





SETTLE and DISTRICT
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

*A Committee Meeting will be held at
Mr. Charlesworth's Office, Settle, on Wednesday next,
7th October, 1914, at 5 p.m.*

Your attendance is requested.

MARY HYSLOP,

Secretary.



A Problem and a Proverb the Kaiser overlooked.

YON KLUCK was a German Fowl who strutted into France,
With comb erect and spur on heel, it was a boastful prance ;
But ere he got to Paris he had some work to do :
He met a Belgian Strain of Bird who said " you can't go through."
" How's that ? " he klucked, " I'll have you know ' Kaiser ' sends
me there,
To circumvent his orders—well—I don't know how you dare.
This little country may be yours—now come, don't make a fuss,
Just stand aside and let me pass, then you'll be one of us.
You'll be part of Germany, we'll make you very fly,
And if you're only docile we'll teach you how to lie.
Teach you every dirty trick its possible to know,
Then you'll be known as Germhun wherever you may go.
That little ' scrap of paper ' we signed some years ago
Was only part of our great plan, as we shall quickly show.
We bluffed them all along, you know, filled their land with spies,
And now we're off to take the toll and blow them to the skies.
Britain, my friend, has too much power—' Mistress of the Sea '—
Wher'ere she hoists the Union Jack—that land's considered free.
Now that don't suit the Kaiser—my orders are to go
And conquer France, by way of start, then England overthrow."
" Stop! Stop! " said the Belgian Bird, " you're flying very high—
' Our Word's our Bond,' we stick to that—your armies we defy.
Tho' our loved ones you may slay and bend us to your will,
Our Honour is still untarnished, for that you cannot kill.
Go back and tell the Kaiser he cannot have his way,
The Allied Forces are with us—that we shall win ' The Day.'
Tho' I think he knows already he is overmatched,
Tell him—' Never to count his chicks until he knows they're
hatched.' "

SETTLE.

E. H.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Local Belgian Relief Fund.

A Patriotic Concert was given on Saturday evening in the Mechanics' Institution, the proceeds from which, amounting to upwards of £5, were for the Belgian relief funds. All necessary arrangements were made by Messrs. Richard Bentham, Wm. Throup, and C. Moore. Union Jacks, Belgian, French and Russian tricolours and a Japanese flag appropriately decorated the platform. Skipton Clarendon Prize Quartette, comprising the Misses A. Broadbent and M. Smith, and Messrs. A. S. Hudson and J. W. Overend, contributed the major part of the programme, and sustained their good reputation in a highly satisfactory way. An interesting feature was the singing of "Tipperary" by Jeanne Lauwers, a six-years' old little refugee from Antwerp. She also gave a verse of "God Save the King." Mr. W. Fieldhouse, humorist, gave delight by his efforts. Mr. Herbert Wilson acted as accompanist. A party of eight Belgian women and children refugees were at the concert, under the care of Mrs. Charlesworth and Mrs. Stockil, of Settle. During the interval a description of how they were ill-treated by the Germans, and how they escaped from the vicinity of Louvain and Ostend, was read by the Rev. R. Shipman. After the concert the visitors were entertained to supper in the Library by several ladies, who were very active in showing kindness to the unfortunate refugees. A number of small flags, which had been used for decorating, were given to the Belgian children, who seemed greatly pleased with them.

Long Preston

Dec. 1914

BELGIAN REFUGEES—Two families of Belgian refugees, who came to Settle in October last, and lived in a house in Kirkgate, Settle, were on Tuesday night last given a very hearty send-off on their return to Belgium. These families came from near Louvain, and suffered many hardships during the early part of the war through the German invasion. There was quite a crowd on Settle Station when the train arrived. The Belgian children seemed loth to leave the district, they having made many friends with the children of the National School, which they attended. The train steamed out of the station amidst the good wishes of those present.

THANKS FOR BELGIAN SOLDIERS' SOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRAVEN HERALD.

Sir,—I think your readers may like to know that as a result of the appeal which you kindly inserted in your paper I have, with the assistance of friends, been able to send to the Queen of the Belgians for Belgian soldiers at the front: 300 pairs of socks, 152 mittens, 20 body belts, 9 helmets, 20 mufflers. I should like to thank those of your readers who have so willingly helped me.

Yours faithfully,

HOPE CHARLESWORTH.



BARNOLDSWICK DESERTERS!

Letters from Dissatisfied Men.

To judge from recent happenings, all does not appear to be "honey, and cream, and roses" with the men who have joined Lord Kitchener's Army. Nor was it anticipated that such would be the case when they joined. An incident has taken place during the past few days, however, which illustrates a dissatisfaction with conditions in general on the part of a number of new recruits, and which, but for the leniency of the officers, might have brought serious consequences in its train. Unfortunately a number of Barnoldswick young men were concerned in the affair. It seems that "fed up" with soldiering, a number of the men at the Riby Camp, near Grimsby, decided to return home. They deserted on Friday and Saturday last, thus incurring court-martial, and the penalty in time of war—death. Various reports have been circulated in Barnoldswick regarding the number of men who deserted. By some it is reported to be so large as eighty, whilst other rumours have it that only fifty men abandoned the camp. However that may be, a number of men belonging to the 6th West Riding Regiment—including several "Barlickers"—were amongst the number. Some of the men were overtaken at Doncaster, whilst one or two, including a well-known Barnoldswick character, managed to reach Barnoldswick. They were traced to their homes, however, and have been conveyed to Riby Camp by military escort.

Two interesting letters have been received in Barnoldswick, from one of the men who deserted and was caught at Doncaster.

Amongst messages of a purely personal and private nature, the writer, a private with the 6th West Riding Regiment, on Sunday, says:—

... We have not got any money yet, so we set of on our own on Friday. We got to Doncaster, and were there caught by the police. It is rotten here—nothing to eat, and no money. But you must not worry about it; we shall get tried to-morrow (Monday) for deserting. There are three of us, and a lot more went on Saturday, so I expect they will get brought back in a day or two. They are all Barnoldswick boys. I have had no money. . . . I don't know how we shall go on to-morrow, but will let you know. . . . When we were on the road a parson asked us to go in to his house and have something to eat, and when we told him about it, he said he was very sorry for us, as we looked such grand lads. . . ."

In a later communication, written on Monday, the writer says:—

... I will now let you know how we went on. I and a lot more boys were tried this afternoon, and he (evidently the president of the court martial) asked me what I had to say for myself. I said, 'I beg your pardon, sir, But I am very sorry. I have had no pay for three weeks, and I got fed-up with it, so we thought we should be as well at home.' He said, 'You must have consent from me when you want to leave, so I shall have to punish you. You must have nine days pay stopped, and all expenses, 15s. altogether.'

... A few got home out of our lot, but it seems they will get worse than us, when they get back. Some police have been sent after them, so it won't be long before they have them.

P.S.—I have got two dry biscuits for my tea; it's rotten."

A SETTLE MAN'S EXPERIENCES.

Exciting Time on Boardship.

A Settle gentleman, who desires his anonymity to be preserved, writes the following account of his experiences on board a German vessel, after the declaration of war between England and Germany, on a journey from Ceylon to Mozambique Portuguese East Africa:

Having heard the German line of steamers very highly spoken of for comfort, food and attention I decided to sail for home in the Norddeutsche Lloyd S.S. "Zieten" (a vessel of some 8,500 tons displacement), which was due to sail from Colombo on the 30th of July and arrive in England on 25th August. I went aboard on the evening of the 29th to make myself acquainted with some of the passengers. There were some 200 from Australia—nearly all British subjects—and about 100 German sailors from German New Guinea, who were going to Germany on holiday. Among the passengers was the great pugilist Sam Maevee, who was a great favourite and who exhibited some of his great fighting powers almost every day.

War between Austria and Serbia had been declared two days before we left Colombo, and this was the chief topic of conversation for days, but as we could not get any wireless information, we were at a loss as to how things were developing in Europe. We were about six days from Colombo when the Captain of the vessel heard that England had declared war on Germany, but the passengers were not acquainted with the news at the time. On the morning of the 5th August we sailed to about 180 miles from Aden, and it was the intention of the Captain to make a dash past that port under cover of darkness to an Italian port in the Red Sea for safety, but having got into wireless communication with the German cruiser "Konigsberg" about 5 a.m., he was ordered back to the North Coast of Africa near Cape Gardifue to await the arrival of the cruiser.

At sunrise we found we were sailing due East and on making enquiries as to why we were sailing in the wrong direction we were told for the first time that war had been declared between England and Germany, and we were on our way to meet a German cruiser for orders. Arriving within sight of land in the afternoon, the cruiser not having put in an appearance, the "Zieten" cruised about, and at night time orders were given that all the lights had to be extinguished, which made it very awkward for walking about the decks of the ship, and laughable when retiring to the cabins for the night, because passengers frequently found themselves in the wrong cabin.

Whilst off the coast several boats came within sight fully lighted up, but we were unable to make out their nationality, and it was very annoying to see these vessels sailing about on the high seas whilst our vessel was practically in hiding. Just after daybreak on the following morning we experienced what it was like to be in a plague of insects, a thing like a Mantis, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length, and said by one of the passengers, who seemed to know, and nobody doubted him, to be locusts. An American passenger remarked that it was more than likely they had been sent to us for a purpose, as there would no doubt be a scarcity of food if the vessel was to be many days at sea without putting into a port! About 9 a.m., the German cruiser "Konigsberg" came up accompanied by the German collier "Ostmark." The captain of the "Zieten" went aboard the cruiser for orders, and on his return to our vessel the cruiser sailed away and after a short time we were again on the move north, but we could not get to know our destination.

The ship was now put under martial law and armed sailors paraded the decks night and day. About this time some of the Germans aboard began trying to show their superiority, but they soon found more than their equals, and the rows which were created soon got to the Captain's ears, who put as top to the showing of airs. They afterwards treated us with all respect until we were put off the ship.

On the morning of the 7th August about 10 o'clock we ran into Makallah, a seaport on the south coast of Arabia, 300 miles east-north-east of the port of Aden. It has a well-protected harbour and is much frequented by vessels for the purpose of laying in stores. It exports gums, hides and senna, and has a population of about 4,500. Immediately on arrival here the crew commenced to paint the vessel black—its original colour being yellow—and to alter the name to "Eten." During the day the Governor of Makallah sent us an invitation to visit him ashore. About 4 o'clock the same day the Konigsberg again put in an appearance, this time accompanied by the collier and the "City of Winchester," an English vessel which she had captured the previous evening. The "City of Winchester" belonged to the City Line, of Glasgow, and was homeward bound on her maiden voyage from Calcutta with a full cargo of tea. The Captain of the "Zieten" again went aboard the cruiser and on his return about half the sailors and boat loads of flour—Australian produce—were taken aboard the cruiser. When all this transferring had been completed, the cruiser and the collier again left us, and some time during the night we left Makallah, and next morning we were again on the high seas proceeding north east, accompanied by the "City of Winchester."

After another three or four days sailing we ran between the Kyora-Morya Islands, a group of six islands on the south coast of Arabia, situated about 21 miles from the coast. The surface of these islands is sterile, and the only one which is inhabited supports from 20 to 30 fishermen. The islands were ceded to England in 1854. Both vessels anchored here for the night, and early next morning (date unknown) the two ships were lashed together and the crew of the "Zieten" assisted by German passengers commenced to take coal, food, water, &c., from the "City of Winchester." Whilst all this was in progress the "City of Winchester" again sailed up, but only stayed a few minutes before she was on her way, apparently getting out of the way of some British cruiser that was looking out for the "City of Winchester." This was the last we saw of the German cruiser, but we heard of her doing damage in other parts of the Indian Ocean. The European crew (with the exception of the 2nd officer and 3rd engineer) and two passengers from the "City of Winchester" were placed on board the "Zieten" after having signed a form THAT THEY WOULD NOT TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST GERMANY, AUSTRIA OR ITALY.

Transferring of coal and stores went on all night, and early next morning we were again at sea steaming south west, but the "City of Winchester" was left behind dismantled, and in charge of about 25 German sailors, the two officers and the Lascar crew. The "City of Winchester" was sunk later and the crew landed at Colombo. Day after day we sailed always in one direction, but we could never get to know where the vessel was making to, neither could we get any information as to how the war was proceeding. We had been six or seven days at sea, when the coal ran out and cargo, consisting of coconuts, cocoa beans, wool, gunny bags, fibre, candles, &c., estimated to cost about £5000, burnt; and at night although we were sailing in darkness in the vessel itself, flames were issuing from the funnels quite ten feet high, which would probably show a distance of 20 miles at sea. On the morning of 21st August, land was sighted and about 9 a.m. we ran into Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.

Mozambique is situated on a small coral island in the eastern coast of Africa, close to the shore, in latitude 15.2 S. It is defended by three forts, is well built, and contains a large square in which the palace of the Governor and the Customs House are the chief buildings. In former times all the markets of the world were supplied with slaves from Mozambique. Its commerce, now inconsiderable, is chiefly with India and is carried on by Arabs—population about 8,500. During the latter portion of the journey the passengers were put on short rations and whilst before this they had had a six course meal three times a day, they had now to be content with a one course meal three times a day. It was also before reaching this port that the funnels of the ship were repainted to represent a British India boat—that is, the funnels painted with white bands with a black centre—and the English ensign was also flown.

On arrival at Mozambique the Portuguese officials came on board the "Zieten" and sealed the wireless room and gathered all arms and ammunition together and took them ashore. We were now no longer under martial law, but the Portuguese police paraded the decks night and day and lights were again allowed at nights. The passengers were now anxious to know as to how they were situated with regard to getting to England, and the British Vice-Consul had a very busy time answering questions, but he did very little for us except report our position to the Consul General at Delagoa Bay, who promised to send a boat to take us away from Mozambique. In the meantime we stayed aboard the "Zieten" as there were no hotels on shore, and it was at this stage when the German authorities experienced great difficulty in supplying us with food, as the merchants ashore would not except German money. Eventually they commenced to barter the cargo in exchange for foodstuffs. One day three bullocks were brought aboard and killed, but two of them were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and had to be thrown overboard.

The fresh water had now run out and we had to wash and shave in sea water. Shaving with salt water is a very difficult task, and it was amusing to see the men running about the ship in the morning for a little condensed sea water which was supplied for drinking. About midnight on the 26th August all the English passengers were awakened and told to dress and pack, as a boat was coming in to take them away at once. I went on deck to see if the boat was actually in the harbour, and not being able to see it went back to bed and made my appearance as usual next morning when I found all the other passengers dressed and their boxes packed and ready for leaving, but no boat had as yet turned up. On the morning of the 27th August the British India boat "Pallancotta" put in at Mozambique, and it was at first rumoured that she would take all the British subjects, but later on we found that she had only a limited passenger accommodation and would only take the crew and the passengers from the "City of Winchester," who were being sent away by the British Vice-Consul, and those passengers who could pay their passages as far as Durban. Seventeen of us availed ourselves of these passages and went on board the "Pallancotta" on the evening of the 28th, and sailed about 9 o'clock the following morning.

On our arrival at Biera the Portuguese steamer "Biera," chartered by the British Consul-General, was just leaving for Mozambique to take the remaining British subjects from the "Zieten." At Durban we heard of the "Bicie" having arrived at Lorenzo Marques on her way to Lisbon. We arrived at Durban on 4th September and left that port by the White Star liner "Runic" on the 16th, and arrived at Plymouth on 10th October, the journey from Ceylon having taken 73 days, whereas ordinarily the journey is completed in 24 days.

SETTLE AND DISTRICT.

A RELIEF FUND.—A public meeting was held in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Walter Morrison occupied the chair, and accompanying him were Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Birkbeck (Carrholme), Mrs. J. Waugh, Mrs. Geldard, Mrs. Marlor, Mrs. Vant, Messrs. T. Brayshaw, W. Simpson, G. K. Charlesworth, T. Dixon, J. Waugh, T. Harger, J. Foster, jun., F. Marlor, and the Revs. W. E. Linney (Vicar of Settle), F. Farham Foster (Langcliffe), W. T. Barrett (Stainforth), G. Hutley (Congregationalist), W. Rampson (Wesleyan), and J. Kent (Primitive). The meeting opened with the singing of the National Anthem.—The Chairman, who was received with cheers, explained the objects of the meeting, and added it had sometimes been said that what England required in order to reform her character was a great war, and that alone would lift her people out of the selfish luxury into which it was said they had fallen. That war had come. When war was declared against Germany it seemed to transform the whole character of the English people—men, women, and children—and they sank all minor animosities. They were now an united people, and Ireland had come in, too. (Applause). The old Cornish motto might be appropriately adopted "One and all." Everybody could not take an active part as soldiers, but a general desire had been shown, especially on the part of the women of England, as well as the men, to help the forces in the field. It was proposed to form a committee at Settle, and the first question to be considered was—should Settle be alone, or should it go in with Long Preston, Skipton, or Ingleton together, or should they affiliate themselves with the fund for the West Riding, under the presidency of Lord Harewood. The Government recommended them to send all the money collected to a central office in London. He did not recommend that. If anything of that sort was done a large part of the money collected would go in salaries. In this particular case, a very great deal could be done locally, especially in distributing relief to the families of the soldiers and Territorials who had gone to the front. He suggested a small committee in each parish, of which the Vicar or Nonconformist minister should be the chairman, and the distributing of the weekly allowances should be entrusted to him, and then there would be no overlapping or any attempts at fraud. It was desirable that steps should be taken immediately to get the names of the families of those who had gone to the front. There was a great desire on the part of the women to do something in a practical form. Many of the Territorials had gone to the front not well furnished with clothing. The men should have a spare pair of boots. He had done his share already in furnishing the local Territorials with flannel shirts, stockings, and a spare pair of boots. (Applause.) In throwing out a suggestion on the making of flannel shirts, he said that these shirts should be made for a big man, as it was much better to have the garment too large than too small. He would supply the Territorials first with these things, and then he would be glad to see 5,000 shirts sent to our friends in France and a similar quantity to our friends in Belgium. He had heard that during the Boer war our soldiers were marching with grass in their boots for bootlaces. Now, he thought it would be a good thing if a bootlace was put in the toe of each stocking knitted. Pocket handkerchiefs were also very useful to the men in the field. Settle would need to have a depot, and it would be as well to get affiliated with the Red Cross Society, in order to be able to take advantage of their facilities to get the bundles of clothing to the front.—Mr. Thomas Brayshaw then gave a statement of affairs. He said he had been inundated with offers and suggestions. He had had offers of beds and rooms for convalescents, and some of the largest houses, as well as the smaller ones, had been offered. Motor cycles and a motor car had been placed at their disposal. The ladies of the district were simply tumbling over each other to do something good. It was essential to have a central committee to organise and keep in touch with the different working parties throughout the whole of the district. They had the handsome donation from Mr. Morrison of £500, and they had the Transvaal war fund of over £400. About this latter fund there had been some misconception. That fund was opened in 1900. Within two months of the appeal being issued so much money was promised that notice was publicly given that no further subscriptions were required. Eight people received relief from it, and the total cost was only £200. Fortunately not one of their representatives was either killed or wounded; there was therefore a considerable balance in hand, and it was decided to place the money in the bank for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and for any other sufferer in any future war.—Mr. William Simpson proposed that the following officials be appointed, and this was seconded by Mr. F. Marlor:—Chairman, Mr. Walter Morrison; vice-chairman, Mrs. John Birkbeck, Carrholme; treasurer, Mr. Thomas Dixon; secretary, Mr. T. Brayshaw; committee, Miss Dawson (Langcliffe), Mrs. Farrer (Clapham and Austwick), Mrs. Geldard (Rathmell), Mrs. Marlor, Mrs. J. Parker, Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. G. K. Charlesworth, W. W. Clark, J. Foster, H. M. F. Hammond, T. Harger, J. Moore, and the chairman for the time being of the Settle Parish Council.—Mr. T. Harger moved "That the Settle and district war fund shall apply to the townships of Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe, Stainforth, Rathmell, Clapham, Lawkland, Austwick, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, and Malham Moor, and this was seconded by Mr. G. Charlesworth, and carried, whilst Mr. J. Waugh supported.

S E T T L E W A R M E M O R I A L .

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

To Cost of War Memorial
as per Contracts.

Messrs Brassington Sons & Co.	125.	0.	0.	
W. Kirkpatrick & Co.	240.	0.	0.	
T. Ashworth & Co.	31.	10.	0.	
Extras for Lettering.	4.	3.	4.	
" " preparing Site.	54.	16.	0.	
Architects Fees.	36.	7.	6.	
Presentation Key.	18.	0.		492. 14. 10.

By Subscriptions and House to House Collections January, 1920 to February, 1926.)	398. 5. 6.
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Bank Interest, 1920-1925.	66. 11. 6.
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Deficit.	62. 15. 2.
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Consultant's Fees & Expenses) re Castleburgh Site.)	7. 8. 5.
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Advertising for Tenders.	1. 0. 6.
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Use of Room for Committee meeting.	5. 0.
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Expenses at Unveiling Ceremony.

Hire of 3 Charabancs to and from Skipton.	8.	4.	6.	
Catering for Detachment of W. R. Regt.	6.	8.	0.	14. 12. 6.

Printing.

Messrs J.W.Lambert & Sons	£16-5-6			
Less Sales of Order of Service.	£3			
Donation to cost of Service.	£12	£15-0-0	1.	5. 6.
Less J.W.Lambert & Sons.			3.	15. 6.
" Edmondson & Wilson.			1.	8. 0.

Hon. Secretaries Petty Cash A/cs. Postages & Stationery.	5. 1. 11.
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£527. 12. 2.

£527. 12. 2.

John W. Butterworth,
4th Feby., 1926. Hon: Treasurer.

Giggleswick Reservist a Prisoner of War.

The friends of Private Joe Walsh, whilst fighting with his regiment, the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, in the Battle of Mons, was taken prisoner by the Germans, have received news that he is a prisoner of war. Private Walsh had not answered the call since the 28th of August, and no information could be obtained as to whether he was alive or not. However, his wife has been greatly relieved by the receipt of the following post card, on Saturday noon last:—

“Geprutt, Gustrow,—I write you these few lines to let you know that I am a prisoner of war in Germany, but I am all right, and will be home as soon as the war is over. With fondest love to you all, Joe.”

His address is:—7683 Pte. J. Walsh, 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, Prisoner of War, Mecklenberg, Gustrow, Germany. Private Walsh will be exceedingly well known in football circles, especially in the Craven League, as the doughty full back for Giggleswick, and his many friends wish him a safe return.

RELICS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Miss Jennie Wilman, of the Settle County Council School, has in her possession a couple of German postcards given to her this week by a Seaforth Highlander who has just returned home from France. They were taken from a young German soldier after his death on the battlefield, and are interesting in the light of recent events. The first, dated September 1st, to "Dear Brother-in-law, and Sister, states:—

We are here in front of Paris and hope to be able to enter in a few days. After heavy losses we have forced our way through; also I have been wounded slightly—kind regards,
—Your Walter.

The next is also dated September 1st, and states:—"We have forced our way through Belgium under heavy losses. Our Company has lost 35 dead and wounded."

RED CROSS NURSE RETURNS.—Miss Olive Aked, of Giggleswick, who was in Antwerp with the British Red Cross Society when the Germans entered, returned to Settle on Saturday last, and was met at the station by the members of the Settle branch of the St. John Ambulance Corps, who gave her a splendid reception.

MALHAM.

Women's Response to the Shirt-making Campaign, 1914.

Most willingly the shirts we'll make,
And interstitch them with a prayer
That God our cause will undertake
And bless our soldiers everywhere ;
Keep brave each true and loyal heart,
And seal their fate against the foe ;
Nerve them to play the soldiers' part
In manliness, where'er they go ;
Uphold the standard of our land
In righteousness and honour bright ;
And show the world on every hand
How valiantly the British fight—
For King and Country, Home and Friend,
And all that makes the homeland dear ;
Her liberty and faith which send
Her sons to war without a fear
That God will vindicate the right,
And lay this demon spirit low,
That vaunts like phantoms in the night ;
Crushing out hearts with cruel blow,
Treading with ruthless gory feet
On every virtue of the mind :
Blighting with sacrilege replete
The sacred instincts of mankind.

“ Oh, speed the time when war shall end
And every nation be at rest ! ”
On God alone our hopes depend,
“ Lord, spare our noblest and our best,
The manhood of our Empire lies
A sacrifice at Thy command.
Arise, O Righteous God, arise,
And save, by Thine Almighty hand,
Above the din and clash of arms,
O let Thy still, small voice be heard,
Quelling the nation's wild alarms—
Let peace be given at Thy word.

B. CHESTER.







Queer Rd. Doncaster, J.S. & S.

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13
SETTLE AND DISTRICT WAR RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the council of this fund was held on Thursday afternoon last, the chair being taken by Mr. G. K. Charlesworth, in the absence of Mr. Morrison. Numerous matters were brought before the council, and it was decided, amongst other things, that a vote of sympathy be accorded to Mrs. Turner on the death of her son, G. E. "Hogue" and it was agreed to ask her acceptance of a grant as a token of appreciation of her son's devotion to his duty. It was also agreed to send a Christmas parcel to every local Regular, Territorial, and Ambulance man, containing tobacco, a pair of woollen mittens, a list of local men in the forces in special cover, etc., and as it was thought that other people in the locality might wish to join in sending this parcel, the secretary was authorised to give notice of same. It was resolved to give a shirt, a pair of socks, a pipe and tobacco to all individual recruits who may go from the council's district. Reports from the various committees were submitted. The Finance Committee (Mr. Dixon, chairman) reported numerous unsolicited gifts, including five guineas from Mr. Percy Lamb, of Northern Nigeria. A considerable balance remains in the treasurer's hands, but an appeal for funds will shortly be made in order that the council may regulate their expenditure according to the response to such appeal. The Relief Committee (Mr. Charlesworth, chairman) reported that they had twenty-two cases of regular grants on their permanent list, and some eight or ten in addition received grants every week in order to tide them over temporary pressure. The Ambulance Committee (Mrs. J. Birkbeck, secretary) stated that their lectures had been a great success, that they had provided sundry uniforms and a quantity of bandages, etc., and they were authorised to purchase felt slippers for ambulance men on hospital duty. The sewing and working parties committee (Mrs. Simpson, secretary) reported that they had provided large quantities of flannel, worsted, etc., and that the same was being made up by a numerous body of willing workers, 525 flannel shirts, 137 cotton ones, 380 pairs of socks, and a quantity of stockings, bed socks, and mufflers having already been sent on to the depot. Mrs. Geldard, on behalf of the ladies who take charge of the council's depot, reported that 909 shirts, and 678 pairs of socks have so far been sent in to such depot, as well as many hospital comforts and requisites. The following places have contributed shirts and socks:—Settle, 284 shirts and 162 pairs of socks; Giggleswick, 185 and 130; Horton, 101 and 49; Clapham, 53 and 20; Langcliffe, 50 and 19; Rathmell, 36 and 45; Stainforth, 12 and 33; Austwick, 36 and 59; Hellifield, 105 and 30; Longpreston, 35 and 24; Slaidburn, 12 and 18; and Ingleton, 89 pairs of socks. Since the report issued a month ago 130 shirts, 40 pairs of socks, a quantity of requisites, and comforts for hospitals have been sent to St. John Ambulance Headquarters; 100 pairs of socks to Settle Company (Mr. Tunstill's) of Kitchener's Army; 100 shirts to Indian soldiers; 100 shirts to 13th Brigade (Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment) (at the front); 25 shirts and 25 pairs of socks to Yorkshire Hussars (going to the front). Also local recruits have been supplied to the number of 40 shirts and 39 pairs of socks. It may also be added that 110 cotton shirts and a large quantity of comforts for invalids have been sent since the council meeting to the Northern Hospital for the wounded at Leeds. The Queen's acknowledgment of gifts to the troops at the front is as follows:—"The Lady in Waiting presents her compliments to Mrs. Lovegrave, and is commanded by the Queen to thank her and the women of Settle for their kind contribution of socks and belts for the troops at the Front. Over 500,000 things have already left Devonshire House, and it is hoped to complete the gift of 600,000 which Lord Kitchener asked for, during this week. The Queen wishes to express her thanks to all who have worked for this gift, in Settle."

How to "Settle" the Kaiser.

A good many people have for months been "killing" the Kaiser with their mouth," but despite these Kiplingesque attacks the problem as to what will eventually be the fate of the German Emperor is still a speculation. One hears varying views. On Tuesday I happened to be at luncheon with members of the Settle Rural District Council, and this was the topic which prevailed, even at the expense of pigs and crops and turnips—topics dear to the heart and expressive of the emotion of agricultural members. All these very important matters were for once given the go-by. Even the experts were silenced. It is true that turnips were considered, and were "taken" seriously—if one can take a turnip seriously—but only as an edible along with the savoury roast beef. The post-prandial discussion was, "How Settle would settle the Kaiser," and it was resolved—but there, let us merely examine the facts, as really the resolution was not carried. Quoth the chairman of the old-age pensions sub-committee, "I know what I'd do with him. I'd put him on that island in—where is it now? You know, where it's always misty." The geography not being clear, another member enquired with tender solicitude if Iceland was meant. Another member, who does not boast too much imagination, suggested St. Helena. I said I felt sure the Scilly Isles were intended. "Ay, and stick suffragettes along wi' him," was the heartless comment of another member. "I'd give him lots of money to spend on St. Helena," said yet another, "because their's nowt in the way of shops like." General approval greeted this ironic sally. "He might play nap?" someone said, suspiciously. "Then I'd make that a penal offence," was the first-named member's swift comment. Several other members selected a deserving fate for the Kaiser, but ultimately one whose attention had been confined to the cheese and celery applied the closure. "Let's wait and see?" he said. And then silence reigned.

HIRING FAIR. — The Martinmas Hiring Fair was held at Settle on Tuesday last, and there was a splendid gathering of both male servants and masters, but there was the usual shortage of servant girls. Good men were making from £18 to £24, whilst youths from £13 to £16, and boys from £6 to £12. During the afternoon recruiting officers were busy both from Skipton and Keighley, and a few decided to join the colours.

The "Methodist Recorder," published a week ago, contained the following blood-curdling paragraph:

Three trained nurses, writes the Rev. W. Rapson, two sisters and a cousin, named Sharp, left Milnthorpe, near Kendal, to work under the Red Cross Society among the Allied troops. They are all three dead. One was killed by the shelling of a hospital on which she was at work. The other came home to Milnthorpe to die, as the result of having each a leg and an arm cut off by a soldier who molested them while they were attending to the wounded at the front, at Mons, amid falling shells. One of them lost her two ears as well. Their sister lives at Settle, and is a member of our church.

Nothing which confirms this gruesome story is known at Milnthorpe. The official who would most certainly be acquainted with the circumstances, if they had occurred, describes the paragraph as "mythical." Nothing is known of the persons mentioned; but as a consequence of this realistic record of an imaginary atrocity the Wesleyan superintendent of the Kendal circuit and several other investigators have felt bound during the week to make inquiries; and have drawn Milnthorpe blank. The war has produced horrors enough which are thoroughly attested. If all the rumours it has also produced were put into circulation like the above statement, the population of England would be in danger of falling into madness as pathetically as King Lear.

SETTLE TERRITORIALS.

Proposed Christmas Parcels.

(To the Editor of the *Pioneer*.)

Sir.—The Council of the Settle and District War Relief Fund intend to send a Christmas parcel to all members of the "F" Company, 6th Battalion West Riding Regiment, and of the "A" Company (Mr. Tunstall's), 10th Battalion West Riding Regiment, as well as to every man from the district included in their sphere of operations who may be serving in any branch of the forces at home or abroad. They propose that each parcel shall include mittens or gloves, tobacco, plum cake, chocolate, a copy of our local "Roll of Honour" etc. The above companies do not solely consist of men from the immediate vicinity of Settle, as the "F" Company is largely recruited from Ingleton, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Bentham, etc., whilst the "A" Company is drawn from such a wide area as to include Arncliffe, Hebblefield, Longpreston, Malhamdale, Slaiddburn, Bolton-by-Bowland, etc.

The Council therefore feel that there are many persons throughout the district who will desire to assist the project, and contribute in some form or other towards sending a token of goodwill and remembrance at the Christmas season to those who have voluntarily undertaken to assist in the defence of the Empire. It is estimated that nearly 250 packets will be required, and if present arrangements are adhered to more than half of them will have to be sent abroad. It is therefore necessary to make all preparations in good time, and friends who intend to contribute either goods or money (with which the Council will purchase suitable articles) are invited to intimate their intention to me by the 5th December. If this is done it will greatly facilitate the work of those ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken the work of purchasing, sorting, packing and despatching, as they will then know what to order and what quantities they will have to deal with.

All parcels of articles for these gifts should be addressed to T. E. Pearson, Esq., Town Hall, Settle, and should be delivered by the 12th December at the latest. The name of the sender should be marked on every parcel. The Council will also forward small parcels, along with their own, which are expressly intended for the use of any particular man.—Yours truly,

THOS. BRAYSHAW.

Hon. Sec. Settle War Fund.

Settle, November 18th, 1914.

Christmastide.—Christmas passed off very quietly in Settle and district. On Christmas Eve the brass band played in the Market Place at midnight, when a goodly number of persons ushered in "The Day." The bands in the district have played, the National airs of the Allies being very prominent. On Christmas Day special services were held in the Churches, and at night the fire brigade held their annual dance. No football is being played in the district this year.

GIGGLESWICK.

COUNCIL SCHOOL.—The children attending this School (Mr. Stephen Parker, headmaster), have been exceedingly busy for some time past working for the soldiers and sailors, and appended is a list of the articles they have produced:— Garments made from material supplied by the Settle Committee, 34 shirts, 17 body belts, 20 pairs socks; 13 pairs mittens; 1 petticoat; 10 pillow slips; and 1 fever pillow; from money and wool supplied by children themselves: 9 body belts; 4 pairs of socks; 16 pairs mittens; 16 scarves; 4 pairs gloves; 1 pair wristlets: additional gifts by children; 100 packets cigarettes; 18 2oz. packets tobacco; 1 pipe, 2 pencils; 18 handkerchiefs; paper and envelopes; postcards; vaseline (12 tins); 23 packets assorted sizes chocolates; laces and soap. The children's special Christmas present consisted of 44 Christmas cakes and they denied themselves their annual Christmas puddings in order to provide these cakes. There is no doubt the little children have worked very hard and the thanks of the committee are due to both them and the parents who have helped.



"F" COMPANY
6th Battalion W. R. Regiment
(FOREIGN SERVICE).

The Council of the Settle War Relief Fund will place Carriages at the disposal of those members of the above Company who are returning to Doncaster on Sunday afternoon, in order to convey them to Hellifield.

Territorials who accept the invitation to use them will please be good enough to assemble in the Market Place, and "fall-in" at 2-0 p.m.

The members of the Settle Brass Band have been so kind as to volunteer their services, and will accompany the soldiers.

THOS. BRAYSHAW,

Hon. Sec. Settle War Fund.

November 7th, 1914.

ANOTHER "SEND-OFF."—During the last week-end about forty members of the 6th Battalion West Riding Regiment (Foreign Service) were allowed home on leave after inoculation. On Sunday afternoon, witnessed by a dense crowd, the men assembled in the Market Place, and after Mr. T. Brayshaw had addressed to them a few words of goodwill and farewell, they marched, headed by the Settle Brass Band, to Ingfield Hall, where wagonettes awaited them to take them to Hellifield Station to entrain. They marched through the village of Longpreston, and at Hellifield, as they left the station, the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and fog signals were exploded. There were many from Settle to see them off, several having walked. Cigarettes were given to the men by Mr. J. L. Brayshaw and Mr. John Moore, and fruit by Mr. W. F. Clark.

A CRAVEN SOLDIER BACK FROM THE WAR.

THE STORY OF HIS HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

SHIPWRECKED—SHOT IN THE BELT—DOWN WITH FEVER—INVALIDED HOME—NOW READY FOR JOHN CHINAMAN.

On Wednesday afternoon a returned Craven soldier, khurki-clad and sun-tanned, gave us a call at the "Pioneer" Office, at the Yorkshire Penny Bank Buildings, Skipton, and in the course of half an hour's chat fought over again in the course of a plain unvarnished tale the battles in which he took part while serving in South Africa as a gunner attached to the 53rd Battery. Gunner Kayley Earnshaw hails from Malhamdale, and Malhamdale may be proud of the finely-built, strong-limbed youth who has lately borne his part right gallantly in the South African campaign. Gunner Earnshaw is reserved in manner and clearly is not given to talking about himself, but the topic upon which his recollections and impressions were sought was evidently one that appealed strongly to his patriotic instincts, and no sooner had the conversation well opened than his native restraint disappeared and he entered with enthusiasm into the recital of his doings at the front. An interesting and thrilling recital it was, too, for it was an unbroken succession of

"Most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the
imminent deadly breach."

How he comes to be at home when his Battery is still in South Africa is explained by the fact that after suffering severely from fever he was drafted home as an invalid, though Gunner Earnshaw has already become impatient of rest, and in default of permission to go back to his old comrades he has no greater desire than to be allowed to devote a portion of his recruited energies to the "Heathen Chinee."

THE VOYAGE OUT: SHIPWRECKED.

Gunner Earnshaw joined the the 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Leeds two years ago, at the age of eighteen. He sailed from Bristol towards the end of October of last year in the transport "Ismore," and his experiences had a disastrous beginning, for this vessel was wrecked off Columbia Point, about 90 miles from Capetown. The Earl of Ava and the Hon. T. Lister were among those on board. Describing the experiences of the shipwreck, Gunner Earnshaw said: "We were wrecked about half-past three in the morning. It was foggy weather, and owing to the compass going wrong we drifted out of our course and struck a rock. The shock wakened everybody on board. It was quite dark and we went on deck to see what was the matter. The engines were stopped and there we were on a rock! There were between 400 and 500 men on board with six 15-pounder field guns and 1000 tons of ammunition, and then there was the crew numbering about 40."

"Did you at once leave the ship?"

"Well, the captain sounded the bells to see how much water was in, and he soon saw it was no good stopping as the ship was filling fast, and he then gave the order to lower the boats. We fell in as ordered, and some helped to lower the boats, and then we were told off, so many for every boat. It was all done in a military way, and there was no excitement whatever. The ship's officers behaved in a very calm and brave way, but the crew struck work and started boozing, and they got on shore in a boat by themselves with some bottles of spirits. The quartermaster of the ship went after them with a pistol and made them go back to the ship to give us a hand, but they would not do anything. They got into a corner out of the way, and the last I heard of them they were prisoners at Capetown. The worst of it was that we had only got about 4 cwt. of biscuits between over 400 men. For four days we had to live on the seashore with no tent or blanket to cover us. It was desperately hot in

yards, and then came the main charge. At Pieter's Hill one of the Dublin Fusiliers got entangled among some barbed wire, and the Boers put about a hundred bullets into him. When the Dublins got at the Boers I think they went mad. They would have killed them all."

"Tell me about the scene at the entry into Ladysmith."

"Oh, it was pitiful to see. It was heart-rending. They all looked just like death itself—white and worn and thin. They said they could not have held out more than seven or ten days. Of course there was great enthusiasm. It took nearly a day for all our troops to march in: 30,000 of us marched past Buller and White and the brigade generals. We emptied our haversacks of tobacco and biscuits and gave them to the garrison. We stayed some time at the other side of Ladysmith and then went on to Elandslaagte, where we stopped nearly five weeks. Barton's Brigade left Buller to go round to the Free State, and Hunter took over our brigade and was ordered to join Roberts. We had a day's bombarding before we left. Three or four thousand Boers tried to cut our communications at Sunday's River. Our three batteries were ordered to shell them, and we soon sent them back."

BAYONET CHARGING AND THE WHITE FLAG TRICK.

"At Pieter's Hill, when we had shelled the enemy and were ordered to cease fire, we stood and shouted as we watched our men charge. We wanted to be at them, too. The Boers were all running up the hill and our chaps after them prodding with their bayonets and sticking them as they got out of the trenches. We had got orders before this not to take any notice of the white flag owing to its misuse, and when during the fight a Boer on Pieter's Hill came out with a white flag our major gave us the order to lay the guns on it. The white flag went up in the air and the man went down."

"Had you any experience of white flag treachery?"

"Well, I heard about an officer of the East Surreys being shot at Spion Kop. Some Boers put up a white flag while the Surreys were charging a kopje on the left of Spion Kop, but when the officer went to take their surrender they fired and killed him."

DOWN WITH FEVER.

Gunner Earnshaw proceeded:—"After the bombarding at Elandslaagte our three batteries and the Union Brigade set off with Hunter to join Roberts. We marched down country to Mautsburg—about 120 miles—in seven days, and from there went by train to Durban. About the middle of April a score or so of us were laid up with enteric fever. I was down about three weeks or a month with it and was taken on the hospital ship "Spartan." When I got better I was sent home in the "Oratava," which I see has recently been in collision with another vessel. I have two months' furlough, which expires on August 19th. It is not likely I shall be sent to South Africa again, but I should like to go to China."

HOW IT FEELS TO BE AMONGST THE BULLETS.

"And now tell me what it feels like in action?"

"You feel nervous the first time or two and keep dodging when the shells burst over you, but it wears off about the second day and you seem to take no notice. It makes a lot of difference if your officer keeps cool, for you try to act as he does. It came to be just the same as going to an ordinary day's work. When we stopped so long at Elandslaagte we wanted to get at the enemy every day. We had very few casualties in our battery, though once a shell burst over our gun, killing one man and wounding another."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"And you yourself had some narrow escapes?"

"Yes, a bullet once grazed just over my eye and another went through my water bottle and stopped in my belt. I have that bullet now—[bullet produced—an ordinary Mauser bullet]. That was at Vaal Krantz. We were about 1000 yards from the enemy's position and when we came into action several of our gunners were soon wounded, and we were ordered to take cover. We laid under the gun or behind ant-hills, and a couple would run out to fire the gun, one getting a shell and the other putting the tube in and opening the breach. As soon as anyone showed himself the Mauser bullets were flying all round."

THE HOSPITALS.

"Now as to all this talk about the hospitals. What is your experience, or do you not care to say?"

"Well, when we were at Ladysmith if a man had fever and wanted to get into the hospital

...swords to make fires to sit round at night. Next morning the ship had broken in two; one part had gone down and the other was wedged on the rocks. We rowed out in the boats to see if we could save any horses, but there was too heavy a swell on and we had to put back to shore. A few horses swam ashore, but most of them were dashed to pieces among the rocks. We lost all the 400 except 22. We began to look about a bit to see if there was a chance of getting some "grub," but it was a poor look-out. There were some niggers' (Kaffirs) houses about four miles off, but they had only got some coarse brown bread, and they were not so keen about parting with that, while the water we had to drink was half fresh and half salty, but we got a bullock the last day we were there, and to this we did ample justice."

"And how did you get on to Capetown?"
"A Dutchman volunteered to go down the coast about 16 miles to a signal station, from where he telegraphed to Capetown. Two gunboats were sent from Capetown to assist us and take us round there, but they could not get within 12 miles of where we were, and had to go back and send a transport, which took us off."

A START FOR THE FRONT.

Answering further questions, Gunner Earnshaw said: "After arriving at Capetown we went up to Maitland Camp and had to wait there till we got some more guns in place of the ones we had lost. I was taken ill with dysentery and was down three weeks, and the Battery having to go to Durban to join Buller I was left behind. However I followed them as soon as I got better, and joined them again at Estcourt about the beginning of January. Then we went to Spearman's Camp and Springfield."

"And when had you your first brush with the enemy?"

"It would be about the 8th or 9th of January. I was at Potgieter's Drift, Vaal Krantz, and Spion Kop. We had to shell Spion Kop and the kopjes round about for two days. After Spion Kop was captured we tried to get guns up, but couldn't manage it as it was too rough. I went up the hill to give a hand with the wounded."

SPION KOP.

"And what kind of a hill is Spion Kop?"

"It rises nearly straight up one side for, I should think, 2000 feet, from the valley below. We got our guns on some hills on the left of Spion Kop. During the fighting we sent a balloon up and found that the Boers had got 15 big Creuzot guns planted to command the way we should have to go. Then there was no water that way, and we should have had to come back 10 miles for water. I think the only way Buller could get was 'straight through.'"

"Was it thought by the troops that the abandonment of Spion Kop was absolutely necessary?"

"I think if they had known what was on the other side they would not have tried to get that way at all."

IN AT THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

Gunner Earnshaw was in at this historic event, and he gives the following account of the march to and entry into the beleaguered town:

"At Spion Kop I was kicked by a horse, and I was several days at Pietermaritzburg, from where I went up country again to join the 78th Battery, my old place having been filled up. I joined them at Chieveley, and was with the final advance to Ladysmith. Buller sent one force to attack Colenso but keep out of range, and while this force kept the enemy's attention he worked his other brigades round, captured Hussar Hill and Monte Cristo, and got behind Colenso, which has only about ten houses and a railway station. At the back of Colenso there is a big hill called Fort Wylie. It is just like Gibraltar there."

"And how do you compare the country with our local scenery?"

"There is nothing like it here. It is something like Melham Moor, but much higher and the rocks are different—all brown. The kopjes rise straight up, often to a great height, so that it becomes a question of getting round them. I think between Colenso and Laing's Nek is the worst country there is."

"Did you enter Ladysmith with the relief force?"

"Yes. We had 72 guns bombarding Pieter's Hill. We got the order from Buller to have a victory that day as it was Majuba Day. When we fire all the guns the Boers dodge down in their trenches and then our infantry rush forward for perhaps 200 yards while the Boers are hiding, and then take cover till we fire again."

would probably give him some medicine. The man would lie about in the tent all day. A man might go three or four mornings like that and be sent back with a powder or something of that kind, and might be nearly dead before he was taken to hospital. Of course, if the front they have often not got all the appliances of a proper hospital. If I had been ill in the front I might have been dead before I knew where I was."

"But you think the arrangements were as good as could be expected under the circumstances?"

"Yes, they did their best."

ONE VIEW OF THE BOER.

"What is your opinion of the Boer as a man and as a soldier?"

"We saw plenty of prisoners, but they were a slovenly, dirty-looking lot. When eating they did not use knives or forks, but all sat round a big pot and pulled the meat out with their fingers. They have no uniform, but all wear bandoliers, though some Boer artillery men were dressed something like our policemen. I think they are very good shots. They do not use the bayonet at all. They seem frightened of it and besides that they could not fix bayonets to Mauser rifles."

A SHOCKING SCENE.

"At Pieter's Hill we saw three Boer women, one was badly wounded. She said (for she spoke English) she did not want to come to fight, but her husband kicked her and made her come. When she was wounded her husband kicked her for getting wounded, and when we captured Pieter's Hill he left her behind saying he would let the 'verdommed roomeks' have her. The other two Boer women lay dead. There were plenty of rifles about, but we could not tell whether the women had been using them."

Gunner Earnshaw added: "When I got better after the enteric the doctor asked me where I wanted to go. I said I should like to go back to the battery till the war was finished, but he said that if I went back I should be a dead man in less than a fortnight. After having enteric you want good food for a few months and then you can go out again."

"Did you get your Queen's chocolate?"

"Yes. I ate the chocolate though a lot didn't. I had £3 offered for the box at Pietermaritzburg, and £4 10s at Durban, but I thought I would keep it."

A GLOWING WORD FOR BULLER.

"And what do you think of good old Buller?"

"Oh (with a glow of enthusiasm) Buller is a fine man. All the soldiers love Buller. (With a laugh): They would just like to come across anyone who has anything to say against him. I think he deserves more praise than he has got. [And so say all of us—Interviewer.] It is such a country. I think no one could have got through better than he did—not even Roberts."

MEETING WITH A GARGRAVE MAN.

"Did you ever meet any friends out there?"

"I came across a Gargrave man—Driver Stockdale, of the 66th Battery, who was reported killed at Spion Kop. I met him after we got to Ladysmith. Their battery was shifted to our brigade. Then I met Driver Sutcliffe, of the 14th Battery, an Addingham man whom I knew when at Ilkley. His battery was out up at Colenso, and he is now in the 64th Battery. I came across a lot of men from Bradford in the West Yorkshire Regiment, including some Volunteers who wished they were back after a few days' experience. They had mostly come out with the idea of stopping, but it is not an inviting country. It is healthy enough for a civilian who gets good food and filtered water, but we had to drink the brown and dirty Tugela River water."

After a few further remarks Gunner Earnshaw, who had stood his catechising with all the patience and endurance which he displayed when facing Boer shells, took his leave. His last words as he left were that directly his farewell was over he would like nothing better than to be despatched to the Far East. War is evidently in his blood, and his experiences in South Africa have only whetted his appetite for more of the same kind.





GOD SAVE THE KING.

ENGLAND'S DANGER
FROM THE
GERMAN MENACE.

A FREE LECTURE

IN THE

CONSERVATIVE CLUB ROOM, SETTLE,

ON

TUESDAY, November 10th, 1914,

AT 7-30 p.m.,

BY THE

Rev. A. J. WHYTE

VICAR OF HELLIFIELD.

Chairman - THOS. BRAYSHAW, Esq., J.P.

Collection for Settle and District War Relief Fund.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. A. J. Whyte, of Hellifield, for his admirable lecture given on November 10th, in connection with our Branch of the C.E.M.S. on "England's danger from the German menace." The lecture was most interesting and informing, showing as it did the growth and recent development of the German Empire, and the influences and forces that in their working went far towards making the war inevitable. The large room of the Conservative Club was full to overflowing and I am told that about thirty people went away, unable to find room. The collection at the close amounted to £2 16s. 3d. The hire of the room was 10/-, and the balance—£2 6s. 3d. has been paid into the Bank of Liverpool, to the credit of the Settle and District War Relief Fund. Mr. Whyte himself defrayed the cost of the printing.

Our thanks are also due and are heartily offered to Mr. Thos. Brayshaw for taking the chair on the occasion and for the very pertinent and seasonable words that he spoke.

FALSE PRETENCES.—On Saturday, before Mr. T. Brayshaw and Mr. J. Delaney.—George Millen, of Settle, a youth 15 years of age, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences.—Supt. Arundel, in outlining the case, said that prisoner, who had been employed as a doffer at the mill, had an average wage of from 19s. to £1 per fortnight. It appeared that he had been going round with a book soliciting subscriptions for the benefit of the "Giggleswick School War Fund," and had obtained 6d. from Miss Graham, of Prospect Terrace, Settle, on 5th November last. At times like these, the Superintendent said, people's purse strings were easily opened. Prisoner must have thought that he was suspected, as he had torn out all the leaves of the book with the names of the subscribers on.—Miss Graham said that the prisoner went to her house asking for subscriptions for the Giggleswick School War Fund, and he handed in the book produced, but as she had no change she asked him to call again. He called again and she gave him 6d. She wrote her name in the book, and there were many other names in the book.—P.S. Wright gave evidence as to arresting prisoner on 13th instant, and when charged he admitted the offence, and said that he had spent the money in sweets. On being asked for the list of subscriptions, he had handed the book produced, and admitted that he had torn the names out and thrown them into the fire.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and his mother, who was present, pleaded on his behalf, saying that he had always been a good lad and no one had a word to say as to his previous behaviour.—The Superintendent also stated that as far as the police knew he had always borne a good character.—After consideration the Magistrate (Mr. T. Brayshaw) addressed prisoner, and said that if he had been six months older he would have been sent to prison for three months. The whole thing was a very carefully thought out scheme of fraud. It was not for his sake alone, but for his mother's, that they would discharge him, but he would be bound over for six months, and to then come up for judgment but if he behaved himself he would hear no more about it.

John Bull's Bully-Boys.

Dedicated to the 6th (W.R.) Duke of Wellington's, and accepted by the C.O. and Officers of the Regiment.

We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
We are off to meet the foe ;
We're John Bull's bully-boys,
And we will make 'em go ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
And won't our Lasses crow—
When we go marching home.

We're John Bull's Bully-boys
As all our Fathers were ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
And we are always there ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
And won't we ! Yes, we dare
And will go matching on.

We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
We're here from every clan ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys
And we are for the Nan ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
We're everyone a Man—
So we go marching on.

We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
King George's loyal lads ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys
And we have got no fads ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys—
Look-out ! ye foes and cads—
For we go marching on.

We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
We fear no sword nor gun ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
No foe shall make us run ;
We're John Bull's Bully-boys,
We'll fight till all is won—
Then we'll go marching Home.

Chorus—

Lasses ! Lasses ! How we love ye !
Lasses ! Lasses—O we lo' ye !
Lasses ! Lasses ! Yes—we lo' ye—
So we go marching on.

—PERCY COATES.

Bentham, near Lancaster.

[This Marching Song was sung for the first time at the recruiting meeting, High Bentham, by Mr. John Satterthwaite—Tune : " John Brown's Body."].

LONGPRESTON OFFICER'S DEATH.



Captain T. H. Preston, East Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action in Flanders on the 17th inst. aged 34 years. He was the only surviving son of the late John Preston and Mrs. Preston, of Mearbeck, Longpreston. He served through the Boer War in South Africa, received the Queen's Medal with 3 clasps, and was mentioned in despatches. Last year he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Diploma. His only brother, 2nd Lieut. J. S. Preston, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, died in his country's service at Dewetsdorp during the South African War.

A memorial service was held in the Longpreston Parish Church on Sunday morning. Amongst a very large congregation were a cadets corps and soldiers in uniform.

The Rev. R. Shipman said that Thomas Howarth Preston was the first from that village to give his life for his country. He was in many ways a typical Yorkshireman, slow to reveal his character to a stranger, but when once he had given his friendship he revealed more and more the sterling qualities within. He had worked hard for the restoration of their church, journeying to Stamford to buy the oak, then seeing to its being sawn up, and stacked at Mearbeck. They would all sympathise with the widow, who had lost the second and last of her soldier sons. She had week by week kept her anxious vigil whilst he had seemed to bear a charmed life in the battles of Mons and Aisne, until the end, in that ghastly slaughter in Flanders. In a previous battle he had had his field glasses smashed by a bullet!

The "Dead March from Saul" was played on the organ.

The flag was at half mast on the church tower.

The annexed telegram was received by Mrs. Preston, of Mearbeck, on Monday:—

Buckingham Palace, 12-5, 23rd Nov.,

Mrs. Preston, Mearbeck, Longpreston.

The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the Army have sustained by the death of your son in the serving of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—A

meeting of the Settle and District Higher Education Committee was held on Tuesday; present—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Coates, Miss A. M. Cooke, Mrs. Marlor, Mrs. J. Parker, Miss Ford, Miss Harrison, Messrs. T. Brayshaw, T. Harger, R. Marshall, and John Swinbank, with the Clerk (Mr. C. A. Milford).—Miss Ford presided over the Technical Sub-Committee meeting, and Mr. T. Harger afterwards took the chair.—It was resolved that the ambulance class at Ingleton and the music class at Horton-in-Ribblesdale, both of which are well attended, be continued to full courses. The question of salary for teachers engaged by the committee for the session but now serving with the colours, was considered. It was thought that the matter would be best left in the hands of the West Riding Education Committee, but it was agreed to recommend that all cases should receive sympathetic consideration.—Mr. Waugh forwarded a long report on the new premises, and it was agreed to take action on several of his recommendations.—Tenders were received for the supply of a double team for the gymnasium, the lowest being £21. It was decided to postpone a decision on the matter, and the clerk was instructed to inquire whether some more simple arrangement would meet the needs of the case.

MOUNTED AUSTRALIANS IN CRAVEN.

The Australian Mounted Training Corps (Alexander Rushall, captain), who have recently been stationed at Malham Tarn, and who were searching for hidden petrol suitable to be picked up by hostile aircraft, wrote the Settle Police on Monday informing them of the loss of 32 negatives. Their Quarter-Master Sergeant had a number of important negatives developed in Settle, and had the misfortune to lose them either at the Railway Station, the Post Office, or on his way back to Malham Tarn in the side-car on the Thursday evening previous. These negatives are of great importance to them, as they are required for the Government of Australia, but they are useless to anyone else. If anyone has found them, perhaps they will kindly return them to the Settle Police Station.

SETTLE.

The Settle Police have had returned to them, after the person had read the weekly papers during last week-end, 32 negatives which had been lost by the Australian Mounted Training Corps.

Mr. Arthur W. Back, LL.B., only son of the Rev. J. P. Back, has been gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Pembrokehire Yeomanry. Settle people will remember Lieut. Back, as he resided in Settle when his father was the minister at the Wesleyan Church.

JUMBLE SALE.—An auction jumble sale was held in Mr. Dugdale's auction rooms on Saturday last. The object of the sale was to raise funds for the "The Times" fund to provide motor ambulances for wounded in the war, and for the G.F.S. Club. Mr. Jabez Dugdale was the auctioneer, and the net amount realised was £23 8s.,

Settle Ambulance Association.—The following have been made by the Nursing Sisters and sent to St. John's Gate for wounded soldiers.—12 dozen triangular bandages, four dozen T bandages, 3½ dozen jaw bandages, and 28 roller bandages six yards long, and a quantity of old linen for hospital use has been sent to the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

Adult School.—On Sunday afternoon an open conference on "What should be the attitude of Christians towards War," was held in the Adult School. Miss Byles, of Newby (niece of Sir Ed. Byles) presided, and Miss M. Ellis, from Scalby, near Scarborough, also spoke. Mr. Philip Barrett, of York, spoke on "Christianity and War" in the evening.

Memorial Service.—At the Parish Church on Sunday evening a memorial service was held for Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, when an address was given by the Vicar (Rev. W. E. Linney).

Settle War Relief Fund Work Depot.—

Letters have been received by the store keeper, acknowledging goods sent from Major A. Ellam, 2nd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment; from Pte. Alan J. Brown, "A" Com., 2nd Duke of Wellington's, on behalf of all the members of the regiment; from the matron of the 2nd Northern General Hospital, Becketts Park, Leeds; and Charlotte S. Selater, hon. secretary of the Field Force Fund, Grosvenor Street, W.

"F" COMPANY 6TH WEST RIDING REGIMENT.—The following letter has been sent to Settle by Sergeant Rawdin, of the above Company:—"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you that at an inspection of this Battalion made by General Baldock yesterday, the Settle Company was specially complimented on being the cleanest company in the Battalion, and also on having the most tidy and clean billet. I thought it would interest the townspeople generally to know of this fact as it tends to show that the boys are still trying to keep up the excellent reputation that they have gained since the mobilisation, and reflect credit on the old town. With kind regards, yours very truly, R. Rawdin, Sergeant."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.—The members of the Settle St. John Ambulance Division last week sent a parcel to each Settle man serving at the front, containing a body belt, pair socks, pair knee caps, mittens, scarf, helmet, cigarettes, matches, boric powder, tin of vaseline, and cakes. A present has also been sent to each ambulance man of this division doing duty.

A Longpreston Officer Killed.

Captain T. H. Preston, East Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action in Flanders on the 17th inst. He was 34 years of age, and was the only surviving son of the late John Preston and Mrs. Preston of Mearbeck, Longpreston. He served through the Boer War, received the Queen's medal with three clasps, and was mentioned in despatches. Last year he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Diploma. His only brother, Second Lieut. J. S. Preston, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, died in his country's service at Dewetsorp during the South African War.

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A telegram was received by Mrs. Preston, of Mearbeck, on Monday, as follows:—"Buckingham Palace, 12-5, 23rd November. Mrs. Preston, Mearbeck, Longpreston. The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the army have sustained by the death of your son in the serving of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow. Private Secretary."

LONGPRESTON.

THE LATE CAPTAIN T. H. PRESTON.

The lamented death of Captain T. H. Preston, of the East Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action in Flanders on November 17th, was sincerely regretted by his many friends in Craven and the deepest sympathy has been shown to his family. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. John Preston, and of Mrs. Preston, of Mearbeck, Longpreston, and served through the Boer War, receiving the Queen's Medal with three clasps, and being mentioned in despatches. His only brother, Second-Lieutenant J. S. Preston, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, died in his country's service at Dewetsdorp during the South African War. The following are extracts from letters written to his mother by the late Captain Preston :

A 40-Miles March.

September 25th.

" We have been told that we can now mention in a letter any place we were at a week ago, so I will let you know as far as I can what has happened. It has all been practically stated in the English papers. I landed in the country with the first reinforcement one day after the battalion. The battalion went nearly to the Belgian frontier by train, to Cambrai, beyond St. Quentin, and there fought a rearguard action near Ligny and most of the way back to within about 20 miles of Paris. You will have seen the list of officers who were wounded. They were Major Collins, D'Esterre, Seabrook, Chisholm, Salt, and Hooper. I went by train to Amiens to catch up the battalion, and was then sent back to Rouen, and again to Le Mans, which is south of Paris. I then went back to Coulommiers, and from there we did a 40-mile march along the flank of the German Army and joined the regiment near Chevril, which is about 20 miles east of Paris.

" From thence we followed the Germans, our artillery coming into action several times, to La Ferté, on the river Marne, where the enemy blew up the bridge over the river and left a rearguard to oppose us. We took a lot of prisoners there, besides inflicting many casualties, but unfortunately our Colonel, Le Marchant, was shot from a house. Our loss there was comparatively trifling, though the Germans opened suddenly with four maxims from across the river. My company got some good long-range shooting at La Ferté, as the enemy had to retreat up a narrow road, and we nearly made them abandon a gun on the road. They had great difficulty in getting it away.

" About ten days ago we crossed the river Aisne near Boucy, about four miles from Soissons which the Germans shelled, and they broke up the houses full of civilians. Aeroplanes are much used by both sides to observe for the artillery and locate positions of troops and batteries. Of course they get shelled tremendously, and it is a pretty sight in mid-air, though they seldom get hit. I went on a river reconnaissance the day before yesterday. I get a good deal of that sort of work on account of my having the Geographical Society's diploma. We have had nine days' heavy artillery fire round here.

" The above will give you a general idea of what has happened. I cannot give you details, as that would not be allowed by the Censor. I will tell you more later when it does not matter."

Colonel Sniped.

September 30th.

" You will gather more or less from the papers where I still am. I can tell you now fairly well what occurred two weeks ago when we crossed the river Aisne. We marched from Les Perthes sous Jouarre on the Aisne to the Aisne in two days. There was a picture in the ' Sphere ' of September 12th of one of the bridges at La Ferte at which we had some fighting. I think I told you they opened fire on us with four machine guns there. My company afterwards caught them retiring up an enclosed road at long range, and we gave them a bad time, but I regret to say they sniped our colonel, Le Marchant. When at length we got into the town we found many dead Germans in the streets, and about 40 wounded in a hospital by the bridge close to the road up which we had caught them retiring. Our guns across the valley also accounted for several.

" It was very different at the Aisne, however. We crossed at Boucy, about four miles east of Soissons. The bridge over the river was partially blown up, so we had to go across very gingerly, man by man, on a girder. We crossed in the night fortunately. It was the worst night march I have ever had. We had been marching all day in the the rain, and then stayed for two hours in a church at Citmont, about six or seven miles south of the Aisne, from 8 to 10 p.m. We then started off in the dark with pouring rain and marched to the river, and crossed as I have described. Our brigade, the 11th Infantry, took up a position on the top edge of the high ground on the north side.

Like the Ribbles Valley.

" The Aisne valley is very like the Ribbles Valley at Mearbeck in contour. As soon as it was light we became engaged all along the front by the German artillery, which is good. My company was on the outskirts of a wood on the top edge of the valley. An aeroplane came over. I kept quite still, as I thought it might not see us, but in five minutes we got a lot of shells among us. The first pitched a yard or two in front of me, and I got a smack on the back from a piece of earth or something, and the next few hit nine of the men. We then moved a little to our flank, and got no more. They also shelled the remainder of our troops crossing the valley up from the river.

" We then entrenched ourselves on the edge of the valley all along the line, and our trenches, the villages, &c., have been bombarded for many days. The French were on our left at Soissons and Croucy, their Turcos and Zouaves being next to our brigade, which consists of East Lancshires, Hampshires, Somersets, and Rifles. The German position was about a mile and a half distant when we occupied the ridges.

" What we need as much as men is more guns, as the fighting chiefly resolves itself into "

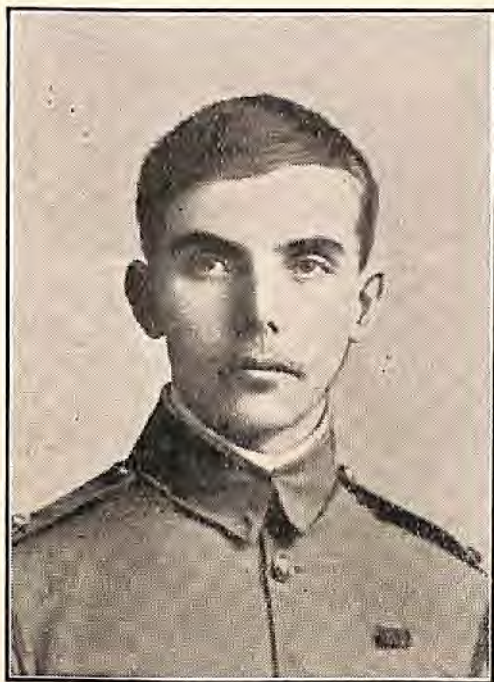
arrived out to join us yesterday." who has been promoted colonel of our regiment, Zouaves, also took tea with us. Col. Lawrence, in charge of the Turcos, who have relieved the above, but no one was hit. The French officer arrived at our mess dug-out, a shrapnel came tea with us. About five minutes before he billet on the Staff, came two days ago and took write. Col. Seely, ex-War Minister, who has a there is a heavy cannonade going on whilst I many hundreds of thousands I think. In fact shells I have seen and heard fired here—a good I should like to know how many thousands of smashed, and the church itself badly damaged. "All the windows in the church at Boucy are little notice, but they cannot approach too close. minutes. The aviators are very good, and take had nearly 200 shrapnel fired at it in about four though they are rarely hit. I counted one which French ones go near they get scores of shells for our artillery. Whenever our aeroplanes or as they discover the enemy's positions and spot excellent work. The Germans fairly hate them, "Our aeroplanes have also done most ex-weight. siege of Paris. Some of the shells were of 260lb. we imagined the Germans had brought up for the and they were shelled out by some large guns church at Boucy, but an aeroplane spotted them, howitzers, which took up a position near the artillery duel. We had two batteries of field guns, as the fighting chiefly resolves itself into an "What we need as much as men is more half distant when we occupied the ridges. The German position was about a mile and a shires, Hampshire, Somerset, and Willes, to our brigade, which consists of East Lancas and Croney, their Turcos and Zouaves being next days. The French were on our left at Soissons the villages, &c., have been bombarded for many of the valley all along the line, and our trenches, "We then entrenched ourselves on the edge up from the river. the remainder of our troops crossing the valley to our flank, and got no more. They also shelled few hit nine of the men. We then moved a little from a piece of earth or something, and the next in front of me, and I got a smack on the back among us. The first pitched a yard or two us, but in five minutes we got a lot of shells I kept quite still, as I thought it might not see top edge of the valley. An aeroplane came over, company was on the outskirts of a wood on the by the German artillery, which is good. My was tight we became engaged all along the front Valle at Meerbeek in contour. As soon as it "The Aisne valley is very like the Ribbles Like the Ribbles Valley.

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SETTLE'S ROLL OF MONOUR.

CAPTAIN T. H. PRESTON.

CAPT. T. H. PRESTON, East Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action in Flanders on the 17th Nov., aged 34 years. He was the only surviving son of the late John Preston and Mrs. Preston, of Mearbeck, Long Preston. He served through the Boer War in South Africa, received the Queen's Medal with three clasps, and was mentioned in despatches.



Last year he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Diploma. His only brother, 2nd Lieut. J. S. Preston, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, died in his country's service at Dewetsdorp, during the South African War. We sympathize with Mrs. Preston who has lost the second and last of her soldier sons.

We are indebted to the Proprietors of *The Crown Herald* for the loan of the illustration.

SETTLE'S ROLL OF MONOUR.**GEORGE EDWARD TURNER.**

ALTHOUGH Settle has contributed a considerable number of men to the Army and Navy, Mr. George Edward Turner is the first to give his life for his country during the present war. He was reported missing after the sinking of H.M.S. Hogue, by a German submarine, in the North Sea.



Photo by A. Horner & Son, Settle.

Mr. Turner worked at the Settle Post Office until about two years ago, when he joined the Marconi School, London, where he passed first class, and since then has been operator on the Gloucester Castle. On the call for operators for the Navy he volunteered, and had only been seven weeks on the Hogue when he lost his life on September 22nd, 1914.

Mr. Turner was the elder son of the late Mr. Robert Turner, of Rock House, Settle, and of Mrs. R. Turner, of Harrogate. He was a member of the Settle Church Choir and the Settle Amateur Operatic Society, and was well known and highly respected. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Turner and family.

We are indebted to the Proprietors of *The West Yorkshire Pioneer* for the loan of the illustration.

Mrs. and Miss Preston
wish to express their thanks for
the great kindness and sympathy
shown them in the loss of their
dear son and brother; and for
which they are most grateful.

Mearbeck,
Long Preston,
P. I. O.

Settle Bowling Club.



SETTLE,

NOVEMBER 14TH, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

The **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the above Club, will be held at **DICKINSON'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, SETTLE**, on **WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1914**, at 7-30 prompt, at which your attendance is requested.

BUSINESS OF THE MEETING.

- To discuss Balance Sheet and Financial Statement for past year.
- To appoint Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
- To transact any other business.

Immediately after the Meeting, the **CLUB COMPETITION CUP**, and other prizes, will be presented.

Yours faithfully,

M. THISTLETHWAITE,

Hon. Sec.

At a Committee Meeting held on October 12th, 1914, it was decided to forego the Annual Dinner this year, owing to the great European War, and it was suggested that this occasion afforded a favourable opportunity for the members to show their appreciation to our Soldiers and Sailors who are at present fighting our battles and defending our homes.

The Committee therefore appeal with confidence to the members of the Settle Bowling Club for subscriptions, and trust they will meet with a generous response.

A minimum subscription of 2/6 per member has been suggested, and the undermentioned will be pleased to receive contributions.

G. ADDISON,
 JOHN HARDY,
 A. FEARN,
 JOHN MOORE,
 M. THISTLETHWAITE,
Hon. Sec.

... SETTLE BOWLING CLUB. ...

BALANCE SHEET, 1913-14.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1913	26	15	2	By 1 year's Rent of Green	10	0	0
.. Members' Subscriptions—71 at 12/6	44	7	6	.. Rates	2	15	5
.. 2 Entrance Fees	0	5	0	.. J. Harrison—Attending Green	12	0	0
.. Visitors' Fees	1	16	9	.. " Manures, &c.	4	3	0
.. Sub-letting of Eatage	1	10	0	.. 1 Wagon of Sand and Carriage	2	9	2
.. Profit on Mineral Waters	0	5	8	.. Repairs—J. Hardy	9	16	0
.. Bank Interest	0	5	9	.. " Warren & Sons	0	7	0
				.. " Parker Bros.	7	11	10
				.. " W. Hayton	0	4	6
				.. Printing and Postage	1	14	6
				.. Fire Insurance	0	12	0
				.. Testimonial to Secretary	4	4	6
				.. Floral Wreath for late Mr. Swale	0	15	0
				.. Sundries	1	8	10
				.. Balance in Hand	17	4	1
	£75	5	10		£75	5	10

Audited and found correct.

J. L. BRAYSHAW.

THOMAS DIXON,

Hon. Treasurer.

BOWLING CLUB.—The annual meeting was held in Dickinson's Temperance Hotel on Wednesday evening. The president for the past year (Mr. G. Addison) presided, and about forty members were present. The balance sheet showed that the year was commenced with £26 15s. 2d. in hand, members' subscriptions produced £44 7s. 6d., and with other items the receipts amounted to £75 5s. 10d. For rent £10 had been disbursed, and groundsmen £12, repairs to ground, etc., £19 13s. 4d., and other small items left a balance in hand of £17 4s. 1d. The accounts were adopted. The election of officers then took place. Mr. John Hardy was elected president; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. Fern, W. Bateson, and T. Simpson; secretary, Mr. M. Thistlethwaite; treasurer, Mr. T. Dixon; auditor, Mr. J. L. Brayshaw; captain, Mr. T. Simpson; vice-captain, Mr. Bateson; groundsmen, Mr. J. Harrison; committee, Messrs. T. Harger, J. W. Butterworth, H. Yeadon, W. H. Parker and John Grisdale. Mr. T. T. Green, the refreshment attendant, was elected an honorary member. A long discussion took place as to whether the club should play any matches during the coming season, and it was decided to try and make arrangements with Skipton, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Shipley, and leave it to the discretion of the committee as to the circumstances. The prizes were then handed to the following:—Mr. T. Simpson, challenge cup and gold medal; Mr. A. Parker 2nd; Mr. T. Dixon, 3rd; Mr. J. Nelson, 4th; second handicap, Mr. C. D. Bennett, 1st; Mr. J. Harrison, 2nd; Mr. A. Fern, 3rd; and 4th Mr. T. Pilkington. Owing to the war it had been decided not to hold the annual dinner, but that subscriptions should be asked of members to provide some kind of comfort to our soldiers and sailors. £8 had been collected, and it was decided to divide this sum between the young men from Settle, Giggleswick, and Langcliffe who are serving their country, to be sent to them in the Christmas parcel which was going to be sent by the Central Committee for Settle District.

SETTLE PARISH CHURCH.

Sunday, November 22nd.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

FOR

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts,

At 6-30 p.m.

ADDRESS BY THE VICAR.

The Collection will be for Princess Mary's Fund, for providing Christmas Gifts for our Sailors and Soldiers.

EVENSONG WILL BE SAID AT 3 P.M.

The response to the appeal for Princess Mary's Fund for providing Christmas presents for our sailors, and our soldiers at the front, at the Lord Robert's Memorial Service was very gratifying—viz: £5 18s. 8d. All who contributed will feel that they have a share—however small, in showing our brave sailors and soldiers at Xmas, that they are not forgotten at home.

GIGGLESWICK.

VILLAGE GUARDS.—The following circular was issued by the Vicar (Rev. T. P. Brocklehurst):—"Whenever a strong man, fully armed, and equipped, is guarding his own dwelling, he enjoys peaceful possession of his property; but as soon as another stronger than he attacks him and overcomes him, he takes away that complete armour of his in which he trusted, and distributes the plunder he has collected." The duty of some of us is to keep things going at home. The age or condition of others of us prevents us joining the colours, yet we feel we ought to know enough of drill and musketry to make us feel within ourselves the power efficiently and honourably to take our place in the firing line should this village of ours be invaded. It is purely and simply for the purpose of the defence of our homes and to meet all eventualities which may yet arise. Let us not forget that our enemy is quite as determined and resourceful as we are, still if we are fully prepared we shall win out, but not unless we are fully and intelligently prepared. I ask those who agree with the imperative need of preparation to meet me, fine or wet, at The Bungalow on Sunday afternoon at half-past two o'clock on November 29th. Mr. Thos. Scambler offers to put at our disposal a field to drill in, and, subject to the War Office approval, a 300 yards range on a quondam shooting alley for rifle practice. With the co-operation of Mr. Robt. N. Douglas, headmaster of Giggleswick School, who offers the use of the covered playground if the weather be unsuitable for outside work, Lieut. E. D. Clark, O.T.C., offers to drill us and instruct us in musketry for half an hour every Sunday afternoon at half past two prompt. The Military Authorities will only recognise and allow those as bona fide members of this Company who are distinctly and honestly ineligible for serving in some service or Territorial Regiment. Theodore P. Brocklehurst, vicar." On Sunday afternoon twenty men turned up and were drilled by Lieut. E. D. Clark and Mr. F. J. McKenzie. There was quite a large crowd on the road, but this was some distance from the field, to watch the ceremony of the preliminary drill. Amongst those drilling were the Vicar, Captain Thompson, and Messrs. Barron, T. Scambler, M. G. Edmondson, H. M. F. Hammond, T. Dawson, S. Cox, E. Knight, J. Hodgson, T. McGeach, T. C. Thompson, J. W. Butterworth, S. H. Willan, B. Hartley, W. Calvert, R. A. Taylor, and J. Foster.

Settle and Giggleswick Volunteer Training Corps.—This corps is getting very proficient. During the absence of Lieut. E. D. Clarke, on holiday, the corps has been under the command of Mr. G. M. Hird, and the work continues to improve, whilst the route marches are carried out with a will, and everything is going on splendidly. There are 28 active members, and it is hoped that others will join. *Sept 1915*

SETTLE AND GIGGLESWICK VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS.—This corps is now making great progress in its drills, so much so that it has been considered necessary to select the non-commissioned officers. The selection was left to the corps itself, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—Mr. J. W. Butterworth, section commander, ranking as sergeant; Dr. Lovegrove, section commander, ranking as corporal; and Mr. Wm. Calvert, section commander, ranking as corporal. The drills are carried out most assiduously, and now is a good opportunity for any person in the district who is wishful to join the corps to come forward.

SETTLE AND GIGGLESWICK VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS.—During the absence of the regular officers of this corps Lieut. Gen. Hird (Black Watch O.T.C.), of Glen Almond School, who has been spending his vacation at his home in Giggleswick, has carried on the drills. The corps, in recognition of their indebtedness to him, at the close of the drill on Sunday last, presented him through Sergt. J. W. Butterworth, with a case of pipes. Mr. Butterworth, in his remarks, said that the corps highly appreciated the services rendered by Lieut. Hird, and they had profited by his instruction, but there was, to his mind, something more valuable than the benefit of his instruction. Under the constitution of this and similar corps it is laid down that they were to be under competent instructors, and as they were under obligation to the Giggleswick School and some of its masters, there came times when the regular instructors were absent and at such times Lieut. Hird had stepped into the breach. Lieut. Hird thanked the corps for their kind thought.

Volunteer Training Corps Inspected.—The members of the Volunteer Training Corps at Giggleswick were inspected on Sunday last by Lieut.-Col. Birkbeck, the officer commanding the 3-6th Duke of Wellington Regiment at Clipstone Camp, on the Grammar School Cricket Ground. He was very favourably impressed with the drill and work of the Corps, and urged upon them the necessity of continuing the effort, as it was a possibility that they may be called upon to be of some use to the country. Although the Government had not hitherto recognised them, yet later on it would be probably only too glad to do so. He would report to Gen. Bewicke-Copley, who is in command of the West Riding movement, and after his report had been received it was probable that the corps would become affiliated.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS.

SETTLE and GIGGLESWICK Branch.

A PARADE of the Members of the above Branch will be held on Sunday afternoon (6th inst) in the covered Playground at Giggleswick Grammar School at 2.30. for the purpose of enrolling further Members.

ALL over the age of 18 years are eligible for enrolment.

Appended are a List of the Rules and of Members enrolled up to date.

SIGNED by Order of the Committee.

William Thompson (Capt). Chairman.

LIST of Members to date.

Revd. T.P. Brocklehurst.	S.H. Willan.
R.A. Taylor.	W. Thompson.
Wm Calvert.	T.C. Thompson.
Thos. Dawson.	H.M.F. Hammond.
A.E. Knight.	J. Hodgson.
A. Barran.	T. McGeogh.
T. Scambler.	S. Cox.
J.W. Eutterworth.	A. Wiseman.
J. Foster.	G.R. Aked.
P. Harker.	M. Edmondson.
D. McKenzie.	T. Gray.

Prince of Wales's Fund.

A LECTURE

(Written by Mr. F. A. McKenzie of the "Daily Mail" and illustrated
by eighty fine-light views)

ON

"How British Pluck won through in France,"

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

~ VICTORIA MALL, ~

ON

Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, 1914,

BY THE

Rev. W. E. LINNEY, M.A.

The Chair will be taken at 7-30 p.m., by

JOHN WAUGH, ESQ.

**ADMISSION FREE. Collection at the close for
the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund.**

LECTURE.—A lecture in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund was delivered in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday night by the vicar, entitled "How British pluck won through in France." Mr. John Waugh occupied the chair. Messrs. W. Slinger and J. Handby ably manipulated the lantern. At the commencement of the lecture Mr. Waugh proposed that a vote of condolence be forwarded by the vicar to Mrs. and Miss Preston, of Mearbeck, in the sad loss they had sustained in the death at the front of Captain T. H. Preston. This was passed by the whole audience.

SETTLE AND DISTRICT WAR RELIEF FUND.

At a Public Meeting held in the Victoria Hall on the 19th August, the following ladies and gentlemen were nominated to deal with the question of rendering help and comfort to the men serving from this district in any branch of the Forces, and generally to deal in this locality with matters arising out of the War.

President—Mr. Walter Morrison.

Vice-President—Mrs. John Birkbeck, Carrholme.

Treasurer—Mr. Thos. Dixon. Secretary—Mr. Thos. Brayshaw.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. T. E. Pearson.

Council—Miss Dawson (for Langeliffe and Stainforth), Mrs. Farrer (for Clapham), Mrs. Goldard (for Rathmell), Mrs. Marlor, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Simpson. Mr. G. K. Charlesworth, Mr. W. F. Clark, Mr. John Foster, Jun. (for Horton-in-Ribblesdale), Mr. H. M. F. Hammond, Mr. Thos. Harger, Rev. A. Ingilby (for Austwick), Mr. John Moore, The Chairman of the Settle Parish Council (Mr. T. Bradley).

Other objects include the rendering assistance to the families and dependents of local men serving in the Army, Navy, or Ambulance Corps; the provision of clothing for the forces, especially the sick and wounded, and generally lending a helping hand to those who are serving their country at this crisis of the Nation's history; but the Council do not deal with distress arising from industrial conditions.

The balance of the Transvaal War Relief Fund, amounting to £491, was handed over to the Council, and was supplemented with a donation of £500 from Mr. Morrison, so that a general appeal for subscriptions has not yet been deemed necessary, although the funds are quickly and steadily diminishing.

The organization of the Fund is worked by four Committees, viz.: "Finance," "Relief," "Ambulance," and "Sewing and Working Parties," each of which carries out its allotted duties.

The Relief Committee meet fortnightly, and have usually about thirty cases on their list. The Sewing Committee have distributed some £250 worth of flannel, wool, &c., which have been converted into garments, returned to the depôt, and thence distributed to various regiments, hospitals, &c., about 2000 garments having already been sent out. The Ambulance Committee have promoted lectures, &c., and the Council has looked to the provision of comforts in the form of tobacco, &c., for our brave defenders, and has voiced the appreciation of the public at their self-sacrifice by according them suitable "send-offs." It is intended to send every local man a parcel at Xmas as an expression of good-will and remembrance.

Settle and District Sewing Committee.

A Meeting will be held at
the Girls' Club Room, Settle,
on Tuesday, Dec 8th
at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS:

Further disposal of
Completed Quenents

CATTERAL HALL
SETTLE.

Yours Faithfully,

G. E. Simpson

. A .
Sale of Work

AND

ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE

Girls' Friendly Society and H.R.H. Princess Mary's
Sailors' and Soldiers' Christmas Fund,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, SETTLE,

ON

Saturday, December 5th, 1914.

-
- 3-0 SALE OF WORK, Admission 3d.**
 - 3-30 AFTERNOON TEA, 6d.**
 - 4-30 ENTERTAINMENT, 1/-, 6d., 3d.**
 - 6-0 MEMBERS' TEA, 3d.**
 - 7-0 Evening Gathering in large School-room.**

TICKETS FOR ENTERTAINMENT 6d. and 3d.
(A few Reserved Seats 1/- each.)

**G.F.S. Members and Candidates Free to Evening
Gathering. Friends 3d. each.**

[FOR PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS SEE INSIDE.]

Edmondson & Wilson, Printers, Settle.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.



- QUARTETTE..... "Click Clack".....*Gatty*
Miss E. HAYGARTH, Miss B. LEAWORTHY,
Mr. T. BUTLER, Mr. C. A. MILFORD.
- RECITATION..... "A Coster Story".....
Mr. C. A. MILFORD.
- QUARTETTE..... "Dinah's Wedding".....*Gatty*
Miss E. HAYGARTH, Miss B. LEAWORTHY,
Mr. T. BUTLER, Mr. C. A. MILFORD.
- SONG..... "Somewhere a voice is calling".....
Mr. T. BUTLER.
- SONG..... "Until".....*Sanderson*
Miss E. HAYGARTH.
- SONG..... "Tommy Lad".....*Margetson*
Mr. EDWARD LORD.
- SONG..... "The Little Damozel".....*Novello*
Miss B. LEAWORTHY.
- DUET..... "In Springtime".....*Newton*
Misses E. HAYGARTH AND B. LEAWORTHY.
- SONG..... "The Trumpeter".....*Dix*
Mr. EDWARD LORD.
- DUOLOGUE..... "The Beadle's Courtship".....*Dickens*
From "Oliver Twist."
Miss VANT AND Mr. C. A. MILFORD.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."



ACCOMPANIST - Miss A. HAYGARTH.

EVENING PROGRAMME.



- RUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.....
G.F.S. MEMBERS.
- SONG..... "Sweet and Low".....
G.F.S. MEMBERS.
- SCENES from "Cricket on the Hearth".....*Dickens*
G.F.S. MEMBERS.



G.F.S. REPORT - - The VICAR.



ADDRESS by **Mrs. STEINTHAL**, of Ilkley,

Diocesan President of the G.F.S.



- CAROL..... "See amid the Winter Snow".....*Barnby*
G.F.S. MEMBERS.
- RECITATION..... "The Jackdaw of Rheims".....*Ingoldsby*
Miss MARY LINNEY.

G.F.S. HYMN.



"GOD SAVE THE KING."

G.F.S.—The Girls' Friendly Society held a successful winter festival in the National School on Saturday, and there was a good attendance. The proceedings included a small sale of work (the articles for which had been given and made by a working party who had met at Marshfield for a few weeks and by members and associates of the Society) and an entertainment for the public and also one for the Girls' Friendly Society. In the afternoon the "Gatty" Musical Party gave a very much appreciated programme which was concluded by a dialogue "The Beadle's Courtship" (Dickens) from Oliver Twist by Miss Vant and Mr. C. A. Milford. The Vicar presided at the evening proceedings, which were entirely carried through by the G.F.S. members. He read the report and an address was given by Mrs. Steinthal, of Ilkley, the Diocesan President of the G.F.S. Tea was provided under the able superintendence of Mrs. John Parker and helpers. Many gifts in kind had been received for the tea, and comprised gifts of butter and cream from Malham Tarn, meat pies from Miss Dawson (Langcliffe Hall), and beautiful flowers, which decorated the tables, from Mrs. Vant, of Whitefriars. Amongst the visitors at the tea were the local Belgian Refugees, who had been invited by Mrs. Butterworth, the secretary. The proceeds of the festival, after paying expenses amounted to £25, and are to be divided between the Princess Mary's Christmas Fund and the funds of the G.F.S.

NOTHING is to be written on this except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

I am quite well.

I have been admitted into hospital

{ sick } and am going on well.

{ wounded } and hope to be discharged soon.

I am being sent down to the base.

I have received your { *letter.*
telegram.
parcel.

Letter follows at first opportunity.

I have received no letter from you

{ lately.

{ for a long time.

Signature }
only. }

W. H. Ashmore

Date *24/11/14*

[Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.]

A. F. A. 2042
114/Gen. No./5248.

FIELD



SERVICE

POST CARD



Thomas Brayshaw Esq
Fabricator
Leeds
Yorkshire
England

POST CARD.



Four admirals

Letter

at Yorks here

E Lake Yorks

With the British Expeditionary Force.

I have received your gift-parcel.....^{ny} Which contained

..... tobacco and cigarettes also several men
..... at my Company have received the same
..... they all join in with me and thanking
..... you sending you this best Wishes

Name W. G. Law

Regiment (or Ship) 1st Batt Royal Scots Fus

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR

LOCAL SOLDIERS.

The Council of the Settle and District War Relief Fund intend to send a Christmas parcel to all members of the "F" Company 6th Batt. W. R. Regiment, and of the "A" Company (Mr. Tunstill's) 10th Batt. W. R. Regiment, as well as to every man from the district included in their sphere of operations who may be serving in any branch of the Forces at home or abroad.

Each parcel will include mittens or gloves, tobacco (4 oz.), plum cake (1 lb. to 1½ lb.), chocolate (8 oz.), a copy of our local "Roll of Honour," &c., and it is estimated that nearly 250 will be required.

The Council appeal to the inhabitants of the Townships from which the men of the above companies are drawn (which include not only the whole of the Settle County Council Electoral Division, but also Ingleton, Bentham, Clapham, Burton, &c.) for gifts, either in kind or money, for the purpose.

Cash donations should be sent to **Thos. DIXON, Esq., West Mains, Settle**, and parcels of goods should be addressed to **T. E. PEARSON, Esq., Town Hall, Settle**, and should be delivered on or before Saturday, the 12th December. The name of the sender should be marked on every parcel.

The Council will also forward small parcels, along with their own, which are expressly intended for the use of any particular man. Those for abroad must be in by the 9th instant.

Thos. BRAYSHAW,

Hon. Sec. Settle War Fund.

SETTLE,
1ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Settle and District War Relief Fund.



*On behalf of the Council administering the above
Fund I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of*

*Donation of £ s. d.
 : :*

Parcel

*as a contribution towards the Christmas Parcels which
will be sent to our local Soldiers at home and abroad.*

Settle, December

1914.

CHRISTMAS, 1914.



Here's Good Luck and Best Wishes
to you.

From
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Simpson,
Giggleswick.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO LOCAL SOLDIERS.—Early in December the Council of the Settle and District War Relief Fund decided to send a Christmas parcel to every man from the district serving with the forces or Ambulance Corps. An appeal was issued for subscriptions or gifts and was very generously responded to. It is, of course, impossible to enumerate all the donors but some £40 was contributed in cash, the ladies of the sewing committee sent over two hundred pairs of mittens, body belts, or other garments; Mr. Simpson sent 100 large packets of chocolates, Miss Wray, 100 handkerchiefs and scores of well-wishers sent gifts of various sorts. Cakes were sent in quantities of from one to two dozen in a batch and the Council of the Fund made a grant towards the cost of tobacco. The children of the locality shewed their interest by contributing in various ways. The Rathmell National School sent a large number of boxes of chocolates, each tastefully hand-painted;—Giggleswick sent a varied assortment in which 30 cakes figured prominently, whilst Langcliffe contributed a share of the proceeds of an entertainment. When all the gifts had been gathered together a large room in the Town Hall looked like a store, Mr. Pearson took charge of the arrangements and ladies sorted out the parcels. To every man was allotted 1½lbs. of plum cake, 4ozs. of tobacco, ½lb chocolate, a handkerchief and some worked article of clothing; a card of greeting accompanied by a copy of the local roll of honour being also included. When the contents of each of the 280 parcels were set apart, Mr. John Moore, Mr. W. F. Clarke and others, set to work and packed each man's share into a neat parcel which were variously despatched to the Front and to all parts of England. Special attention was paid to the parcels for the men who are on active service abroad. Not only did they receive double portions, but playing cards, "cave-au-lait" cocoa, a dozen boxes of safety matches, and other little comforts were sent to every one of them. Splendid!

With Compliments and Best Wishes
from the Settle & District War Relief Fund.

To Private

With Compliments and Best Wishes
from the Settle & District War Relief Fund.

To Private

“ A ” Company,

10th Batt. Duke of Wellington's
W.R. Regt.

With Compliments and Best Wishes
from the Settle & District War Relief Fund.

To Private

“ F ” Company,

6th Batt. Duke of Wellington's
W.R. Regt.



Lanceliffe School

England never did
never shall, lie at the
proud foot of a
Conqueror.

Shakespeare

Chairman

T. Brynshaw Esq

Programme

Part I

Song, Land of Hope + Glory

Chorus + Dance The Sailor Boy

Tipperary

Chorus + March The Soldiers o,
We've Got a Navy

Junior

Song

Song

Song

Song

The King

Buttons

New Army

Part II

Japanese Play The Smiling Geishas
Scene Japanese Cafe

Song + Dance - The Geishas

Solo + Chorus The Japanese Tea House

Song + Dance Fan Philosophy

* * * * *

Part III

The Chocolate Coons

Song + Dance Silvery Moon

Song + Chorus Old Folks at Home

Chorus + Dance Honey Do

Lullaby Croon Croon

God Save The King



Langcliffe Council School.

CONCERT

Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 6th, 1913

Reserved Seat, 1/6.

LANGCLIFFE.

SCHOOL CONCERT.—The annual concert by the children attending the day schools was given on Friday night last to a crowded audience. The profits were to be devoted to providing presents for our soldiers and sailors, and as a result £2 has been handed to the local fund, and £5 to the Princess Mary's Fund. Mr. Thomas Brayshaw occupied the chair. The concert, which was greatly appreciated, consisted of songs by the juniors and seniors, a Japanese Play, "The smiling Geishas," and the "Chocolate Coons." Every part was well carried out by the children, who were most enthusiastic, and great praise is due to Miss Brennand, Miss Graham, and Mrs. J. V. Parker, for the results of their efforts. Miss Graham and Miss Monk were the accompanists. The headmaster (Lieut. Bennett) was unable to take part in this performance as he is serving his King and country. One item in the programme deserves special mention, and that is the way "The Langeliffe Bantams" went through their drill and song. They were so small and looked so comical in khaki that for some time those present were absolutely convulsed with laughter, and the item was recalled.

LANGCLIFFE DAY SCHOOL.

On Friday, December 11th, the school-children gave their Annual Concert to a crowded audience. The programme was well selected, and consisted of action songs by the juniors, a Japanese Play (in costume) entitled "The Smiling Geishas," and the Chocolate Coons. The entertainment commenced with the song "Land of Hope and Glory" by the scholars, and then came the two action songs "Jolly Good Luck to every Sailor Boy" and "It's a long way to Tipperary," both of which were encored. "Tipperary" was followed by a parade of the Langcliffe Bantams, headed by Sergeant Warnes. This item too, was recalled amid bursts of applause.

Next came the Japanese Play. This was very bright and effective, and the girls looked very pretty dressed in their Eastern costumes. This play was entirely original, and great praise is due to Miss Brennand and her staff in bringing the children to such a degree of excellence.

The chair was taken by Mr. T. Brayshaw, who spoke during the interval about the courage and endurance of our Soldiers and Sailors.

The last part of the performance consisted of songs and dances by the Chocolate Coons.

Miss Graham and Miss Monk were the accompanists.

The proceeds were in aid of the Relief Funds, £5 being sent to Princess Mary's Fund, and £2 to the Local Fund.

Miss Brennand, who is now acting as Head Teacher while Mr. Bennett is serving with the colours, wishes to thank all those who so kindly helped to make the concert such a success.

N.G.



POST CARD

STAMP



HERE

This Space for communication

The address to be written here

Back Row. Left - Right -

Yates. Close Clark. Ingham (hills) A. Parker

Brayshaw. Brassington (hills) Hirst.

Front Row Left to Right:

C. Parker J.R. Jackson (hills) Candless Peachey (hills)

Hepworth (hills)

The lucky "13". Taken at Ribby October 1914.





1914

LANGCLIFFE "BANTAMS."



LANGLIFFE "BANTAMS." 1914