWS OVER THE UNEMPLOYED.

LABOUR'S INDICTMENT OF THE NEW BILL.

By 421 votes to 67, the House of Commons has given a third reading to the Unemployment Bill, and in so doing has thrown the unemployed over to two non-elected bodies over whom Parliament will have practically no effective control.

The Labour Party has put up a great fight against the Bill in all its stages, but in the present Parliament the overwhelming weight of numbers crushes every Labour argument, and no substantial concessions have been gained. The Bill remains fundamentally reactionary, in spite of the Minister's claim that it is a "great piece of constructive social legislation."

Labour's indictment of the Bill has not been answered. That indictment, as set out in the motion for the rejection of the Bill, makes five main charges:—

The Bill removes from Parliament its direct responsibility towards those who are denied employment as a result of the present industrial system.

It fails to recognise the dis-

quieting evidence of malnutrition and to provide adequate maintenance for the unemployed and their dependants.

It confirms and perpetuates a vicious Means Test originally imposed as a temporary expedient.

It throws upon a section the burden of a debt which should be borne by the whole community.

By exacting a contribution from local authorities in aid of a national service, the Bill inflicts hardship upon areas where, through national neglect, industry has been allowed to decay.

BACK TO THE POOR-LAW PRINCIPLE.

In his final word during the third reading debate, Major Attlee stressed the greatest injustice of the Bill. "In our view," he said, "this Bill marks a definite step backwards in social policy as regards the unemployed; it is a step back towards the underlying principle of the Poor-Law." There is no doubt about the truth of that statement. The unemployed are to be divided into two sections, and by that division a majority of the unemployed will be treated as inferior citizens depending on the Poor-Law principle for support. And if, as is only too probable, they have to endure hardships and injustices under the new system, they will no longer have the assistance of their Parliamentary representatives in raising the matter on the floor of the House of Commons.

The Minister of Labour professes to be satisfied that the Unemployment Assistance Board and the Statutory Committee will work the scheme sympathetically, and that anomalies and injustices will be removed. But the experiences of those districts in which Commissioners have been operating the Means Test do not justify that optimistic view. Nor does the action of the Government in saddling the Unemployment Fund with a debt of £5,000,000 a year for the next thirty-seven years—in spite of protests from many of its own supporters—encourage the hope that benefits will be increased and contributions reduced.

The "National" Government has betrayed the unemployed shamelessly, and the by-elections in every industrial constituency show that the electors realise that fact. This Bill flouts public opinion and outrages the elementary principles of justice and humanity.

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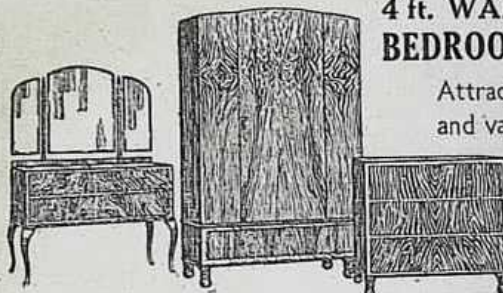
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A VERY LONG WAY ROUND.



An amusing "snap" of the "White Horse Inn" favourites, Miss Nita Croft and Mr. Syd Walker, who recently appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, Sheffield. They seem astounded at Mr. Walker's Girth.

A GREAT PLAY.

"Love on the Dole," a play based on a novel written by a co-operator, Mr. Walter Greenwood, has made a tremendous "hit" in Manchester, where it has been produced for the first time. The play epitomises all the hardships and anguish of unemployment. In three short acts the meaning of the savage Means Test, which affects millions of our fellow-citizens, is vividly portrayed.

Dramatic in every phase, this play about Salford slum life is stimulating rather than depressing. It has its moments of merriment as well as its pathetic passages. Nor is it a mere piece of flagrant propaganda. It is highly artistic, and perfectly balanced throughout. A poignant episode of a long tedious war, in which heroes are not awarded blue ribbons or bronze medals, but only insults, contempt, and degradation. "Love on the Dole" will touch the hearts of the people when it visits London and the provinces.

— "Co-operative Review."

BOOKED UP!

The fifth annual excursion of the Sheffield Co-operative Party, which is to take place on June 23rd to the "Cornish" Riviera, is now fully booked up; there are no more seats available.

MEANS TEST IS BITTERLY RESENTED.

TORY ADMISSIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"It has caused a great deal of bitterness in the hearts of many people. In the overcrowded districts of Dundee families have had to live together in a very small house, although wanting separate houses of their own, and because they have come together like that, one family having taken in the others who were living under terrible conditions, they suffer by having their means assessed as one family."

This indictment of the Means Test was uttered in the House of Commons on May 8th (when the Labour Party was making a last attempt to remove the Test from the Unemployment Bill) by Miss Horsburgh, the Tory M.P. for Dundee.

Other Tory M.P.s endorsed the indictment. Mr. Loftus (Lowestoft) said he agreed that the Means Test had caused bitterness, and added that he had felt it in the recent by-election in his constituency.

Sir William Brass (Clitheroe) declared that "the administration of

the Means Test is such that the people do not consider that they are having a square deal."

Mr. Macmillan (Stockton-on-Tees) told the House that in cases brought to his notice the Means Test "has operated in some instances to destroy rather than unite the family."

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

But none of these Tories voted against the Means Test. Miss Horsburgh and Mr. Macmillan voted for its retention. Mr. Loftus and Sir William Brass abstained from voting; and the Labour amendment to delete the Test was defeated by 228 votes to 63.

Labour M.P.s gave some appalling instances of the misery and hardship inflicted on the unemployed by the Test. Here is a case quoted by Mr. Tom Smith (Normanton) of a single man in his constituency:—

He was fifty-three years of age, and a thrifty type of man who took a keen interest in friendly society work. He lodged with an old-age pensioner, but because the pensioner had 10s. a week coming in, the man's allowance was reduced from 15s. 3d. to 10s. Rather than live on part of the income of the old-age pensioner the man committed suicide.

Mr. Rhys Davies, who moved the Labour amendment, said there was strong resentment not only among the unemployed, but also among the great mass of workers who feared that they, too, may be unemployed some day and have to suffer the indignities and injustices of the Means Test.

THE SAME OLD "ASSURANCES."

In his reply, the Minister of Labour claimed that the new Bill would remove the present anomalies by ensuring "uniformity of treatment." But Mr. Jack Lawson pointed out that on November 26th, 1931, when the Means Test was going through Parliament, the Minister told the House that the fears about the administration of the Test were "unfounded," and that he (the Minister) believed the scheme would "be worked fairly and not harshly by those entrusted with its administration."

"And now," said Mr. Lawson, "the Minister has repeated almost word for word what he said then. But the House must realise that it is now laying down permanently a scheme which has failed disastrously. . . . You are making permanent a principle which you have no right to apply to decent working men, and which would not be supported in the country generally."

WOMEN'S NOTES.

By GRACE COLMAN
(Prospective Parliamentary Labour Candidate for Hallam.)

In the "Sunday Observer" the other day I read the following hymn of praise to the Government, by J. L. Garvin, the editor: "Under its auspices we have emerged from the slump. Its performances shine against the dismal years of that dark background. Liberty has been maintained and ordered democracy vindicated, while better times have returned and further prosperity is sure." This sounds lovely, but on my recent visits to Sheffield I have not noticed that "better times have returned," at least not to many workers. Men and women put a brave face on things, but one after another they tell one of long unemployment, of dismissals after a lifetime of service, perhaps to the same firm, with nothing to look to but the Poor-Law, of being told that they are "too old at forty," of worries about the children's future, of ill-health, obviously due to underfeeding and anxiety. Then, two or three weeks ago, I spent an afternoon at two of the city's hospitals—a very happy afternoon in that I saw there living examples of 'Socialism in the care of old people, children, mothers and their babies; but one which was unhappy, too, because so many of those in hospital are suffering from illnesses which could be prevented if they lived and worked under proper conditions. Unhealthy industries, unhealthy houses, poor food, over-work, all the evils of modern industrialism ravage bodies and minds, which the hospitals then have to try to repair. In all this there seems to me no cause for rejoicing.

PROSPERITY AT THE TOP.

But in London I suppose we are better off, because we are in the middle of "the season"! We are told that "The season this year will be a very good one, and hostesses will no longer feel themselves in the fashion when they economise." This is, no doubt, very interesting to housewives who have to economise, whether it is in the fashion or not; but in the same paper we read an account of "life on 31d. a day," the report of a broadcast address by an unemployed man who has to keep his wife and two children on 27s. 3d. a week, which leaves them 8s. a week for food, after rent and other necessary expenditure has been met.

Whether "the season" is "remarkable" or not does not matter a straw. What does matter is that because the West End of London looks prosperous, because there is a Budget surplus, because trade is a little better, we should be told that "we have emerged from the slump"; and that those who are supposed to be leaders of public opinion should make such statements while the unemployment figures are well over two millions, and while millions of those at work are living at a bare subsistence level. And dangerous as is this complacency over the sufferings of other people, even more dangerous is the dull acceptance of things as they are by those who suffer under them.

THE DANGER OF FASCISM.

On the other hand, there is the danger that Fascism may attract the rebellious. We may laugh at the stage armies of the Blackshirts, but in the Government's policy we can already see the beginnings of Fascism: in Mr. Elliot's agricultural schemes, as Mr. Alexander pointed out in last month's *Co-operator*; in the Sedition Bill; in the changes in the police force. Fascism is generally

welcomed by the capitalist class; the tragedy is that its promises to cure unemployment and raise wages may attract workers who, feeling themselves the victims of forces over which they have no control, think that a "benevolent dictatorship" will give them security. How false these promises are is shown by the experience of Italy, where, during twelve years of Mussolini's rule, taxation has increased 50 per cent., wages have fallen in many cases to half what they were, and more significant still, the death-rate amongst babies is nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was. The same kind of thing is happening under Hitler in Germany; and in Austria, where the Fascists have already reduced wages and cut down the taxation of the rich, and are destroying the magnificent work of the Socialists for the workers of Vienna.

The moral of all this is surely that we have a double duty, as co-operators, to rouse people from apathetic acceptance of things as they are; and to show them that the way out is through the Co-operative Commonwealth, and not the Fascist State.

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY.

A MANIFESTO.

"SINCE men inhabited the earth the great majority have been unable to live at above bare subsistence level. Owing to scientific developments and mechanical invention, we are nearing the time when the sum of production, if properly distributed, could yield sufficient to ease the conditions of life of vast multitudes.

"In civilised communities 30,000,000 men and women have been unemployed, yet we see the products of the earth, on which we depend for existence, deliberately destroyed and production limited by the action of Governments."

These are not extracts from a Socialist Manifesto, they are the words of a manifesto issued on May 1st, 1934, by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and several of its presidents.

BUT FREE TRADE IS NOT ENOUGH.

While we agree with the diagnosis, the remedy proposed in the manifesto falls short of the essentials to a cure. It is merely "the freer exchange of goods and services." What the signatories to the manifesto appear to overlook is that under-consumption, unemployment, and acute poverty existed in Great Britain under Free Trade, and that the development of economic nationalism has merely accentuated a problem which already existed.

The Labour Party is opposed to all restrictions to world trade, and its policy is to substitute international co-operation for the insane economic nationalism which has swept over the world in recent years. But side by side with that policy there must be a constructive planning of the nation's industries and services, based on public ownership and control, which will ensure the proper distribution of the sum of production. That is what Socialism stands for, and it is the only method of ending the tragic paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty.

The annual report of the director of the International Labour Office (Mr. H. Butler), which will be presented to the international conference in June, also condemned economic nationalism, and concludes with a plea for a "rational organisation of the world's economic life."

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STARS AND RADIO.



During their recent visit to Nottingham, Miss Nita Croft and Mr. Syd Walker, the "stars" in "White Horse Inn," visited the Nottingham Co-operative Society's central premises. Miss Croft is here seen demonstrating a Co-operative "Defiant" wireless set.

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—of course you do!

**Thousands of free gifts
:: to be distributed ::**

Displayed in the windows and
the following departments:

DRAPERY TAILORING
BOOT AND SHOE
OUTFITTING DRUGS
FURNISHING

will be numerous articles each
bearing a SHARE NUMBER.

be purchased. Inspect them carefully, and if
YOUR share number agrees with that
given on the article it is yours for you
to claim on producing your share book.

YOU MAY BE A PARTICIPATOR!



* FOUR WEEKS
OF PROFITABLE
SHOPPING—
extra values in
every department

**BRIGHTSIDE
& CARBROOK**
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Then why not come along every
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND
FRIDAY during the

**CITY STORES
GREAT
HOLIDAY
SHOPPING
FESTIVAL?**

FRIDAY
JUNE 1

to

FRIDAY
JUNE 29

Dividend
last
Half-year
1/7
in the £

* Much better to come
* inside and "look
* out" than to stand
outside and look in.
—Walk round the
departments any
**Tuesday,
Wednesday,
or Friday.**

**IT MAY BE YOUR
LUCKY DAY!**

The gifts vary in value
from

2/- to 30/-