

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

The lecturer, dealing first with the British front, said that having been out on the spot he found that the thing was unlike anything he had ever dreamt of, and for the first time he realised that a war was going on. There were moments in London, and there were moments in that part of the country when they forgot about the war. When driving through their country villages they found people who were doing better now than they had ever done before. The whole thing was a far-off dream. When one passed through village after village on the Continent and found them smashed beyond all recognition, to say nothing of the human inhabitants, one began to realise and say to oneself that after all there was a war. He saw the whole of the English front, and it came to him as a complete revelation. He supposed many people looked upon it as a mere matter of defensive and fighting lines, and a front of sensational events. It was quite a different thing. When one motored through miles of country, and when one realised that we had two million men out on the French front, one had to stop and take hold of oneself and realise that those two million men were a whole population, a countryside many miles deep organised for the feeding, clothing, arming and upkeep generally of the whole front line. In point of fact it seemed but one line, and as though the actual front line was only an enormous part of the forces behind. Through miles and miles of quiet country lanes one advanced and found oneself in a country occupied by men of every race, and the roads choked with numerous luries and horses. As they went a little further they came to the desolated area, and as they followed the road they would come to the great city of Arras. The city of Arras was the first picture of what war was. Arras was a city about three times the size of York, and with a history even more beautiful than York. It was a place that people from all countries went to see, but now from end to end there was not one house standing intact. The city still lived, but every house was a splintered shell hole, in fact the whole city was in tumbled ruins. Grass was growing in the streets and in the city square, and one could see people going round that square trying to find out where their own house originally was. These were things that brought the war home to one. Forty-five thousand people lived in Arras, but they had gone and left their homes because they had no other choice. They took what they could with them, but they would come back to find the place a mass of ruins. Only one civilian—a French lady—had stood out the fighting at Arras. She had borne all the horrors, and when the town was bombarded by shell fire she still stayed without running away like her neighbours.

### THE DESOLATED AREA.

He could take them out further to the desolated area until they saw what war was as fought by the Germans, and why it was that the war should never end until they were certain that there would not be such another. Arras stood on the verge of the desolated area, and from there one passed forward into ever increasing desolation. The country had gone back 50,000 years. They saw it now as before man ever came upon the scene. On the roadside avenues of trees had been destroyed by shell fire, and there was nothing left but blistered trunks. A year ago that country was a hell of fire, and to-day one could not find a single yard of land but what had been ploughed up by shell fire. Passing through village after village one found ruined wood after ruined wood which were beyond recognition. On the Somme one could not tell where the village was. It got on one's nerves, and one realised what the Germans had set them in that race for what they pleased to call civilisation. Both sides had hammered and fought and died, at a cost little dreamt of in heroism, in agony, in human lives. The Battle of the Somme was a story which ought never to be allowed to die. We did a thing which four or five years ago was unthinkable. That land was haunted to-day, and would be haunted for ever by a sign of heroism almost beyond

parallel in the past. The French had decided to keep that place as a memorial of the heroism of our troops in the Somme advance. The country was dotted with little lonely graves and crosses representing the lives of thousands and thousands who lay buried there. The whole soil was stiff with dead, and one could not take a spade without coming across something which they would rather have left alone. The Bosches had to retreat and evacuate the towns they held. Before evacuating the places, as they knew they must, they spent months of labour and an astounding amount of ingenuity not only in destroying the places but in preparing destruction for everyone who followed them there. Mines had been placed in the houses and blown to pieces by every cold-blooded and devilish device that the Germans could lay their hands to. Some people spoke of military necessity which all well-balanced people were the last to deny. Much of the destruction had not been done in square and open warfare. They must not talk to him about military necessity. The destruction of Baupenne was a very careful and elaborate job, for in the houses traps were laid for those who entered them. When they thought of that one realised what this war involved and of the luckless people who had to put their worldly goods into a stocking and left all they had. One began to wonder what an incalculable bill of misery and human desolation would in due course be laid before those who had engineered this war. One came away from the Flanders front with no tender feeling for the Germans. Nowadays everybody was tired and miserable, and there was a tenderness amongst some people who wanted to sit quiet to throw up the sponge, to find good points with Bosches, and to get the war over somehow. To get the war over somehow was getting it over anyhow, and to get it over anyhow would mean that it would all have to be done over again in another ten years' time. He did not think many of those present at the rear of the front were going to stand that for one moment.

### A BEASTLY BUSINESS.

It was a bad business and a beastly business, and because it was so beastly and so bad it had to be put through thoroughly and finally. He was not going to say that this would be the last war that the world would ever see. That would be hoping too much, but the horrors had been so barbaric that they would have done more to sicken the world for war for generations to come than ever happened before in history. This was the great war for peace. They ought to fight for peace, a peace that meant the end of possibilities of wars like this. They could not see all that country and all those people as he had seen them without thinking that but for us being on an island we might also have been noted exiles on some face of the world. He thought there on the British front he had shown them the most gripping scene of desolation that the country had shown one there. They could not blame the Bosches for all the destruction except that it was they who set this evil machine rolling. They were doing things to-day which five years ago they would have shuddered at. They had, however, to fight the Germans with their own weapons and on their own level, and it was to their lasting damnation that that had been brought about.

### ADMIRATION FOR THE FRENCH.

Turning to the French front, the lecturer said one got a different impression to that of the British front. All along the English front one was carried up in the waves of exultation. Everybody was in the pink of health, and although everyone knew that the work was dull and beastly at the best, yet every man was inspired to put the thing through to its only possible end. When he got to the French front he was told to expect to find an old worn-out nation, bloodless, and utterly weary. He did not see it. It was very easy to say that France was drained and tired, but one came away with an overwhelming admiration for the French. They had their faults, and the affairs of France was something that and we in this country had ours. France was in the position of an old gentleman who was not quite able to walk as fast and as far as he would like, but he did not like to rely on the help of others. The spirit of France

and the affairs of France was something that the Germans would do well to cultivate. It would be a long time before France was at its lowest ebb. France was never so strong and brilliant than when her enemies thought she was at the last gasp. Wherever one went in France they caught everywhere that note of a grim North-country determination. It was a funny thing that war had changed our estimates. We used to talk about the French being a frivolous race, but we are more frivolous than they are. He did not think we need hither about the temper and future of France.

### CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN ARMY.

Proceeding to deal with the Italian front, the lecturer said that on that front one got into a warfare of an entirely different nature. He went to the Italian general headquarters on the actual fighting front, and he visited all the places they had read of in the papers. He confessed that he gathered in those days an impression of extreme confidence in the Italian army and Italian organisation, and he could not believe even to this moment that that confidence was misplaced. In this war there was no such thing as physical geology, it was moral geology. Every mile had to be measured by its difficulty. The country was very mountainous, and let them imagine the Italian army climbing those steep slopes under the heavy fire of the Austrian guns and driving the whole Austrian army before them. What the Italians did the Austrians have done in their turn. The Germans meditated the present push to coincide with the pacifist movement of the Italian people. The push was in the nature of a manifesto and nothing else. He hoped that the British, along with the Italians and the French, would resist that. This was a moment when we would have to be very careful what we said and to whom we listened. There were people who might be going about this country dropping words of discouragement and saying "Let's make peace while we can." He did not think he need warn them, but, however, a word in season was useful. This was not the moment for despair, but it was a moment when it seemed to him that we were in sight of the greatest movement of all. He was not going to talk peace now. He believed that this last great move of the Germans was the drying fish before it was brought to land, and it was up to them not to be discouraged by any apparent reverse in Italy or the slow advance that was being made in Flanders. If anyone could see it they would realise that the advance was not slow but marvellously quick. One hundred yards advance might seem very little, but when they realised that we were pressing the enemy over the last rising ground in point of advance in Flanders, they would see that the results had been marvellous. He was actually at the Italian headquarters when the push began, and one night he was on the old Carso walls and saw the guns going all the time.

### NO PANIC.

He was in Venice when the evil news began to come. He could not say that there was any panic in Venice. They were not in the least upset, but were perfectly calm, prepared to meet the worst, and to avoid it if they could. They behaved as decent people should behave, and found he had his impression confirmed that he had gathered of the Italian army at the front. They were out to fight to the very last point of getting that peace which they all desired. There was no real disloyalty. The Italian army was a magnificently organised affair, and their warfare something which almost baffled imagination. Anyone who had seen what the army was doing was not likely to listen tolerantly to any slighting words that had been spoken by the people in England, who did not know what that army had done. They must not judge an army by its weakest link. In this case the weakest link had broken, but they must not doubt the solidity of the chain, for he did not doubt that it would be linked up again before so very long. The responsibility rested with them, and they must see that the war was carried through to such an end that their children and their children's children would not run the risk of going through such an appalling wastage again.

# Victoria Hall, SETTLE.

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**Mr. REGINALD J. FARRER,**

Who has recently returned from an official tour of the

**British, French, and Italian Fronts,**

WILL GIVE A

# LECTURE

On the impressions he received whilst there,

**On Thursday, the 29th November, 1917,**

**AT 7-30 P.M.**

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**Chairman = Mr. R. N. DOUGLAS,**

Head Master of Giggleswick School.

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**PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, 1/3;  
Upper Circle and Centre of Area, 8d.; Area, 4d.**

Plan for Reserved Seats at Mr. Tomlinson's, on and after Saturday, the 24th November.

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“Popular” Prices have been fixed as it is felt that all persons who have relatives “at the front” will wish to hear an authentic account of how things are going at the seat of War.

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**The Proceeds will be devoted to the Local War Fund.**

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## THE BATTLE FRONTS.

LECTURE BY MR. R. FARRER, OF  
INGLEBOROUGH.

On Friday evening a large and appreciative audience assembled at the Skipton Grammar School for a lecture by Mr. Reginald Farrer, son of Mr. J. A. Farrer, J.P., of Ingleborough, on "My Experiences on the British, French and Italian Fronts." Mr. Farrer recently visited Flanders, France and Italy, and as an official of the Foreign Office he had unique opportunities of seeing what was happening on these various Fronts; and he was able to give his audience a graphic account of the scenes that are being enacted out there. Mr. Farrer was introduced to the gathering by the Rev. Frank G. Forder, who mentioned that he had been on the ground where the Germans have recently pushed back the Italians and that he was, therefore, naturally greatly interested in what was going on there.

### WHAT WAR MEANS.

Mr. Farrer said he found the various Fronts unlike anything he had ever dreamt of. In England there were moments when one could forget that a war was going on, when the conflict seemed almost like a bad dream; but when one went to the Western Front, and passed through village after village, much like ours in normal times, but now smashed up beyond all recognition, then one indeed realised what war meant. In the territory occupied by the British our Army had provided another whole population, a "countryside" many miles deep, and the wonderful organisation for the upkeep of the Army gave one the impression that the actual front line was only a small part of the enormous forces behind. After passing through miles and miles of quiet country lanes the visitor found himself in territory occupied by men and horses of almost every race—the roads choked with lorries and other conveyances and horses and men continually upon the march. At last one reached a sinisterly cold and desolate area, and still pursuing his way eventually to the great city of Arras, where could be seen the first picture of what war really meant.

### A PITIFUL PICTURE.

Of the ruined city of Arras, similar in many respects to our city of York, and renowned for its antiquity, its history, and its beauty, the lecturer drew a pitiful picture. He told of the splintered shell holes in every house and building, of the grass growing in the streets, of the few people who still remained looking for the original position of their houses, and of a little old French lady who, almost alone of the entire population, had stood out all the fighting. Such a picture, as he said, brings the war home to one more than any reading of horrors can do, and makes one realise that this war must never end until we are certain there can never be another like it.

### HEROISM BEYOND PARALLEL.

The lecturer told a gruesome story of the ever increasing desolate land beyond Arras—of the shattered trees, of the ploughed up ground pitted with shell holes, and of the ruined villages; and said that one at last realised what a task the Boches had set us in this race for what they were pleased to call civilisation. Every little hill, he said, had been bought at a tremendous cost in heroism, agony, and human lives, and the story of the fighting on the Somme was one that never ought to be allowed to die. Our Army had done there a thing that five or six years ago would have been unthinkable, and the land would be for ever haunted by signs of heroism almost beyond parallel in the past. The French nation, he said, had decided to keep the place for ever as it was now as a memorial of the heroism of our troops, and as a signification of what war was as fought by the Germans.

### BOSCHES' DEVELISH PLANS.

The careful and elaborate plans of destruction engineered by the Germans in the towns they were forced to evacuate were described by the lecturer as devices of a cold-blooded and devilish character, and he told how 200 people who met in the Bapaume Town Hall were blown to pieces by a mine laid by the Boches. All well-balanced people, he said, were the last to deny military necessity in fair and square warfare, but there was no military necessity to blow up towns which under no conceivable circumstance could be of any use to an adversary. All this unnecessary destruction made one begin to wonder what an incredible bill would in due course be

risk of such an appalling wastage of life occurring again for generations to come (applause).

A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the motion of Captain C. P. Charlesworth; and in reply Mr. Farrer spoke hopefully of the part America was going to play in the war, and said we should always remember that our soldiers had laid upon us a liability which would for ever be beyond our power to discharge. Nothing that we could do would be too great for the men who had died and were dying for the cause of civilisation and freedom on the other side of the Channel.

A collection for the Public Schools Base Hospital realised £3 5s.

laid to the account of those who had engineered the war (applause).

### FIGHT TO A FINISH.

One came away from the Flanders Front without any tender feeling for the Boche and with the certain feeling that the war must be fought to a decided finish. Some people naturally wished to get the war over somehow, but to get it over somehow was getting it over nohow, and meant starting again in another ten or twenty years' time. The men at the Front would not stand this for one moment. It was a bad and beastly business at the best, and because of this it had to be put through finally this time. He was not going to say this would be the last war; that would be too much to hope; but the horrors in this conflict had been so barbaric that they had done more to sicken the world for war for many generations to come than anything that had ever happened before in history. He considered this was the great war for peace, and in that sense he was an optimist.

In another reference to the barbaric methods of German warfare, Mr. Farrer said we were doing things now gladly and proudly that we should have shuddered at five years ago, but this step had been necessitated because the enemy had set the pace, and we had got to fight the Germans with their weapons and on their level, and it was to their lasting damnation that they had brought their own level so low.

### DETERMINATION OF FRANCE.

Describing his experiences on the French Front, the lecturer told more grim tales of the cruel and brutal methods of the Boches. He had been told, he said, to expect to find the French a tired, worn-out, bloodless, war-weary nation, but he did not see any signs of this. He gathered the impression that the French were simply holding on until the English and Americans were ready to strike, but hardly had he conceived this feeling when the French made a memorable and wonderful push which resulted in the capture of an important position. One came away from the French Front, he said, with nothing but an overwheleing admiration for our gallant Ally and he felt that history would again show that France was never so brilliant and so strong as when her enemies thought she was at her last gasp. Wherever one went in France, one caught a note of grim determination to see the war through, and he did not think we need bother our heads about the future or the temper of France.

### CONFIDENCE IN THE ITALIANS.

On the Italian Front the warfare, the lecturer pointed out, was of an entirely different nature to that on the other fronts. Whilst driving along the actual fighting front before the recent reverse he gathered an impression of serene confidence in the Italian Army—a confidence that he could not yet believe was misplaced. Referring to the Italian set-back and its cause he showed that in the difficult mountainous fighting the safety of one point implied the safety of the whole front, and that one disloyal man could give away the courage and heroism of a hundred thousand men. There was no doubt this was what had happened in regard to the German advance. He was in Venice when the bad news began to arrive, but he did not see any panic or depression. Obviously the people were upset, but they were prepared to meet the worst without the least sign of flutter or excessive emotion. All across Italy he looked for signs of depression, but everywhere the impression that he received from the Army was confirmed; and he believed that the Italians, like the French, were ready to fight to the last point in order to get a lasting peace. He paid a splendid tribute to the bravery and heroism of the Italian Army and said that no one who had seen what they were doing was likely to listen tolerantly to any slighting words of our Italian Allies. He did not doubt that before long the Italian Army would be linked up as solid and firm as ever it was before the reverse.

### PEACE TALK.

Referring to peace-talk generally, Mr. Farrer said this was a moment when we had to be particularly careful to whom we listened. He and others considered this war the world's greatest crusade—the greatest and most important the world had every known—in defence of freedom and peace, but there were people who did not see the war in this light and who were going about dropping words of discouragement. This, however, was not the moment for weak despair; it was the moment, he believed, when we were in sight of the greatest move of all in the war. He believed that the last great move of the Boches was the dying swish of the fish before it was brought to land. Finally, he expressed the hope that we should realise the responsibility that rested upon us to see that there was no

# Mr. FARRER'S LECTURE.

## 29th NOVEMBER, 1917.

Soldiers in Uniform, or those who have been discharged from the Army through wounds, can obtain free tickets for the reserved seats on application at Mr. Tomlinson's.

Edmondson & Wilson, Printers, Settle

VICTORIA HALL, SETTLE.

Mr. Farrer's Lecture,

THURSDAY, NOV. 29th, 1917.

Reserved Seat, 1/3.

Row.....

No.....

VICTORIA HALL, SETTLE.

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Row.....

AREA.

No.....

VICTORIA HALL, SETTLE.

Mr. Farrer's Lecture,

THURSDAY, NOV. 29th, 1917.

EIGHTPENCE.

Lecture.—Last night at the Victoria Hall, Mr. Reginald J. Farrer, of the Foreign Office, who has recently returned from an official tour of the British, French and Italian fronts, gave a most interesting and thrilling lecture on the experiences he received whilst there. Mr. R. N. Douglas, Headmaster of the Giggleswick School, presided over a large attendance. Special seats were reserved for soldiers in uniform, men who had been discharged from the Army through wounds, and the members and nurses of the St. John Ambulance Corps, of which there was a goodly number present. The proceeds were on behalf of the local War Fund. A full account of Mr. Farrer's lecture was given in last week's issue of the "Craven Herald," on the occasion of its delivery at Skipton.

#### The Local War Fund.

As a result of the lecture given by Mr. Reginald Farrer, of the Foreign Office, on his experiences on the British, French, and Italian Fronts in the Victoria Hall on Thursday evening of last week, the sum of about £4 has been handed over to the local war fund.

Relief & Sundries  
(cont'd from p. 44)  
Jan 1918

#### WEST RIDING AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Settle District Advisory Sub-Committee was held in the Conservative Club, Settle, on Friday last. Mr. W. Hunter (Cowside) presided. There were also present all the township representatives in the Settle Union except those from Littondale, and Mr. Crabtree (representative from the West Riding County Council).

The Chairman explained that they had been called together to try to get the additional acreage wanted by the West Riding, and to get Mr. Crabtree's ideas as to which was the best way of obtaining it. In the Spring of 1917, 150 acres were ploughed out and they had now promises of 2,300 acres. He considered that to plough out 4,000 acres would do more harm than good, as this district was a breeding district. He could not understand how the West Riding arrived at their estimate of 4,000 acres for the Settle Union, as 3,000 acres would be a fair quota for this Union. This Union was the second largest in acreage in the West Riding, but it was quite different from other districts. One half is over 1,000 feet above sea level and a considerable portion of the remainder is unploughable. He was certain the Local Representatives were willing to do their best. He was willing to do his best, but under doctor's orders he would have to drop out of the work or otherwise he would be fit for nothing. He had visited 152 farms and had seen the land that was to be ploughed. He had been treated by every one with the greatest courtesy. Taking into account that the men had no implements they had done well.

Mr. Crabtree agreed with the Chairman's remarks with regard to 3,000 acres being a fair quota from this area. He hoped they would also realise that obviously the Executive Committee at Wakefield must have had good grounds on their part for asking for 4,000 acres. He did not think that Settle had been picked out of a "lucky bag." He could not form the least idea how the West Riding had arrived at the figures, but the fact remained that they had asked Settle to provide 4,000 acres. He was informed that Settle had only promised about 1,600, but he was pleased to hear the amount had risen to 2,300. Some people had already ploughed out their quota asked for and it would be very awkward indeed to break into a fresh field. He agreed it was not advisable to go and tap those men again. There may be, however, some of the men who had not started ploughing, and if the land was suitable a little additional area would have here to be got. With regard to reduction of stock, the way they would have to look at it was that, supposing they do not plough at all, they bought feeding stuffs. If they were not ploughing their stock would automatically decrease as there would be no feeding stuffs to buy. It was, therefore, essential that each farmer should do something. He understood from the Chairman that under the advice of the Ex-Committee all the land in this district over 1,000 feet above sea level had not been tapped. The question now arose was it possible to get any land of above 1,000 feet. (A Farmer: No, sir.) There was a good deal of land in Halifax above this height and much had grown fair oat crops. The Board of Agriculture had asked the West Riding Ex-Committee for 70,000 acres and it was in the interests of the country that this acreage be found. He wanted them to appreciate that he was not an agricultural expert. He was not there to teach practical men. He had some knowledge of agriculture but he was not an expert. His duty was organising.

Mr. Claude Barton thought that before anyone made any remarks it would be better if the following three questions were answered by the Representative:

1. Is land that was first ploughed out in the spring of 1917 to count in the quantities now allotted by local committees?—Yes; it is included.

2. Is it permissible that land so ploughed out should be put under green crops or must it be put under corn?—The farmers can grow any crop they like which is best suited to the land.

3. What is the position of a farmer who grows oats as regards feeding his cattle with them? Must he offer them for food for human consumption or not?—He can use them as he likes at present.

All the districts were then considered and in the majority of them it was thought that more land could be obtained, as the Committee, in deciding the acreage to be ploughed, had stuck strictly to the 5 per cent. basis.

Several more men, teams and ploughs were asked to be sent into the district.

SETTLE PARISH CHURCH  
NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY.

## FORMS

OF

# PRAYER and THANKSGIVING

TO

## ALMIGHTY GOD

TO BE USED ON

THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY

SUNDAY, THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1918

Being the Day appointed for Intercession on Behalf of the Nation and Empire in this Time of War.

Issued under the Authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

### THE KING'S PROCLAMATION

*In the Order of Holy Communion after the Creed at least once in the day, and at Morning or Evening Prayer, or before the Forms of Prayer hereinafter set forth, the Minister shall read the King's Proclamation, saying as follows:*

Brethren, I bid you hear the words of His Majesty the King appointing this day to be set aside as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving in all the Churches throughout his Dominions.

TO MY PEOPLE. The world-wide struggle for the triumph of right and liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by desperate and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and stem the tide of a free civilization. We have yet to complete the great task to which more than three years ago, we dedicated ourselves.

At such a time I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause. This victory will be gained only if we steadfastly remember the responsibility which rests upon us, and in a spirit of reverent obedience ask the blessing of Almighty God upon our endeavours. With hearts grateful for the Divine guidance which has led us so far towards our goal, let us seek to be enlightened in our understanding and fortified in our courage in facing the sacrifices we may yet have to make ere our work is done.

I therefore hereby appoint January 6th, the first Sunday of the year—to be set aside as a special day of prayer and thanksgiving in all the Churches throughout my dominions, and require that this Proclamation be read at the services held on that day.

GEORGE R.I.

INTERCESSION DAY.—Sunday last was, in conformity with the wish of H.M. the King, observed as a day of intercession and prayer at the places of religious worship, at which special services were held and good congregations were in attendance. The local V.T.C. turned out (but only a small number were present) and attended service at Settle Church, the service being conducted by the vicar (Rev. W. E. Linney). The licensed victuallers in the town complied with the request of the Licensed Victuallers' Association to keep their premises closed during the whole of the day.

### STAINFORTH.

CALL TO PRAYER.—In answer to the King's call to prayer, the village church was well attended at both services, nearly every house being represented at one or other of the services. The special forms of service were used, and after the reading of the King's proclamation by the Vicar, the National Anthem was sung. At each service the vicar (Rev. J. Gaskell Exton) gave short addresses on "Prayer." The collections, £2 10s. 8d., were for the Red Cross Fund.

PARISH COUNCIL.—The monthly meeting was held on Monday. Present:—Messrs. P. M. Ralph (in the chair), R. Robinson, R. Lord, F. J. Kelly, and A. R. Bilton, with the Clerk (Mr. M. Graham).—The Fire Brigade presented the balance-sheet of the whist drive and dance for the benefit of the local War Relief Fund, which showed that £33 9s. 3d. had been received, and the expenses had been £13 9s. 3d., leaving a balance of £20. The brigade had funds in hand of £15. A vote of thanks to the brigade for their energetic methods in raising money for charity was passed. Mr. John Andrews was appointed secretary of the brigade.—It was reported that a field was about to be taken for new allotments.

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held on Monday. Present:—Messrs. P. M. Ralph (in the chair), R. Robinson, R. Lord, F. J. Kelly, and A. R. Bilton, with the Clerk (Mr. M. Graham).—The Fire Brigade presented the balance-sheet of the whist drive and dance for the benefit of the local War Relief Fund, which showed that £33 9s. 3½d. had been received, and the expenses had been £13 9s. 3½d., leaving a balance of £20. The brigade had funds in hand of £15. A vote of thanks to the brigade for their energetic methods in raising money for charity was passed. Mr. John Andrews was appointed secretary of the brigade.—It was reported that a field was about to be taken for



Jan 1918

## SETTLE.

### BREACHES OF THE BUTTER MAXIMUM PRICES ORDER.

#### Giggleswick Farmer and Bradford Butter Dealer Fined.

The first prosecution at Settle under the Food Maximum Prices Act was heard at the Settle Petty Sessions on Tuesday, when Thos. Smith, farmer, Giggleswick, was summoned at the instance of the police with selling butter above the maximum price; and Robert Gregg, butter dealer, Bradford, was summoned for buying butter above the maximum price. The magistrates were Mr. T. Harger (presiding) and Mr. T. Brayshaw. No objection was taken by the defendants to Mr. Harger, who is a member of the local Food Control Committee, sitting on the Bench. Smith pleaded not guilty and Gregg guilty.

Supt. Arundel stated that the proceedings were taken under the Butter Maximum Prices Order, 1917, and had been rendered necessary owing to the prevalent practice of people coming out of the larger towns into the country districts and buying butter at a price in excess of the maximum price allowed by the Order. This practice entailed a hardship on the residents of the country districts, as it resulted in a shortage of butter in those districts, and it also opened the way to illegal practices in the districts into which the butter was taken. The maximum wholesale price of butter was 2s. 2d. a lb., but in this case 2s. 4d. a lb. had been paid. As the maximum retail price was only 2s. 5d. a lb., it stood to reason that a person could hardly come from Bradford or any other town to Settle, paying 8s. or 9s. railway fares, and perhaps stay in the district two or three days, and then go back home and sell the butter at 2s. 5d. per lb. He thought this would explain the complaints that people in the towns had been paying 3s. 6d. or 4s. per lb. The practice also prevented an equitable distribution of butter and favoured the wealthier portion of the community who could afford to pay the bigger prices, while it robbed the poorer people of their supplies. The Inspector added that the maximum penalty was a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment.

Evidence was given by P.S. Wright, who stated that on Dec. 4th he accompanied Inspector Foxcroft, of the local Food Control Committee, to Giggleswick Station, where he saw Mr. Gregg arrive by train from Bradford, bringing with him several empty baskets and boxes. He also saw a farmer drive up and hand to Gregg a parcel which he took to be butter. Later witness visited Smith's farm. Smith admitted that his wife had sold Gregg some butter with his consent. Mrs. Smith also admitted having sold Gregg three lots of butter—6lbs., 5lbs., and 6lbs. respectively. Mrs. Smith further admitted that Gregg had paid 2s. 4d. per lb. for the butter, and added that Gregg voluntarily offered the price. Witness afterwards saw Gregg and charged him with having bought butter from Smith at a price exceeding the maximum. The defendant replied "I have paid market price, but we shall have to go according to law. I want to do nothing wrong."

P.S. Wright added that Smith told him that he did not know that he was doing anything wrong, and that he thought he would be saving time by selling the butter direct to Gregg.

Inspector Foxcroft gave corroborative evidence.

The defendant Gregg stated that he did not think he was doing anything wrong in paying Smith the price he had done, as the Settle price for butter was quoted at 2s. 4d. per lb. He had had butter from Settle all the past summer and he had paid 2s. 4d. per lb.

The Chairman: But you knew that the maximum price had been fixed?—Only the week before the Skipton price was 2s. 4d. wholesale and 2s. 6d. retail.

Didn't you know a control price had been fixed by the Food Controller?—In a certain sense I may have done, but I didn't know that it was fairly in force here. In the newspapers week by week it was stated that butter at Settle was 2s. 4d. per lb., and the fact that a number of his customers liked Settle butter might have led him to give the price he had done.

The defendant Smith said he had simply let Gregg have the butter on three occasions to oblige him.

The Bench fined Gregg £7 (including costs) and Smith £1, the Chairman adding that heavier penalties would be imposed in any future cases. Gregg was given a month in which to pay the fine.

**Scholastic Appointment.**—Mr. Hirst, who for several years has been an Assistant Master at Settle National School, has been appointed Headmaster of Thorne Travis Council School, near Doncaster. Soon after the outbreak of war, Mr. Hirst enlisted in the Duke of Wellington's (W.R.) Regt. and went to France with the Battalion. He saw a good deal of service, being severely wounded and eventually invalided out of the Army, resuming his position at Settle School. Mr. Hirst takes up his new post on 1st February and his many friends will wish him success in his new sphere of labour and congratulate him on his appointment.

#### HONOUR FOR LOCAL GENTLEMAN.

Amongst the recipients of honours recently awarded is Capt. N. Geldard, of Cappleside, Settle, who has been awarded the Military Cross. Capt. Geldard joined the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment soon after the outbreak of war, and has, we believe, already been wounded three times.

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## GIGGLESWICK.

### HONOUR FOR LOCAL SOLDIER.

#### Awarded Military Medal.

**Bombardier Kenneth Percy**, son of Mr. Douglas Percy, has been awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous gallantry particulars of which are contained in the following communication:—

"D 168 Brigade, R.F.A., 221602 Bombardier Kenneth Percy. Near the Steenbeck on the 4th November, 1917. This N.C.O. was in charge of pack animals taking ammunition to the Battery. He led his convoy through a heavy barrage of H.E. and gas shells. Finding that it was impossible to get right up to the Battery he withdrew his convoy with great coolness and perfect order to a less exposed position and brought the ammunition up to the Battery at the earliest opportunity when the fire slackened off.—(Signed) R. FITZMORRIS, Lt. Col., Commanding 168 Brigade, R.F.A."

The gallant Bombardier is only 19 years of age and enlisted less than a year ago, being sent to the Front last Whit Tuesday, after being in training in Newcastle.

We congratulate him on the signal honour conferred and the auspicious commencement of his military career.

#### St. DUNSTAN'S BLINDED SOLDIERS CHILDREN FUND.

A collection organized by Mrs. Broome, of Rose Cottage, and made in Giggleswick and Settle in aid of the above Fund, realized the substantial sum of £15 5s. The collection was made in response to Sir. Arthur Pearson's Christmas appeal, and Mrs. Broome is to be congratulated on the result of her effort.

#### MILITARY MEDALIST.

**Corporal Jonathan Swallow**, Lancashire Fusiliers, (Military Medal), is a native of Giggleswick and is 42 years of age. His wife and two children reside at Acrcrington.

**Regimental-Sergeant-Major Robinson, D.C.M.** is at present home on leave from the Italian Front. We understand that he has been recommended for Home Service, and as he has been on the Western and Italian Fronts for nearly three years he will doubtless appreciate a well-deserved change of service.

#### CONFERENCE OF FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES.

A conference of the representatives and Executive Officers of the Skipton Urban, Skipton Rural, Settle Rural, Earby, and Barnoldswick Food Control Committees was held in the board-room of the Skipton Guardians on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Joseph Watson presided, and after some discussion it was provisionally agreed to have a distribution scheme for the above areas, and a sub-committee was appointed to submit details to a future meeting.

**Major W. D. Wilkinson, R.F.A.**, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is the son of Mr. Fredk. Wilkinson, of Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands, and grandson of the late Mr. William Dugdale, of Settle. Major Wilkinson was educated at the Giggleswick Grammar School.

## GIGGLESWICK.

**The late Nurse Mason.**—On Friday at the Royal Herbert Military Hospital Chapel a memorial tablet was unveiled by the Chaplain General, Bishop Taylor Smith, in memory of Staff Nurse Fanny Mason and Staff Nurse A. G. Mann, Q.A.I., M.N.S.R., who lost their lives on H.M. Hospital Ship "Salta" on April 10th, 1917. Nurse Mason was the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mason, Ivy Fold, Giggleswick.

### BLINDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A whist drive was held in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening, January 30th, being a preliminary effort to a concert to be given by a party of blinded soldiers and sailors from St. Dunstan's on March 15th. The drive was organised by Miss Wray, and, in line with all her previous endeavours since the war commenced, proved a great success. Fifty-three tables were in use. Scientific whist is not a prominent feature in public whist drives, and the result provided a new list of prize winners. After the first half refreshments were handed round by a willing band of lady helpers, assisted by the gentlemen markers, and although Lord Rhondda was not present in body, his restraining spirit was in evidence, Miss Wray being particularly anxious to "play the game" with regard to food regulations, and all present heartily supported her and were well satisfied. Mr. Roberts, an able M.C., called the players again, and the game proceeded merrily to the end. The calling out of numbers resulted in the following being the successful winners:—Ladies—Miss Dora Kelly, 2 Miss Doulman, 3 Mrs. Hickley, 4 Mrs. J. Metcalfe, travelling prize Mrs. W. Knowles; men—Mr. T. Holmes, 2 Mr. C. Parsons, 3 Mr. Woolerton, 4 Mr. J. Metcalfe, travelling prize Mr. W. Knowles. Mrs. Lovegrove's generous gift for the same cause realised £3 5s. 6d.

Charming flowers, made by Miss Nellie Wilson, and sold by her and her little brother as "Button holes," made £1 6s., their efforts up to date totalling £8 10s., showing how even the smallest child can help. The prizes were kindly given by Mrs. Aked, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Middlemiss, Mrs. F. Lister, Misses Hammond, Miss Delaney, Miss Wray and Captain Stobart.

The Rev. W. E. Linney, in a short speech full of well-chosen remarks, proposed a vote of thanks and congratulated Miss Wray and all her helpers on the success of this and her many efforts for raising money to help the many institutions provided to supply happiness and comfort to every branch of the services, brought into existence through this terrible war in which our brave lads are engaged to protect us at home. He emphasised the fact that the present object must appeal with double force to all who are blessed with sight.—Mr. J. Moore seconded, and it was carried with acclamation.

Miss Wray takes this opportunity of thanking one and all for their kind support in helping to make the effort a financial success and feels sure that everyone will be pleased to know that the sum of £30 will be handed over to this worthy cause.

The arrangements for the concert on March 15th are in hand, and we feel sure that the public of Settle and district will give a sympathetic welcome to our blinded heroes and ensure them a bumping house.

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**BREWSTER AND PETTY SESSIONS.**

The monthly meeting of the Justices was held on Tuesday, when there were present Capt. Thompson (Chairman), and Messrs. T. Brayshaw, T. Harger, J. Delaney, J. Waugh, and G. Charnley.

Before the business of the Bench was proceeded with, the Chairman expressed the sorrow of the Bench at the loss of one of its members, the late Canon Wilson. He had not been sitting on the Bench for a very great length of time, but whilst he had been amongst them he had been an object lesson to many people in this country as to a sense of duty. As an old man of his age and infirmity, he never missed a Court when he could possibly get down.

**Welcome to the new Superintendent.**—The Chairman then welcomed Supt. Barraclough on his taking charge of the Division, and said how sorry he was that through ill health Supt. Arundel had had to resign, but he hoped that Supt. Barraclough would carry on in the same way. Supt. Barraclough suitably replied.

The Licensing business of the Court was then proceeded with and Supt. Barraclough presented the report which stated that there are at present doing business in the Division 24 licensed victuallers and 4 off-license holders, of which number 13 are tied. The population of the Division is 8,599, an average of one license to every 296 persons. During the year no licensed victualler has been proceeded against. The number of persons altogether proceeded against under the Intoxicating Liquor laws is two as compared with 15 the previous year, 45 in 1914, and 57 in 1913, a decline due, in his opinion, to the diminution of the police force and population, and also to the restricted hours of sale and the absence of visitors to the district. The conduct of the licensed houses has, on the whole, been satisfactory. There are no applications for any new licences.—The Chairman congratulated the Police and public on the report and stated that all the licences in the division would be renewed.

There were no cases, and the Chairman was presented by the Clerk with the customary pair of white gloves.

Feb 1918

**SETTLE AND DISTRICT WAR FUND: EGG COLLECTION.**—A meeting of the above committee was held in the Town Hall, Settle, on Tuesday last, presided over by Mr. John Moore, when a report of the year's work was presented by Mr. J. W. Lambert, showing that 17,930 eggs had been collected from January 2nd to October 15th, 1917. Eggs have been sent to hospitals at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, Nottingham, Bristol, Whalley, Paddington, Malnesbury, Chatham, Tunbridge Wells, Leicester, Wakefield, Netley, Dorchester, Hastings, Shrewsbury, Bolton, Eastbourne, Bathampton, and to the National Egg Committee. A special effort has been made to send a supply of eggs to any hospital where there was a local wounded soldier. It was decided to commence collecting in the various districts during the coming week, when it is hoped the collectors will meet with a hearty response. Subscriptions to the amount of over £50 have been received during the same period, of which a small balance remains. A vote of thanks was proposed to the lady collectors.

**STRANDED SOLDIERS.**—The motorists who have been conveying stranded soldiers from Hellifield during the last twelve months have now decided to link up with the Skipton scheme. Arrangements have been made with the editor of the "Craven Herald," organiser of the Skipton Stranded Soldiers' Fund, whereby any soldier stranded at Skipton for Settle and district will be brought to Hellifield station by the Skipton organisation and transferred to the Settle organisation. Soldiers will be met at Hellifield as usual, and in addition if a soldier arrives off the 10-37 p.m. train at Skipton or the 11-37 p.m. train at Keighley for Settle and district, a telephone message will be sent to Messrs. T. Clark and Sons, Settle, who will send a motor to Hellifield to meet the Skipton car. Messrs. Clark and Sons have undertaken on behalf of the Ingleton Stranded Soldiers' Fund to convey any messages to Messrs. F. H. Ellis and Bros., who are running their car under the above arrangement for that fund. It now remains for Bentham and Burton-in-Lonsdale to raise a fund or voluntary organisation, and the whole of the Settle district would be covered.

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**CONVEYANCE OF STRANDED SOLDIERS TO THEIR HOMES.**—A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening of last week, of motorists who have voluntarily been conveying soldiers and sailors to and from Hellifield, when the following were present:—Mr. R. Marshall (chairman), Messrs. W. W. Thornber, W. Bateson, W. E. Dugdale, J. Andrews, J. Hunt, R. Moore, A. Stockil, W. Stuart, and W. F. Clark, hon. secretary. Owing to several members withdrawing from the scheme the following agreed to carry on the good work and be responsible in rotation for one week each:—J. Andrews, J. Hunt, R. Moore, A. Stockil, W. A. Stuart, W. W. Thornber, R. Marshall, J. Metcalfe, and A. Warren, with J. Winn, J. Hilton, and F. J. Cornthwaite responsible for Stainforth, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, and Rathmell respectively. The meeting recorded their thanks to Messrs. W. Bateson, J. Handby, W. T. Walker, F. Marlor, W. Slinger, B. Green, G. H. Archer, and Col. Birkbeck for assistance rendered in carrying on the scheme.—The hon. secretary reported that during a period extending for twelve months, 130 journeys had been made by the members including journeys to Dent, Ribbleshead, Hawes, Ingleton, Horton, Stainforth, etc.—It was decided that the War Relief Committee be recommended to send a contribution to the Skipton Stranded Soldiers Fund to cover the expenses of that organisation in conveying soldiers to Settle who were stranded at Skipton.—Parents and relatives of soldiers are earnestly requested to communicate with Messrs. T. Clark and Son, Market Place, Settle, as soon as they know the time of arrival at Hellifield, who have not sent word of the time of their arrival, should report to the railway officials, who will send a message to Settle for a motor.—A vote of thanks was passed to the railway officials at Hellifield and Settle for the help they had given in making the scheme a success.

**A SETTLE GROCERY MANAGER.**

In the second panel of the Appeals Court at Leeds yesterday week, over which Mr. J. A. Slingsby presided, Stanley Firth Clark, aged 25, a buyer, cashier and manager of a grocery and provision business, Market Place, Settle, appealed for exemption. He is a single man, and passed C2. It was stated that this was the oldest-established business in Settle. It was established by the applicant's grandfather, and his father had an accident some years ago, which incapacitated him from taking part in the business. They had a turnover of £20,000 per annum.

Mr. Alfred Masser, of Leeds, who appeared on behalf of the applicant, said the conduct of the business depended entirely upon this man. It was a business that did a trade for 20 miles around Settle. The shop distributed margarine to wholesalers and retailers, and the applicant had done useful work in connection with the local Food Control Committee. He had also acted as despatch rider for the local superintendent of the West Riding Police.

The National Service Representative: Your father knocks about a little, does he not?

Applicant: Yes, he knocks about a little, but does no work.

The Chairman: Does he do any travelling at all?—No, he does not.

In reply to the National Service Representative, the appellant said they employed two carters but the buying, managing and financial side of the business was carried on by him.

Temporary conditional exemption was given until May 31st.

The Chairman: Before you come again, get e-graded.

**Names of Settle Motorists who have kindly promised, voluntary, to convey Soldiers to and from Hellifield.**

	WEEK COMMENCING—							
	Mar. 3	Apr. 21	June 9	July 28	Sept. 15	Nov. 3	Dec. 22	
W. A. STUART ... ..	Mar. 3	Apr. 21	June 9	July 28	Sept. 15	Nov. 3	Dec. 22	
RD. MOORE ... ..	" 10	" 28	" 16	Aug. 4	" 22	" 10	" 29	
A. STOCKIL ... ..	" 17	May 5	" 23	" 11	" 29	" 17	Jan. 5	
W. W. THORNBUR ... ..	" 24	" 12	" 30	" 18	Oct. 6	" 24	" 12	
J. HUNT ... ..	" 31	" 19	July 7	" 25	" 13	Dec. 1	" 19	
J. ANDREWS ... ..	Apr. 7	" 26	" 14	Sept. 1	" 20	" 8	" 26	
A. WARREN ... ..	" 14	June 2	" 21	" 8	" 27	" 15	Feb. 2	

R. MARSHALL } Motor Cars.  
J. METCALFE }

**Fire Brigade Whist Drive.**—A whist drive in connection with the Fire Brigade was held at the Conservative Club Assembly Room on Wednesday of last week and was well patronised. The proceeds are to be devoted towards a charitable object connected with the brigade. As a result of the Brigade's social and whist drive held about Xmas, £20 was handed to the Local War Relief Fund.

Intercession Sunday,  
JANUARY 6th, 1918,  
Giggleswick-in-Craven Church.

## 1.

GOD bless our native land!  
May His protecting hand  
Still guard our shore:  
May peace her power extend,  
Foe be transformed to friend,  
And Britain's rights depend  
On war no more.

O Lord our monarch bless  
With strength and righteousness;  
Long may he reign:  
His heart inspire and move  
With wisdom from above,  
And in a nation's love  
His throne maintain.

May just and righteous laws  
Uphold the public cause,  
And bless our isle:  
Home of the brave and free,  
Thou land of liberty,  
We pray that still on thee  
Kind heaven may smile.

Nor on this land alone,  
But be God's mercies known  
From shore to shore:  
And may the nations see  
That men should brothers be,  
And form one family  
The wide world o'er.

W. E. Hickson

## 2.

LORD God of Hosts, whose mighty hand  
Dominion holds on sea and land,  
In Peace and War Thy Will we see  
Shaping the larger liberty,  
Nations may rise and nations fall,  
Thy Changeless Purpose rules them all.

When Death flies swift on wave or field,  
Be Thou a sure defence and shield!  
Console and succour those who fall,  
And help and hearten each and all!  
O, hear a people's prayers for those  
Who fearless face their country's foes!

## THE UNKNOWN HERO.

There are scores of V.C.'s without ribbons,  
There are hundreds of heroes unnamed;  
There are rolls of unwritten records  
Of deeds for which heroes are found.  
And so in this story I tell you  
Of gallantry as yet unknown,  
Of a hero who lived in a dug-out  
Hundreds of miles from his home.  
They came on in a massed formation,  
The odds were a thousand to one,  
But our hero stood undaunted,  
He turned away for none.  
Indeed 'twas a terrible battle,  
And the issue was long in doubt;  
But wherever his might he wielded  
He drove them off in a rout.  
His hands they were bloodstained and aching  
But his spirits rose more and more  
With the furious choler battle  
As his victims fell to the floor.  
They thrust and parried and wrestled,  
Like the demons of hell in a fright;  
The battle had started at daybreak,  
And now it was verging on night.  
There were heaps and heaps of corpses  
On that battlefield of hell,  
How many escaped from slaughter  
No earthly tongue can tell.  
At last came the dawn of victory,  
Our hero was well nigh spent;  
In his eye was the light of triumph,  
But his back was sorely bent.  
And so this battle ended  
In victory for poor old Bert;  
I'm sorry if I've deceived you,  
He was killing the — in his shirt.  
—By a Malhamdale Soldier.

## SETTLE.

*Guard 1918*

**The Magistrates and Food Hoarding.**—The monthly sitting of magistrates was held on Tuesday when the following were present:—Capt. Thompson (Chairman), and Messrs. T. Brayshaw, J. Waugh, and G. Charnley. There were no cases for hearing and the Chairman was presented with the customary pair of white gloves by the Clerk.—The vexed question as to what constitutes Food Hoarding was mentioned by the Chairman, and the following general statement was made by him on behalf of the Bench which may be of some assistance to the local householders in regulating their supplies of food.—As individual members of both this Bench and the Local Food Control Committee have been asked innumerable questions as to what constitutes Food Hoarding, we, as a Bench, after consultation with the Local Food Committee, have decided to make the following general statement on the question.—The Law Officers of the Crown have declined to give any definition as to what constitutes food hoarding, nor are we attempting to do so. If any such cases do come before this Bench each case must be taken on its individual merits or demerits, and it must be remembered that we only speak for our own Bench. The only hard and fast rule laid down to our knowledge is that home produced goods (jam, bacon, &c.), cannot be used as a basis for a prosecution, but we are of the opinion that where such stores exist, and these stores consist of an article of food, or diet, of which there is a general shortage, it would be an offence for the holder of such stores to continue to buy similar commodities: that is if any person has a supply of home fed bacon, home made jam, game or poultry, either freshly killed or preserved, or other articles of food, it would constitute an offence if that person continues to buy the same commodities in any other market. On the other hand we realise that in a large and scattered district like this, especially with distribution facilities curtailed as they are to-day, commodities such as flour, tea, &c., must necessarily be kept in larger quantities than they need be in towns. In cases of this sort to avoid an offence against these regulations we think it would be necessary to prove not only that the particular commodity had been kept in even larger quantities in pre-war days, but also that the amount in question is not excessive for the consumption of the owner's family for a reasonable time. As to a reasonable time we think that in many cases in this district a three months' supply of any one or even two essential articles of food would not be excessive, but any person having such a supply should buy no more of that food until the supply is practically exhausted. But if any acute local shortage of any particular essential commodity should arise, and the Local Food Control Committee advise the public of such a shortage, even a month's supply might be excessive under such conditions, but as the vendor of food as well as purchaser is liable to commit an offence against these regulations such a condition as this should regulate itself. While we hope that this statement may be of some assistance to householders in this area in avoiding offences against the regulations, we again emphatically state that if any case comes before us we can only decide each case on its merits. If any person has a particularly knotty problem for solution we recommend him, or her, to put the case to the Local Food Control Committee. We fear that body is looked upon by many people as a large detective force, whose only function is the detection and prosecution of offenders against the food regulations. This is not our idea of their functions nor is it their own. We are sure that if any bona fide difficulty is put to that body there is a certainty that a fair and reasonable solution will be evolved.

## Local War Honours.

Private Wilfred Horner, son of Mr. Anthony Horner, photographer, of New Road, Settle, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with silver star. Private Horner, who is serving with the D.R.C.S. in France, was cited in divisional orders for services during a heavy barrage of gas shells on a night in December last, and is to be congratulated on the signal honour conferred upon him.  
Sergt. Mason Tomlinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tomlinson, of Settle, of the West Riding Regiment, has been awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre. Sergt. Tomlinson has seen a good deal of service on the western front, having joined up on the outbreak of war, and remained with the above battalion since it has been on service. Sergt. Tomlinson has been commended on several occasions for good work, and the above decoration has been awarded to him "for conspicuous bravery on several occasions."

*Relief, sundries, &c. contin'd on p. 54*

Nov 1917

**A RATHMELL HERO.**

We regret to announce that Gunner Thomas Simpson, R.F.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson, of Sheepwash Farm, Rathmell, has died from wounds received in action, having been admitted to hospital on October 24th. The sad news of the death of this soldier, who was only 21 years of age, was conveyed in a letter to his parents from his commanding officer as follows:—"It is with great regret that I write to tell you of the death of your son from wounds received in action. He was wounded about a week ago and was immediately sent to hospital. It was only this morning that I heard he had succumbed to his injuries. His loss is deeply felt by all ranks, for though he had not been with the battery very long, he has done his work well and always done his duty. Please accept the sympathy of all officers and men in your great loss."

Previous to enlistment eighteen months ago Gunner Simpson was in the employ of Mr. F. Harrison, of Hollin Hall, Rathmell.

On Sunday morning last a memorial service was held at Rathmell Church.

Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, who have another son in the R.F.A. at present on his way to India.



The above is a photograph of Gunner Thomas Simpson, R.F.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simpson, of Sheepwash Farm, Rathmell, who died from wounds received in action, as reported in our last issue. Deceased was 21 years of age, and previous to his enlistment eighteen months ago was employed by Mr. F. Harrison, Hollin Hall, Rathmell.

**TRIBUTE TO A SETTLE HERO.**

Writing in the current issue of the Settle Parish Church Magazine the Vicar states:—"Another young life from our parish has been laid down at the war. Albert Ralph has died of wounds received in the head. Twice before he had been wounded. The third time he succumbed. Formerly a scholar in our Sunday School, he has left behind him a name of which all to whom he belonged may be justly proud. He was confirmed in the year 1908. On referring to my register of confirmation candidates I find that he was not once absent from the preparation class, and after his confirmation he was regularly at the Holy Communion until he left home for farm service. The testimony borne by his employers is quite in keeping with his record at home. A finer boy, we are told, was never in their house. If fills us with sadness to think that lives such as his have to be sacrificed for our country's honour, but even our sadness is not without a note of triumph that there have been raised among us young men so worthy to die in so great a cause. Our deep sympathy is with his parents and other relatives."

**DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY.**

Mr. Alfred Ralph, of 9, Lower Croft Street, Settle, has received official intimation that his son, Pte. Albert Ralph, of the West Riding Regt., has died of wounds at the Le Treport Hospital, France. The deceased soldier had been twice previously wounded. He joined up just two years ago and had been in France 15 months. Prior to the war he worked as farm servant for Mr. Thomas Davidson at Selside, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, and was much thought of by his employer. He was 23 years of age. We will give a photograph next week.

**PRIVATE ALBERT RALPH.**



The above is a photograph of Private Albert Ralph, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ralph, 9, Lower Croft, Settle, whose death from wounds we reported last week.

**SETTLE OFFICER KILLED.**

**DR. F. E. ATKINSON'S ONLY SON.**



2nd Lieut. Victor Rupert Atkinson, West Riding Regiment, was killed in action on Nov. 23rd, aged 20 years. He was the only surviving son of Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, of "Bowerley," Settle, and grandson of the late Edward Atkinson, of Leeds and Harrogate. He was educated at Giggleswick Grammar School where he was in the O.T.C. On leaving, he joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. and had fifteen months' training with it and the Cadet School at Berkhamsted. He received his commission in the beginning of March, and after three weeks at Clipstone Camp went to the Front on April 5th. We tender to the bereaved family the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in Craven.

**SETTLE.**

**MILITARY MEDALLIST KILLED.**

**SERGEANT CHARLES PEACHY.**



We regret to learn that Sergeant Charles Peachy, of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, husband of Mrs. Peachy, of 1, Whelpstone Grove, Settle, was killed in action on December 12th. Pte. J. Humphreys, a Settle young man, and a pal of the deceased soldier, in a letter to Mrs. Peachy, states:—"It is with great regret that I write these few lines to let you know that your dear husband, Charlie, was killed this morning at 9-30. I will tell you he had no pain, and only lived about two minutes after he got hit, and we buried him this morning just behind the lines, and we are all upset about it. I therefore cannot let you know so much, but I will write to you again as soon as I get out of this awful place. I expect the company officer will be writing to you as soon as he can. We lost two more boys at the same time as your husband was killed. He was very much liked by all the boys, and I do know he was the best sergeant we had in the company. The company officer will tell you more than I can about his work. All the boys offer you their deepest sympathy."

Capt. K. Ogston also writes:—"It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you of your husband's death this morning. He was killed by a shell, and it might be some consolation to you to know that he suffered no pain. He was one of the best soldiers we ever had and always willing and ready to do anything he was called upon to do. I know how hard it is for you, but be worthy of him, be worthy of a man who answered his country's call, and who did his duty as a man. All the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the company will miss him, and they all join me in deepest sympathy in your very sad loss."

Sgt. Peachy, who was 31 years of age, mobilised with the local Territorials in 1914, and went out to France in April, 1915. He was only home on leave a few weeks ago, and had only been back in the trenches about a week when he met his death. Not long ago Sergt. Peachy was awarded the Military Medal for gallant conduct in the field.

In civil life he was employed as a dresser by Mr. Holdsworth, at King's Mill, and played cricket with the Settle second eleven. He was a member of the Settle Choral Society. Another brother, Driver Fred Peachy, is serving with the R.F.A. in France, while there are also three brothers-in-law taking part in the great war—Pte. Harry Wollerton, with the West Yorkshires, who was wounded on December 12th, and has been admitted to hospital in France; Gunner Frank Woollerton, with the R.G.A. in France; and Gunner Fred Woollerton, with the R.G.A. in Salonika.

**LONGPRESTON SOLDIER'S FATE.**

A Military Medal Hero.



The letters "R.I.P.," meaning so much to those near and dear to the dead, have once again to be added to the name of a Longpreston soldier—**Lance-Corporal John Hitchin**, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hitchin, Prospect House, who received official information by telegram from the Records Office at Perth that Lance-Corporal John Hitchin "was missing, believed drowned, 30th December, 1917." A letter was received by them on Saturday confirming the telegram. Before joining the Army he was employed in the Settle Branch of the Bank of Liverpool.

It will be remembered by many who knew him that he was wounded in the leg whilst in the fighting in the Arras district in May last year. Whilst acting as messenger he was buried to the neck by shell burst, and suffered internal injury, but carried out his task for which he was awarded the Military Medal. After being invalided home he was sent to a convalescent camp at Ballykinlar, near Newcastle, in Ireland. He was on his last home leave in November, and then proceeded to the Ripon Camp, and from there started for the East, the last letter received from him being dated 23rd December, and probably sent from some port of call in the Mediterranean.

It is supposed and almost a certainty that he was one amongst the many on the ill-fated "Aragon," torpedoed in sight of Egypt on 30th December.

On Sunday night a memorial service was held in the Longpreston Parish Church, when the local Volunteers were present in uniform, and the church was completely filled by relatives and sympathisers.—The Vicar, Rev. R. Shipman, in his sermon, said he thought Lance-Corporal John Hitchin was the first to join Mr. Tunstall's Company when recruiting at the beginning of the war. He tried to make good and rose to the opportunity when he won the Military Medal, which was not an easy matter. In his last letter to his father he had said "if he did not come back they would know he was trying to do his duty." They could picture him on that boat from which 800 lives were lost, brave to the last.

The Dead March was played on the organ, and the Last Post sounded. The flag on the church tower was at half-mast.

**THE LATE NURSE MASON.**—On Friday of last week at the Royal Herbert Military Hospital Chapel a memorial tablet was unveiled by the chaplain (General Bishop Taylor Smith) in memory of Staff-nurse Fanny Mason and Staff-nurse A. G. Mann, Q.A.I., M.N.S.R., who lost their lives on H.M. Hospital Ship "Salta," on April 10th, 1917. Nurse Mason was the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mason, Ivy Fold, Giggleswick.

**GIGGLESWICK.**

SOLDIER KILLED IN ACTION.



Official notification has been received that another Giggleswick soldier has paid the supreme sacrifice in the person of Private Walter Leeming, West Yorkshire Regiment, on the 7th January in France. He joined the Army just over twelve months ago, and was sent to France in July last. Prior to joining up he was assisting his brother to carry on the Huntworth Farm, and the sad news of his death is intensified by the fact that another of his brothers was also killed in action in July, 1916. The official notification states that he was accidentally killed. Much sympathy will be extended to the remaining members of the family in their sad loss.

April 1918

**STAINFORTH.**

**Missing.**—Mrs. Towler, of Stainforth Hall, has received a letter from the Colonel of the Royal Liverpool Regiment that her son, Lee-Corporal Tom Towler, M.M., has been missing since the end of last month. His Colonel speaks highly of him as a soldier, and thinks he has been taken prisoner. Lee-Corporal Tom Towler, M.M. was a grocer's assistant in Liverpool, and served his apprenticeship in Lancaster, and joined up very early in the war. This is the second time this year Mrs. Towler has received bad news, the first being that her son, George Towler, of the Canadian Forces, had been killed in action.



Pte. W. Banks. Pte. J. Banks, Giggleswick.

**Two Giggleswick Brothers: Privates W. H. and Lance-Corporal J. Banks.**

Private William Henry Banks, Gloucester's, was reported missing as on 10th July, 1917, and his death is now presumed to have happened on that day or since. He was aged 34. Lance-Corporal Joe Banks, Duke of Wellington's, a younger brother of the above, was reported missing on 3rd May, 1917, and notification has been received that he must now be assumed as dead. He was aged 23 years. The latter was a member of the local Territorials and went out to France in April 1916. Both brothers were brought up by their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Wilson, of Tens Street, Giggleswick, for whom much sympathy is felt.

The following cutting, from the "Craven Herald" of 26 April 1918, is inserted to show the absurd lengths to which "In Memoriam" notices were inserted.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving memory of a dear husband and father, Pioneer Sylvester Moorhouse Hartley, of the Royal Engineers, who died of wounds in France on April 28th, 1917.  
When alone in our sorrow and bitter tears flow,  
There stealth a dream of sweet long ago;  
But unknown to the world you stand by my side  
And whisper these words: "Death cannot divide."  
Sleep on, dear husband, as the days go by,  
No flowers can we lay on the grave where you lie,  
For the dark waters of the ocean do keep us apart  
But your ever loving face will shine in my heart.  
From his devoted Wife and two Children,  
Lilac House, Storiths, Bolton Abbey.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving memory of our dear brother, Pioneer Sylvester Hartley, R.E., who died of wounds in France, April 28th, 1917.  
Somewhere in France, in a soldier's grave,  
Lies our dear one amongst the brave.  
From Brother and Sister, Storiths, Bolton Abbey.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving memory of my dear nephew, Sylvester M. Hartley, of Storiths, Bolton Abbey, killed in action at Arras, April 28th, 1917.  
There is a link death cannot sever,  
Love and remembrance will last for ever.  
Deeply mourned by his loving Aunt Maggie and Family, Victoria Embankment, Darlington.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving memory of Pioneer Sylvester M. Hartley, who died of wounds in France on April 28th, 1917.  
The hours we sit and think of him,  
But not with outward show,  
For the hearts that mourn him sincerely  
Mourn silently and low.  
From his Sister and Brother, Maggie and Jack.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving remembrance of our dear son, Pioneer S. M. Hartley, who died of wounds in France on April 28th, 1917.  
Days of sadness still come o'er us,  
Hidden tears oft times flow,  
But memory keeps our dear one near us,  
Although he died a year ago.  
From his dear Father and Mother-in-Law,  
The Stank, Bolton Abbey.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving memory of our dear son, Pioneer Sylvester Moorhouse Hartley, who was killed in action April 28th, 1917.  
No one can tell the loss of one we loved so well,  
Only those who have loved and lost can understand.  
From his sorrowing Father and Mother.

**HARTLEY.**—In loving memory of Pioneer Sylvester M. Hartley, who died in France on April 28th.  
Sleep on, dear brother, in a far-off land  
Your life for your country you nobly gave;  
No loved ones near you to say good-bye,  
But in God's keeping you safely lie.  
From his loving sister and Brother-in-law, Hilda and Willie, Empress House, Conistone.

**HAWKINS.**—In loving memory of Private John Willis Hawkins, killed at Arras, April 25th, 1916.  
His warfare o'er, his battle fought,  
His fresh young life he nobly gave;  
His victory won, though dearly bought,  
He slumbers now in a soldier's grave.  
His soul has found a heaven of rest,  
He will fight the good fight no more,  
The storm may sweep o'er the battlefield,  
But in Jesus he's safe evermore.  
From the Family, Broughton Road, Skipton.

**HOLMES.**—In loving memory of Private Wilfred Holmes, who was killed in France April 27th, 1917.  
It may be a soldier's honour  
For his country's sake to fall;  
But we who feel the sorrow  
Don't think of the glory at all.  
From his loving Mother, Sisters and Brothers,  
16 York Street, Barnoldswick.

**HOLMES.**—In loving memory of Private Wilfred Holmes, who was killed in France April 27th, 1917.  
Sleep on, dear brother, in a far-off land,  
A place we may never see;  
So long as life and memory last,  
We will remember thee.  
From his loving Sister and Brother-in-law,  
Jane and John (on active service), Middle Nook, Wadsworth.

**HOLMES.**—In loving memory of our dear brother, Wilfred Holmes, aged 20, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was killed in action at Hermies, April 27th, 1917.  
"Gone home to God from earth's battlefields."  
Ever remembered by his Sister at Sitsden, and Brother-in-law in France.

## IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of my dear brother, Pte.  
Harry Ormerod, who died from wounds on  
June 9th, 1917, aged 20 years.

Somewhere in Belgium, in a hero's grave,  
My dear brother's sleeping among the brave;  
O Lord, how wondrous are Thy ways,  
To take his life in the best of his days.

I often think of the days that are gone,  
When we were both together;  
A shadow o'er my life is cast,  
A dear one gone for ever.

—Never forgotten by his Brother Jim  
pp809 in Kent.

In loving memory of our dear nephew, Pte.  
Harry Ormerod, of the Duke of Wellin-  
ton's Regiment, who died of wounds June  
9th, 1917, aged 20 years.

He went from his hearth and his home  
In response to his country's call;  
And just like the Saviour he loved,  
He gave up his life for us all.

—From his Aunt Alice Ann and  
pp810 Uncle Harry in France.

In loving remembrance of Pte. Harry Orme-  
rod, Duke of Wellington's, Kelbrook, who  
died from wounds on June 9th, 1917, aged  
20 years.

The happy hours we once enjoyed,  
How sweet their memory clings;  
A loving comrade, true and kind,  
A beautiful memory left behind.

—From his dear pal, Pte. C. E. Atkins.  
pp812

How little we thought when we said good-bye,  
We parted for ever and you were to die;  
One year has passed, my heart still sore,  
As time goes on I miss you more.

One of the dearest, one of the best.  
God in His mercy took you to rest.

From his dearest pal, Pte. George Wroe.  
pp811

In sad and loving memory of our dear son  
and brother, Pte. Harry Ormerod, of the  
Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who died  
from wounds June 9th, 1917, received in  
action in France on May 3rd, aged 20 years.

We often think of you, dear Harry,  
And our hearts are sad with pain;  
All this world would be a heaven  
Could we hear your voice again.

Could we but have clasped his hand,  
The lad we loved so well;  
To kiss his brow when death was nigh,  
And whispered a last farewell.

Days of sadness still come o'er us,  
Hidden tears oft' times flow;  
But memory keeps our loved one near us,  
Although he died one year ago.

—From his sorrowing Mother and Father,  
Sisters and Brother.

Middle Hague, Kelbrook. pp813

In loving memory of our dear friend, Pte.  
Harry Ormerod, Duke of Wellington's Regi-  
ment, who died from wounds on June 9th,  
1918, aged 20 years.

The fairest of flowers are first to fall.

A friend so true and brave,  
He nobly answered his country's call  
And for us his life he gave.

We pictured his safe returning,  
We longed to clasp his hand;

But God has postponed the meeting  
Till we meet in the Better Land.

—Ever remembered by his friends at  
pp814 Long Hill Farm, Foulridge.

In loving memory of our nephew, Pte. Harry  
Ormerod, of the Duke of Wellington's Regi-  
ment, who died of wounds June 9th, 1917,  
aged 20 years.

We pictured his safe returning,  
We longed to clasp his hand,  
But God has postponed the meeting  
Till we meet in the Better Land.

In the bloom of his youth death claimed him,  
In the pride of his manhood days;  
None knew him but to love him,  
None mentioned his name but with praise.

—From his Aunties, Mrs. Bailey and  
Miss Ormerod.  
81, Colne Road, Earby. pp815

## NATIONAL SCHOOL.

### Children Help War Fund.

That children can help in collecting funds for war charities is generally admitted, but the efforts of those attending Settle National Schools are worthy of very great praise, as through them the magnificent sum of over £111 has been raised as a result of the concert given in the Victoria Hall on Friday, Saturday afternoon and evening, and Monday last. The hall was packed at each performance on Friday and Saturday, and as there were so many who could not get in, the performance was repeated on Monday. The takings, less expenses of the Friday and Saturday performances, are to be divided between the local war funds and the School Medal Fund, whilst those of Monday evening are for the teachers' own purposes. The infant children, under the able tutorage of Miss Wilman (head-mistress) and her assistants, the Misses E. Laycock and H. Butler, gave "The Doll's Wedding" by Clementine Ward, which was delightfully presented. The children went through their parts without the slightest hitch or fear, showing the great amount of time and patience which had been bestowed upon them to attain the high standard of efficiency which was admired by the crowded audiences. Where all did so well it is perhaps unfair to particularly mention anyone, but at the same time special mention should be made of the "Bride Doll," Mabel Whitehead, and "Fairy Goodluck" (Annie Grisedale), as they had large parts and enacted them splendidly, whilst the wee babies sang with their usual unaffected innocence, which caused roars of laughter. The dresses of the children, many made by parents, were very pretty. The characters were as follows—The Bride Doll, Mabel Whitehead; 1st bridesmaid, Alice Grisedale; 2nd bridesmaid, Annie Fletcher; 3rd bridesmaid, Mary Phillipson; 4th bridesmaid, Mary Potter; 5th bridesmaid, Nellie Fenwick; 6th bridesmaid, Phyllis Whitmore; fairy goodluck, Annie Grisedale; Tinker, G. Edward Patrick; Tailor, Stanley Fletcher; Wooden soldiers, Chas. Potter, James Parker, Ed. Moore, Harry Irvine, Jack Knowles, Eric Whitmore, M. Balderstone, Jas. Handby, Chas. Goss; sailor, Chris. Handby; apothecary, John Lord; ploughboy, Edward Procter; poor man, Leslie Robinson.

The upper school staged the operetta in three acts, by W. Smyth Cooper "Mayday in Welladay," and here again the head-master (Mr. E. E. Roberts) and his capable assistants (Miss M. Procter and Miss Janet Bilton) are worthy of great praise, as when it is understood that for the past six months the operetta has been gradually drilled into the children an abnormal amount of patience must have been shown to get them to such a high pitch of excellency, which was exhibited at all the performances. The characters were:—Mortals.—Annette, a poor village maiden, Phyllis Thornber; Christine, Ada Bradley; Iris, Jane Thompson; Ella, Jane Dilley, Elene, Elsie Sidwells; Penelope, Mabel Ralph; Pansy, Ella Smith, village maidens: Sue, a saucy but good-natured girl, Hilda Lamb; the headle, an officious personage, John Goss; Grannie, Ivy Woolerton; Grandfather, Alfred Foster (an old couple); Hodge, James Foster; Jarge, George Hodgson; Jerry, Reginald Hodgson; Jim, Kenneth Fletcher, (country yokels); Naomia, gipsy fortune-teller, Kathleen Bilton; Mike, a gipsy poacher, George Woolerton; Crier, Cyril Ralph; Immortals.—Fairy of the Well, Sallie Overing; Fairy Flora, Edith Syers; Fairies, Bluebell, Agnes, E. Wilson; Lilybell, Maggie Bell; Rose, Blanche Young; Woodland nymphs and flower fairies; chorus of villagers, gipsies, and flower girls.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SETTLE NATIONAL SCHOOL CONCERT.

(To the Editor of the Pioneer.)

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your paper to ask for a little explanation in respect to the above concert? In reading the report of the above concert in your last issue, I noticed that the proceeds from the Monday night's performance were to be given to the teachers for their own use. I got the impression from the posters in the town that the proceeds were to be divided between the war and the school medal fund. I was at the concert on Saturday night, when Mr. Roberts announced that the performance would be given again on Monday night, but no mention was made that it was for the teachers' own use. I should like it to be explained what the term "for their own use" means. The public should also know that the parents had to pay for their children's costumes, and also provide their own refreshments. But there is also a rumour abroad that some of the favoured few had their costumes paid for other than by their parents, by who or from what fund I don't know. Mr. Roberts might be able to explain. But I do know that it cost some parents between twenty and thirty shillings. I know of one poor child who was not allowed to wear its costume on the night of the full-dress rehearsal, because its parents had not the money to pay for it. Can anyone imagine the feelings of that child? Yet the proceeds of one night can be set apart for the teachers' own use.—

FROM ONE OF THE PARENTS.

Settle, February, 16th, 1918.

Special praise should be given to Phyllis Thornber, who took the part of "Annette," for the way in which she overcame the difficulty of only having practiced her part a fortnight (a girl having dropped out), and for the way she sang her solos. "Christine" was capably enacted by Ada Bradley, and her solo dance was much admired. Hilda Lamb as "Sue," enacted her part in quite a vivacious style, and deserves encouragement, while "Granny and Grandfather," taken by Ivy Woolerton and Alfred Foster respectively, played their parts well and sang with much sweetness. John Goss as the "Beadle," had a large part to perform and did excellently, deserving great praise, as also did Sally Overing, who enacted the part of "The fairy of the well" most charmingly. The dance of the Woodland Nymphs and Flower Fairies were pretty, and encored on each occasion. The maypole dance was also very sweet, and calls for special mention. The school children set up such a very high standard when they gave "The Royal Jester" twelve months ago, and if they have not excelled themselves they have at least equalled that standard on this occasion, that the inhabitants of the district are wondering to what height they will aspire on the next occasion. Miss M. Procter was responsible for the beautiful dressing of the children, and also managed the stage in a very capable manner. The scenery, which was specially painted for the occasion by Mr. Edmund Handby, was greatly admired. There was a full orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. E. E. Roberts.

### SETTLE NATIONAL SCHOOL CONCERT.

(To the Editor of the Pioneer.)

Sir,—The information as to the disposal of the proceeds from the additional performance on Monday, February, 11th, apparently desired by the writer of a letter over the signature "From one of the parents," in your issue of February 22nd, would seem to be given in the Settle Parish Magazine for March, from which I append an extract:—"It became evident that the accommodation of the hall would be taxed to the uttermost, and on Friday evening a decision was made and announced, to repeat the performance on Monday night, February 11th. As the authority granted by the Settle and District War Relief Fund, in pursuance of Section 1 of the "War Charities Act," 1916, only covered the 8th and 9th February, the Victoria Hall was booked for the extra performance in the ordinary way, and the profits accruing from the additional effort will be devoted to various school purposes, e.g., the formation of an adequate school library, the maintenance and support of organised games, etc."—

Yours truly,

W. E. LINNEY.

Chairman of the managers of the Settle National School.

The Vicarage, Settle, February 27th.

THE RECENT SCHOOL CONCERT. AN APOLOGY.—In our issue of Feb. 22nd, in the absence of the editor, a letter was unfortunately published which cast reflection on the honour of the teachers at the Settle National School. The letter was signed "One of the Parents," and in it he used such language that it might be inferred from it that the proceeds were to be of personal use to the teachers. As may be seen from Rev. W. E. Linney's letter of the following week, the insinuation was absolutely without foundation, as the proceeds were devoted to legitimate objects connected with the school. No one who knows the work of the Settle teachers on behalf of charitable objects during the war would imagine that they would devote the proceeds of this concert to their personal use, but lest some evil-disposed person should still be under that impression we beg to make this explanation and to convey our regrets and apologies to Mr. Roberts and the other Settle teachers and the promoters of the concert for any annoyance we may have caused them.—Ed. Pioneer.

VICTORIA HALL,

SETTLE.

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PROGRAMME

OF

**Grand Concert**

BY THE

SCHOLARS ATTENDING SETTLE NATIONAL SCHOOLS,

ON

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, February 8th & 9th, 1918,

AT 7-0 P.M.



MATINEE—Saturday, at 2-0 p.m.



In aid of the Medal Fund and Local War Funds.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION (Including Tax):

Dress Circle (reserved), 2/6; Upper Circle (reserved), 2/-,  
(unreserved), 1/6; Area, (reserved), 2/-, (unreserved), 1/3.

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Plan of the Hall may be seen and Seats booked at Mr.  
Tomlinson's, Craven Stationery Co., Duke Street, Settle.





# "The Doll's Wedding."

BY  
CLEMENTINE WARD.



## Argument.

Fairy Goodluck and the village children are assembled in the Palace Gardens to celebrate the bride-doll's wedding, and on wishing the bride and bridegroom all good luck, they are informed that there is no bride-groom.

However one of the bridesmaid-dolls suggests that perhaps they might as well have a bridegroom and picking the petals of a flower recites the old adage—"Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, &c."

She is interrupted by the Fairy who suggests that each of the individuals mentioned should appear before them and then the Bride could choose for herself. They each appear in turn, but none will suit, so the bride and bridesmaids decide to do without a bridegroom, and all unite in singing the "Doll's Bridal Song."

## Characters.

THE BRIDE-DOLL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel Whitehead
1ST BRIDESMAID	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alice Grisedale
2ND	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annie Fletcher
3RD	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mary Phillipson
4TH	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mary Potter
5TH	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellie Fenwick
6TH	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Phyllis Whitmore
FAIRY GOODLUCK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annie Grisedale
TINKER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. Edward Patrick
TAILOR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stanley Fletcher
WOODEN SOLDIERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chas. Potter, James Parker, Ed. Moore, Harry Irvine, Jack Knowles, Eric Whitmore, M. Balderstone, Jas. Handby	
SAILOR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chris. Handby
APOTHECARY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Lord
PLOUGHBOY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edward Procter
POOR-MAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Leslie Robinson

# "MAY-DAY in WELLADAY."

A Humorous and Fanciful Operetta in Three Acts, by W. SMYTH COOPER.

## Argument.

It is May morning, and the Villagers of Welladay are assembled to select their May Queen. While discussing the many qualifications necessary for the office, comment is made on the impossibility of ensuring that the most deserving maiden shall always be chosen.

An old dame, known familiarly as Grannie, enters and tells the assembled maidens that there is a Magic Well in the neighbouring woods.

The Well is under the control of a fairy, and its waters have the property of reflecting on the faces of those who look into them their real character; and so a plain face may look beautiful when seen there, and a beautiful one ugly.

The maidens decide to visit the Well and try their fortune. There resides in the village a poor girl, Annette by name, who is the support of a sick mother, and as she is meanly clad she is despised by the other girls.

When the maidens arrive at the Well the Fairy makes them understand that there is some one missing who should be there; hence the "spell" is broken and they see nothing in the Well.

They decide that the missing one must be Annette, the poor maiden whom they despise. She is found gathering sticks in the wood near at hand and brought to the Well to gaze into the water with the rest. She proves to be the chosen one.

All is, of course, the work of the fairies, who take her to the Spider's Robing Room, where a royal robe is woven specially for her by order of the Fairy of the Well. After which May Day festivities take place on the Village Green, where Annette is crowned amid great rejoicings.

## Characters.

MORTALS.—	ANNETTE—A poor village maiden	.....	Phyllis Thornber
	CHRISTINE	} Village maidens	Ada Bradley
	IRIS		Jane Thompson
	ELLA		Jane Dilley
	ELENE		Elsie Sidwells
	PENELOPE		Mabel Ralph
	PANSY		Ella Smith
	SUE—A saucy but good-natured girl	.....	Hilda Lamb
	THE BEADLE—An officious personage	.....	John Goss
	GRANNIE	} An old village couple	Ivy Woolerton
	GRAN'F'ER		Alfred Foster
	HODGE	} Country yokels	James Foster
	JARGE		George Hodgson
	JERRY		Reginald Hodgson
	JIM		Kenneth Fletcher
	NAOMI—A gipsy fortune-teller	.....	Kathleen Bilton
	MIKE—A gipsy poacher	.....	George Woolerton
	CRIER	.....	Cyril Ralph
IMMORTALS.—	FAIRY OF THE WELL	.....	Sallie Overing
	FAIRY FLORA	.....	Edith Syers
FAIRIES.—	BLUEBELL	.....	Agnes E. Wilson
	LILYBELL	.....	Maggie Bell
	ROSE	.....	Blanche Young
	WOODLAND NYMPHS AND FLOWER FAIRIES.		

Chorus of Villagers, Gipsies, and Flower Girls.

- ACT I. SCENE.—The Village Green of Welladay.
- .. II. SCENE.—The Enchanted Wood and Magic Well.
- .. III. SCENE.—The Village Green.



# Orchestra.



1st Violin... ..	MR. ARTHUR HORNER.
2nd Violin ... ..	{ MR. A. WARREN. MR. B. HORNER.
Flute... ..	MR. W. EDMONDSON.
Clarinet ... ..	MR. F. H. LISTER.
Cornet ... ..	MR. A. T. BILTON.
'Cello ... ..	DR. C. W. BUCK.
Piano ... ..	MRS. W. YATES.



Entirely New Scenery by ... ..	MR. EDMUND HANDBY.
Limelight Operator... ..	MR. W. WHITMORE.
Perruquier ... ..	MR. JOHN HUNT.

