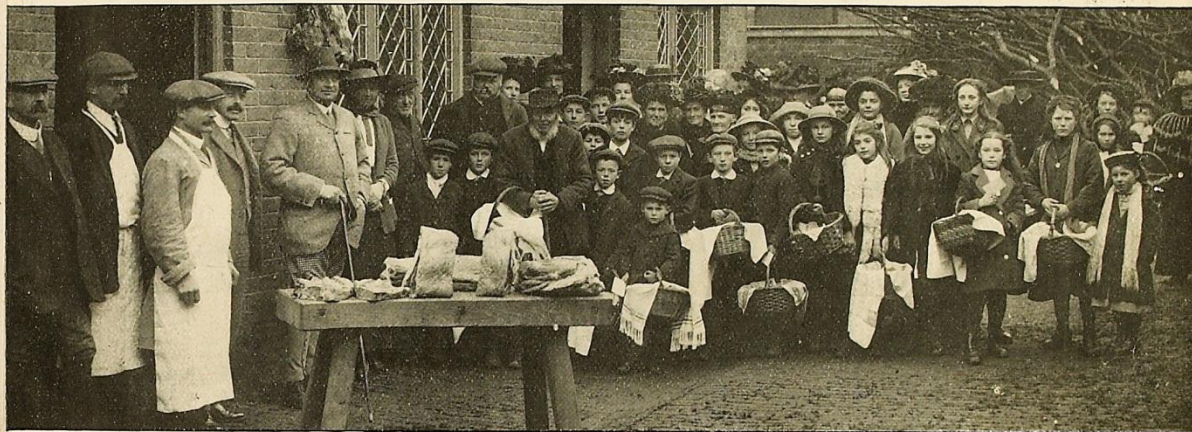


Resource Pack

Worcestershire Home Front



DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT AT ABBERLEY HALL, BY MR. ARTHUR JONES, M.F.H.

**Produced by Worcestershire
Archive and Archaeology Service**



Why should schools mark the centenary of WWI?

You cannot fail to have seen the news, TV programmes and events which are happening to mark the centenary.

It is important to mark this event in schools too as the war had had a profound impact on the world, on Britain, on every community and family in our country. It is often said that the events of this conflict marked the end of the old world and heralded the beginning of the modern world order.

Are we celebrating or commemorating the war?

The focus of this pack, as all organised events, is to commemorate the efforts and sacrifices made by ordinary men and women made during this conflict. The aim of the many events being held is to commemorate, and not to celebrate, and there has been much discussion about getting the tone right.

Whilst the Great War was particularly horrific teachers should not be scared of exploring some of the issues with children, the level of which will depend on the age of the children. It is an opportunity to explore issues and learn from history. Big questions about war and morality may arise, and whatever views and conclusions children have, it was a significant event and people are owed respect and remembrance.

Why make a study of the home front?

The First World War was a completely different kind of war. Not since the Napoleonic war had warfare (or the threat of it) been brought to our shores. The British public had never had to before face conscription. Indeed the numbers of men volunteering meant that the whole fabric of society could not operate as it had always had done. Society had to adapt to these changes whether it be in the form of rationing or the mobilisation of a female workforce.

How far these changes had a long term impact upon British Society could be a rich area for the children to explore.

Modern scholarship is also now asking if it is right to talk about the home front rather than the home fronts. Historians are now exploring whether the war affected communities differently according to their social and economic make up. Perhaps one picture does not fit all.

A study of local history in terms of the home front could give pupils a chance of uncovering new material and creating a new understanding of the history of their local area.

How does this subject fit into the new National Curriculum?

At Key Stage 3 this unit could form part of the study of:

- challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day
- a local history study

By doing so the pupils will:

- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

How can this pack help?

This is primarily a resource pack providing examples of some of the many documents held by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

These items are reproduced for use in the classroom.

These resources are listed into categories that can be followed in their entirety or can be used in isolation.

There are certain areas that are not covered, for example Zeppelin attacks because Worcester did not experience these. These attacks could be studied as the fear of them would have had an impact on the people of Worcestershire even though the machines themselves would not have been able to make the journey this far inland.

This pack is designed to be part of a series that will look at different aspects of World War One using resources that we have available at Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service.

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service have many other documents that could be of use and we are happy to provide advice about how to access them and how to use them.

Please contact explorethepast@worcestershire.gov.uk

How is this pack organised?

Resource Aims:

- To encourage pupils to develop the skills of investigation, helping them to:
 - pose relevant questions
 - locate and collect relevant information
 - draw inferences and make deductions
 - generate and extend ideas and to apply imagination
 - reflect critically upon the resources explored
- To synthesise what they have found out.
- To provide opportunities for pupils to cooperate and work effectively with others, and take part in group and class discussions.
- To understand what their community was like in the past.
- To place their findings in chronological and national context.
- To organise information and communicate their findings in a variety of ways including the use of information technology.

Prior learning:

The pupils will need to have:

- Worked with resources from the past.
- Asked questions about the past and used sources to find answers.
- Understood that evidence has to be questioned.

Off to war we go

Britain at War.

War has been declared between Great Britain and Germany. Events have seemed to march inexorably to that end, and, after extreme efforts to preserve peace, the British Government were compelled to issue an ultimatum which could have but one result. Now that the issue of peace or war is no longer in question, official disclosure is promised of recent diplomatic history, and of "almost unprecedented lengths" to which our Foreign Secretary went in order to offer the German Government an opportunity of avoiding a European war on honourable terms. Germany it seems, prefers war—perhaps from a sense of honour which seems inexplicable to us. "In competent diplomatic circles, we are assured, it is now regarded as proved that the German Government has been deliberately working for war for weeks past and that all its assurances of its pacific intentions have been carefully calculated." So it has appeared to most people in a position only to observe what is on the surface. German preparations and calculations involved the invasion of territory which she was in honour bound to respect as neutral. Great Britain was in honour bound to object to that invasion. Germany was given till midnight to withdraw from that line of attack. Her reply was to declare war on the neutral state she had already invaded. The British Government had no option but to assume a state of war between Great Britain and Germany. And so that "day" has come which, it is said, has long been the subject of a German service toast.

Worcester. Ingoing at valuation, including erection of Piggeries, Shedding, etc., about £60. Immediate possession.—Apply HENRY COOMBS, Estate Agent, Worcester.

**LORD KITCHENER'S
NEW ARMY.**

A MASS MEETING
IN SUPPORT AT THE
PUBLIC HALL, at 8.30.
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st.

Chairman: THE MAYOR OF WORCESTER

SPEAKERS:
ADMIRAL CUMING,
MAJOR ERIC KNIGHT, M.P.,
MR. JOHN STOKES.

All the Manhood of Worcester Invited.

If you are a man and love your country you
will be there.

A Band will play Patriotic Music.

SUMMER PREPARATIONS.
ALL WELL TRIED AND FOUND GOOD.
SALINE in 1/- bottles; HEALTH SALT.

TO THE
MEN OF ENGLAND
with Staunch, Brave Hearts,
PREVENT . . .
CONSCRIPTION
BY
VOLUNTEERING NOW.

To Protect the World from
Military Aggression and Op-
pression, and to Save Your-
selves also.

J. KENT.

Upton-on-Severn,
August, 1914.

War is declared and the military machine sets in motion.

The push to join up was on and Worcestershire men were not slow to join up.



DRAFT OF 8th BATTALION LEAVING TO JOIN MAIN BODY OF REGIMENT.

Recruit To-Day.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

For the first few days there was a rush to enlist in the new Army being raised by Lord Kitchener, and Worcestershire shared that rush with other centres. As the result the special grades of soldiers, mechanics, clerks, &c., were soon filled, and men were then told that they must all join the line regiments. This had the effect of slackening recruiting. There is no doubt on the part of the local military authorities that the 2,000 men wanted for Worcestershire will be obtained, but they are wanted to-day. Recruits are asked to enlist to-day. Unless the battalions are formed at once it will be impossible for them to receive the necessary training. At the present moment horse transport drivers and farriers are specially needed, but able-bodied young men, from the ages of 19 to 30, ~~can join~~ can join in the ranks, under the special war conditions, and only for the term of the war if they so choose.

MAYOR ENTERTAINS RESERVISTS.

One hundred and sixty-nine reservists marched from Norton Barracks on Friday afternoon to the Guildhall, where, by the kindness of the Mayor, they were given tea, tobacco, and cigarettes, and a hearty send-off to Tidworth, where they joined the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment in order to make it up to strength.

The Mayor, addressing the men from the balcony in the Lower Hall, said he could not let them go without wishing them God speed—(hear, hear)—and to say how their country would look to them to do what they had always done, and that was their duty. (Hear, hear.) In the name of the citizens of Worcester, he wished to say how they would appreciate all that was done, believing they would do what their fathers and grandfathers had done before them—all that was necessary to uphold England and the Flag. He should like also to comfort them by saying that, in respect of those who perhaps had left little ones behind them, steps were being taken to look after the homes of all those who were dependent on them. Let them do their duty as they had in the past, and all would be well. They would never regret fighting for the old flag and country.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Hale returned thanks on behalf of himself and the men for the very nice way they had been entertained. They had all enjoyed it very much. (Applause.)

Recruitment began to tail off but the authorities, such as the Mayor of Worcester, did his best to continue the drive.

Everyone obviously felt that they had a duty to make sure that all menfolk 'did their bit' and went off to war.

TO THE EDITOR.

RECRUITING.

Sir,—The following appears in one of your London daily contemporaries: "Might I call your attention to an intolerable nuisance in the shape of female recruiting? A friend of mine, wounded in the retreat from Mons, and enjoying a fortnight's sick leave, was walking down Bond Street, when an apparent "lady" stopped him, and inquired if he was in the Territorials. On his disclaiming the honour, her manner was most rude and offensive. Surely, it is time this form of pest ceased. Serious mistakes can be made by well-intentioned but impertinently officious people."

DELTA.

[Surely the convalescent could have offered a simple explanation, not only a mere negative, in which case there would have been no unpleasantness.—Ed. "W.D.T."]

DOMESTIC TRAINING AND THE WAR.

Sir, — As Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed by his Worship the Mayor, to deal with employment matters, I ask you to do my

Men sent postcards home and stirring reports were published in newspapers to keep the morale of those left at home

Tales of bravery and courage were reported in the newspapers back home to inspire new recruits.
Newspapers found these a good source of propaganda.



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time as I could rejoin my own regiment. They
gave me one of their spare horses, and, after
I had a good breakfast. Later I had to
report myself to headquarters, and was sent
down to this place in a supply motor. It is
here that all the missing soldiers are sent."

**WORCESTER'S GALLANT ACTION
SAVES HIS LIFE.**

Private L. Smith, of the 3rd Battalion
Worcestershire Regiment, who went out with
the first part of the British Expeditionary
Force, has returned to his home at Redditch,
having been wounded in the left wrist by
portions of a shell at the battle of the Aisne.
He went through the fight at Mons unhurt,
but had many narrow escapes. One shell,
which burst only four yards from him, killed
eight men and wounded five others. Private
Smith took part in the street fighting near
Mons, when between 900 and 1,000 Germans
were accounted for. It was, he says, an aw-
ful sight to see the enemy's dead accumulate
in great heaps. The British had to maintain
a continuous heavy rifle fire, as the Germans
were so close, and the rifles of the British
soldiers became so hot that the weapons had
to be changed from time to time. He per-
formed a brave act after he was injured,
which, probably, was the means of preserv-
ing his own life. A wounded Irish soldier
pleaded to be taken from the field, but as
Smith had the use of only one arm, he found
it difficult to render the needed help. He
succeeded, however, in getting the wounded
man on to his back, but, while carrying him
away, there came another shower of shrapnel,
and the wounded Irishman said he had "got
another in his back." With the blood of his
wounded comrade streaming down his own
neck, Smith eventually got the man to the
field hospital, where it was found he was dead.

WORCESTER OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.
Lieut. T. H. Watson

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orders were cashed to the extent of £48 12s. 3d. A total of 413 pledges were taken, against drink, gambling, profanity, and impurity.

Hard to Depress.

WOUNDED, BUT CHEERFUL.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. W. Abel, Hartle Lane, Belbroughton, from Gunner J. Williams, of the Royal Field Artillery, at present in a French Hospital:— "Just a few lines to yet you know that I am still living, and living comfortably at present. I am in hospital at —, in the North, I believe, of France, and quite close to the sea. I received a wound in the face, which shut my mouth up for a few days. It has not stopped me from eating now. A shell exploded about 20 yards behind us, and I got a small portion of it into my face, and lodged in my chin, but never mind. I can count for a few hundred Germans, as I have pulled the trigger a few hundred times, and each shell holds 300 bullets, so they should have had a little effect. All the lads are sticking it like heroes. Some of them in here with fingers and toes blown off are still smiling. I never saw such a cheerful lot. Our battery had all their horses, or nearly all, blown to bits about a week ago, but got supplied with a fresh lot, but the same thing happened to them. The day I got wounded we had one gun blown to pieces, and three sights blown away, and two detachments of

The most Seasonable and Appetising Present he would wish for

OYSTER ROOMS, 7, ANGEL STREET, WORCESTER.

Tel. 262.

(Opposite Theatre Royal.)

HONOURED IN DEATH.

Distinguished Conduct Medal for Worcester Corporal.

The list of 187 N.C.O.'s and men who have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry at the front (which was published on Thursday evening) includes the name of Corpl. J. W. Hodges, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hodges of Red Hill, Worcester. He was killed in the action for which the medal was awarded. The official record of the honour says: "For gallant conduct, and very good work during the attack of October 21." We believe that the late Corpl. Hodges was the first Worcester man to receive the D.C.M. in this war.

Mrs. Hodges has suffered a double bereavement in this war. Soon after receiving the news of the death of her son, she heard of the death of her brother, who, shortly after being promoted from the ranks, was killed at the front.

WORCESTER WATCH COMMITTEE

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Due to heavy losses conscription was imposed in 1917. Certain occupations were however exempted as the following records go to show.

14 RESERVATIONS IN PARTICULAR TRADES—cont.

(Additional to the "General Reservations" on p. 6.)

* Transport Trades—continued.

(a) PILOT:—
Licensed Pilots to be treated as in a certified occupation if the Authority by whom they are licensed declares that their services are necessary in their civil employment.

(a) LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE:—
Lighthouse keepers, and officers and crews of vessels belonging to the General Lighthouse Authorities, to be treated as in a certified occupation if the authority by whom they are employed declares that their services are necessary in their civil employment.

	Age at which Reservation begins* for—	
	Single	Married
	Men.	Men.
SHIPS' STORE WAREHOUSES:—		
Buyer; Head Warehouseman ...	30	25
Hoistman; Loader; Head Packer ...	41	31

COAL TRADE (wholesale and retail distribution):—
Porter; Loader; Trimmer; Tipper ... 41 25
Carman (horse or power) ... 30 25

COMMITTEE OF LLOYD'S:—
Brokerage Clerk, Claims Clerk or Underwriting Clerk (not under 25 years of age†) in the employment of Brokers and Underwriters at Lloyd's, and the Technical Staff in the service of the Committee of Lloyd's, to be treated as in a certified occupation only in accordance with footnote.‡

BRITISH CORPORATION FOR THE SURVEY AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING:—
Surveyors and other specially trained men (not under 25 years of age†) employed by the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping, to be treated as in a certified occupation only in accordance with footnote.‡

COMMITTEE OF BUREAU VERITAS:—
Surveyors and other specially trained men (not under 25 years of age†) employed by the Committee of Bureau Veritas to be treated as in a certified occupation only in accordance with footnote.‡

COMMITTEE OF LLOYD'S REGISTER:—
Surveyors and other specially trained men (not under 25 years of age†) employed by the Committee of Lloyd's Register to be treated as in a certified occupation only in accordance with footnote.‡

(a) RAILWAY SERVICE, INCLUDING WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS:—
Men to be treated as in a certified occupation in respect of whom the Railway Company have furnished to the Recruiting Officer of the area in which the man resides a certificate stating that he is indispensable to the Company.

(a) See para. 7 on p. 5.

* See also under Public and Public Utility Services, and under General Reservations (Carter).

† A man who had not reached the age stated at the 4th April will nevertheless be entitled to be treated as in a certified occupation if, before his case has been decided by the Tribunal, he has been found, on examination by a Recruiting Medical Board, not to be fit for general service.

‡ It has been arranged that the Committee of the Institution may submit a list of men for reservation in the occupations named. The list is to receive the greatest consideration, and those men will be treated as in a certified occupation to whose reservation the Military Representative agrees. If application is made in respect of any man to whose reservation the Military Representative does not agree, his case must be dealt with in the same way as those of men not in certified occupations.

RESERVATIONS IN PARTICULAR TRADES—cont. 15

(Additional to the "General Reservations" on p. 6.)

Age at which Reservation begins* for—
Single Married
Men. Men.

AGRICULTURE.
FARMER (INCLUDING MARKET GARDENER AND FRUIT FARMER):—
Provided that

- farming is his sole occupation and his personal labour or superintendence is indispensable for the proper cultivation of his holding; or
- if he is partly occupied in another occupation, his personal labour or superintendence is indispensable for the proper cultivation of his holding and such cultivation is expedient in the national interest ...

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, INCLUDING STEAM PLOUGHS AND THRESHING MACHINES:—

Attendant; Driver; Mechanic ... 30 —
BAILIFF, FOREMAN, GRIEVE, STEWARD ... 30 —
BREASTMAN, BYREMAN, CATTLEMAN, STOCKMAN, YARD-MAN ... 25 —

*CARTER, HORSEMAN, PLOUGHMAN, TEAMSTER, WAGONER ... 25 —
†FARM SERVANT (IF FOREMAN OR PLOUGHMAN), SCOTLAND ... 25 —
‡HIND, (IF FOREMAN OR PLOUGHMAN) ... 25 —

*SHEPHERD ... — —
THATCHER ... — —
STALLION MAN (a man who looks after and travels a stallion) ... — —

STUD GROOM (Scotland) ... — —
HOP, FRUIT, AND MARKET GARDENS:—

Foreman ... 30 25
‡SEED-GROWING INDUSTRY:—

Head of Department; Seed Expert ... 30 25
FOREST TREE NURSERIES:—

Seed Expert ... 41 31

PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURE:—

Departmental Manager ... 30 25
Form Setter; Cutter (hand-made boxes) ... 41 31

NEWSPAPER PRINTING:—
Newspaper Telegraphist on private wire ... 25 25

Stereotyper; Stereotyper's Assistant; Stone Hand and Maker-up; Rotary Machine Minder; Rotary Machine Brake Hand; Rotary Machine Oiler; Rotary Machine Taker-off or Lifter; Head of Despatch Room; Deputy Head of Despatch Room ... 41 31

OTHER PRINTING:—
Electrotypist; Stereotyper; Assistant to Electrotypist or to Stereotyper ... 41 41

PRESS ASSOCIATION AND SIMILAR NEWS AGENCIES:—
Editorial Staff ... 25 25

DAILY NEWSPAPERS (EDITORIAL STAFF):—
Men (not under 30 years of age*) to be treated as in a certified occupation to whose reservation the Military Representative agrees after consultation with one of the following Federations of Newspaper Proprietors, viz.: The Newspaper Proprietors' Association (London), the Federation of Northern Newspaper Owners, the Federation of Southern Newspaper Owners, or the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, according to the district in which the head office of the newspaper concerned is situated.

* A man who had not reached the age stated at the 4th April (in the case of agriculture, 1st May in England and Wales, and 1st May in Scotland) will nevertheless be entitled to be treated as in a certified occupation if, before his case has been decided by the Tribunal, he has been found, on examination by a Recruiting Medical Board, not to be fit for general service.

† As regards agricultural cases, see the scales set out in Appendix B, p. 24.

‡ In view of the importance of maintaining a supply of agricultural seeds, farmers growing agricultural seeds in bulk for seedsmen should receive special consideration from the Tribunals with regard to the trained men required for the purpose.

Date when application received by Tribunal *None*
(To be entered by the Clerk.) / 18

R. 167.

Application as to Exemption from Military Service.

Name of Tribunal *Reading* Number of Case *3445*

DUPLICATE.

- Man in respect of whom application made:—
(a) Name (in full) *Charles Wicks*
(b) Years of age last birthday *30* Date and year of birth *4/11/88*
(c) Medical grade or category *B* Date of last examination *12/17 March 1918*
(d) Married or ~~single~~ *Married* If married, date of marriage *July 22, 1907*
(e) Regional number, if known *Yes* If voluntarily attested, state so
(f) Present address (in full) *10 Evesham Road, Reading Cross*
(g) Address on National Registration Certificate *asf*
(h) Occupation, profession or business. (Give full and exact details) *Foot soldier*
Munitions of War
(j) Address (in full) of place of employment *HENRY MILWARD & SONS, LTD., WASHFORD MILLS, READING*
- Whether engaged in the same or a similar occupation before 15th August, 1915 *No*
If so engaged, (a) the precise occupation *Foot Soldier*
(b) How long employed in the occupation before 15th August, 1915 *Since 1899*
(c) Name and address of last employer when so employed before that date
- (a) Name of present employer if any
(b) Address (in full) *HENRY MILWARD & SONS, LTD., WASHFORD MILLS, READING*
(c) Business *Needles, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle*
Manufacturers
- Nature of application—State what exemption is applied for and whether the application is an original application, or one for the renewal, variation or withdrawal of a certificate, or for a rehearing.
Renewal of exemption, as long as the trade is maintained or until such time his services are no longer required
- Ground on which application is made. (It will be sufficient to enter the appropriate letter or letters—A, B, C, D, E, F or G, see footnote on back.)
A.
- Reasons in support of the application. (It is most important that the reasons should be fully shown. The reasons may be contained on a separate sheet if necessary. If this is done, a second copy must be provided. Any documentary evidence in support of the application should be forwarded herewith.)
1. Have given all reasonable facilities to other men to enlist.
2. Engaged in making Munitions of War

[F.2.0.]

Every day life went on as normal.

BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL (GRATIS SUPPLEMENT) SATURDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1914.



MARRIAGE OF MISS C. CLEVERLEY, DROITWICH, AND MR. T. LEY. (Photo Sage, Droitwich.)



MARRIAGE OF MR. COOK, SON OF ALD. COOK, OF WORCESTER, AND MISS BOWCOTT. (Photo Hiffe, Worcester.)

Those left behind

Berrow's Worcester Journal

— PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT. —

[Gratis]

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1915.

[Gratis]



FIVE WORCESTER SOLDIER SONS. (See "Crowquill's" Jottings.)

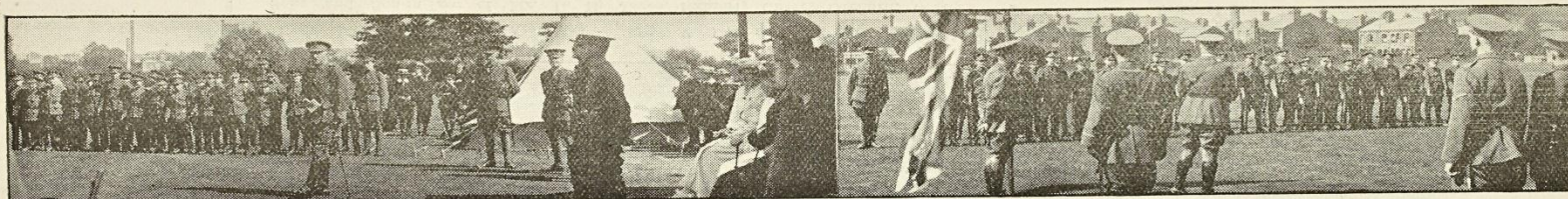


WORCESTER INFIRMARY ROMANCE ENDS IN WHITSUNTIDE WEDDING.
(Photo B. C. Dinadale, 8, Pinkett Street, Worcester.)
(See "Crowquill's" Jottings.)



Mr. and Mrs. Petford, who celebrated their diamond wedding at Rose Cottage, Norton.
(See "Crowquill's" Jottings.)

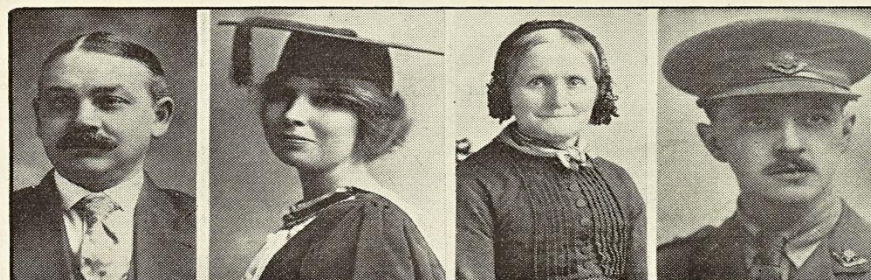
People got married.
As the war progressed the weddings became less ostentatious.



Worcester Cathedral King's School.

O.T.C. Inspections by Col. Greenway.

Worcester Royal Grammar School.

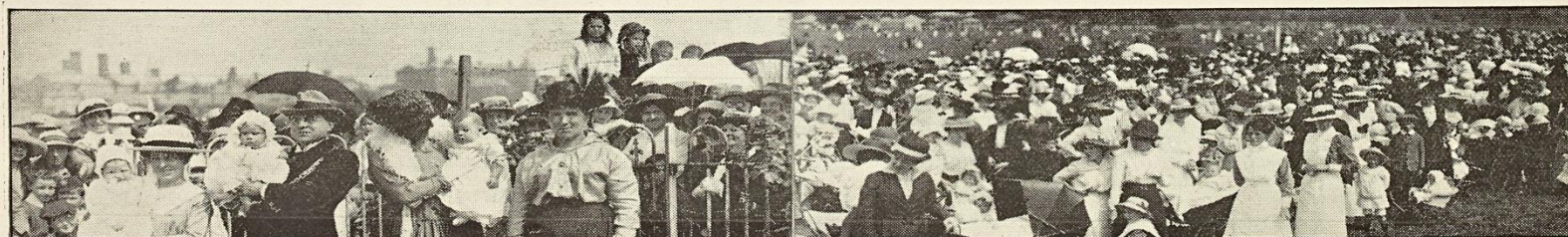


Mr. W. T. Williams,
new Postmaster of
Worcester.

Miss E. M. Riley,
Worcester, graduated B.A. at
B'ham University.

Late Mrs. S. Hewlett,
Oldest Inhabitant
Abbots Norton.

Lieut. A. J. B. Hudson,
M.C., Killed.
(See Casualty Columns.)



Scenes at Worcester "Pram Parade." (Photo: Dowty, Worcester.)

As time passed by the Berrows Pictorial Supplement included more photographs of the fallen.

The paper still continued to cover local events. The Pram Parade would seem an occasion for proud mothers to show off their children. Such events could also be seen in the light of the concern for 'the health of the nation.' Was the nation really fit enough to defend itself?

BUILDING TRADE CRISIS. — At a meeting of Worcester Building Trades' Federation, held on Friday, it was resolved that, in the event of the employers repudiating their agreement with operatives by putting into effect the threatened lock-out, they pledge themselves not to return to work under existing conditions. (The employers throughout the country, including Worcester, have threatened a lock-out to commence on August 15, unless the operatives in London return to work on or before that date.)

Industrial disputes were still taking place and the notion of women receiving similar pay to men was questioned.

Government than Berlin that nouveau riche among capitals.

TO THE EDITOR.

SCHOOL MISTRESSES' SALARIES.

Sir,—Reading the latter part of your report of the meeting of the City Education Committee, I could not but feel how singularly inappropriate was the raising of the question of salary advances at this time. Here are two ladies—presumably single, as they are called “Miss”—one receiving £110 and the other £100 per annum, and it is suggested to raise these amounts by £10 in each case, the reason for doing so in the infant department being that the Head Mistress, had she remained an assistant, would be receiving the same as she is now paid as Head Mistress. I for one, Sir, think £2 a week ample remuneration for any female teacher in our elementary schools, especially as the former Head Mistress of the infants held the position for many years at this salary. With all respect to the reverend gentleman who appears to champion the cause of these two ladies from St. Nicholas Schools, I think that all questions of advances should be held over at least until the war is finished and our rates and taxes have had a chance to settle down again. There are many men holding responsible positions with families to support and an appearance to keep up who would be very glad to exchange salaries with the Head Mistress of St. Nicholas Infants' School, in spite of her anomalous position.

COMMON SENSE.

Worcester, Oct. 15, 1914.

IN GREATER DEMAND THAN EVER.—“How is it that ‘Charles’ Head Mistress’ has obtained such

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Everything changes

From very early on the war meant changes to everyday life of the civilian population.

Concern was rife about potential shortages.

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By direction of T. J. Jones-Williams, Esq.,
who has let the Farm.
To be fixed.—Valuable Freehold Properties
in and around Bromyard.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

At a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE, held at the GUILDHALL TO-DAY,
it was unanimously resolved that in conse-
quence of the WAR the next THREE CHOIRS
FESTIVAL, due to be held in WORCESTER
in SEPTEMBER NEXT, be

POSTPONED

TO A DATE TO BE FIXED LATER ON.
H. FITZCLARENCE, Hon. Sec.
'August 8, 1914.

THE BUSINESS OF A. SILLITOE & Son

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OMBERSLEY & DISTRICT SHOW

AT PERDISWELL PARK.

Owing to the War, the above Show
will be abandoned.

to restrict the consumption of oats and other
grain for the subsistence of the same."

TO THE EDITOR.

SUGGESTION TO CHURCHES.

Dear Sir—Will you kindly allow me to make
a suggestion to the clergy of all denominations?
It is, that they hold their evening services
early, so to prevent the use of gas or electricity,
and what is saved in that way, to give to the
relief of our soldiers and sailors. It would be
but a little from each church, but put together
it would provide some comforts.

R.

VOLUNTARY AID.

HOW TO HELP

War on the home front

From early on in the war society was urged to make sacrifices for the war effort. There was an expectation that war would not be restricted to 'some corner of a foreign field'.

Residents of German origin were quickly called upon to register themselves and faced prosecution if they did not do so.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

NEW ARMY CALL TO RAILWAYMEN.

More Travel Restrictions Probable.

It is not unlikely that increased demands on the railway companies will make it necessary before long to reduce the facilities now available for goods and passenger traffic.

Under the Revision of Exceptions Bill, the railway companies will probably be called on to furnish a further large number of men for active service and as substitutes for munition work. So far as possible vacancies will be filled by men who have served with the Colours but are now incapacitated for further military service. The supply from this quarter, however, is expected to be very limited, owing to the demands of agriculture and the Ministry of Munitions. The railways will, therefore, have to carry on their work with a diminished staff, although every possible use will be made of women's labour.

NEGLECTING TO REGISTER.

German Lady Charged at Evesham

At the Evesham County Police Court, on Thursday, before Messrs. W. G. Smith and G. B. Game, Marie Elizabeth Rudolphine Alma Kosmetzky, 8, Park Walk, Park Road, Blockley, was brought up in custody charged "that she, being an alien enemy, unlawfully did fail to register herself as required by an Order in Council, made under the Aliens' Restriction Act, 1914, on the 30th September."

Supt. Hill said that at 2.30 the previous day prisoner was brought to the Police Station by Inspector Hall. She said that she was a German, and was born in Germany. He found that she had not registered, and when asked why she had not done so, she said, "I did not think I ought to." She said that she had lived at Blockley since 17th September, and belonged to Sherringham, Norfolk (at which place she had property) which is a restricted area, and she could not register there. She left Sherringham about eight weeks ago, and then went to Stewkley, Bucks, and came on the 17th September to Blockley. The Bench decided to adjourn the case until 2 o'clock so as to give prisoner the opportunity of consulting a solicitor.

At the Police Court, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Geoffrey New appeared for prisoner.

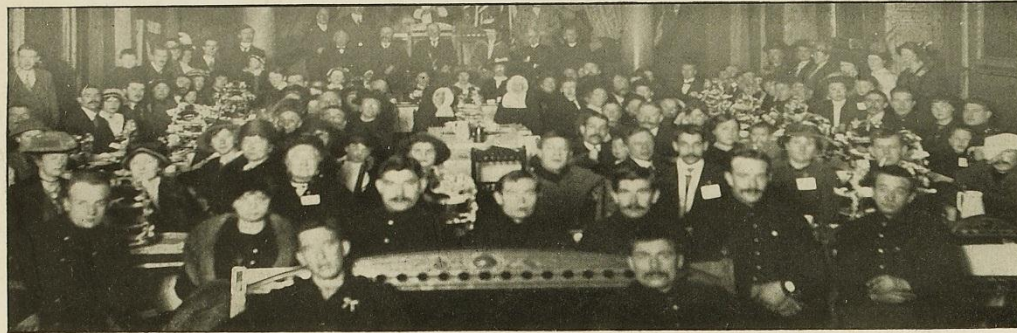
Supt. Hill said that he had telephoned to Sherringham, and the Inspector was out, and the constable said that he did not know prisoner.

Mr. New said that prisoner was a German and ought to have registered. Prisoner and a lady friend (Miss Walton) who had been with her for over 20 years, had left Sherringham to travel about, and prisoner did not think that she ought to register. There was no other charge against her, only the one for failing to register, and she was not a dangerous person. Prisoner had hardly any connection with Germany.

Miss Edith May Walton said that she had lived with prisoner for 22 years, and that

The people of Worcestershire accommodated a number of Belgian refugees.

BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL (GRATIS SUPPLEMENT) SATURDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1915.



WORCESTER'S NEW YEAR ENTERTAINMENT TO BELGIAN REFUGEES.



BROMSGROVE BUFFALOES' TREAT TO SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.
1. ENTERTAINMENT AT PICTURE HOUSE. 2. TEA AT THE "DOG AND PHEASANT."

Pershore Belgian Refugee Committee.

Chairman: The Ven. Archdeacon PEILE.

Hon. Secs.: { H. BASIL HARRISON.
 { R. N. BLOXAM.

Hon. Treas.: Rev. H. CLIFFORD.

PERSHORE,

19TH MAY, 1915.

The Executive Committee give notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday, May 27th, at 6 p.m., and hope you will be able to attend.

In view of this Meeting, and in order to facilitate useful discussion, the Committee have thought it well to put into the hands of Subscribers, a statement of the present condition of the Fund, and some account of the work which has been done in the past six months; and they hope that all who attend the Meeting will have read this letter carefully, and mastered the information it contains, both as to facts, and as to the principles by which the Committee have been guided.

The total sum collected in the district coming under the scheme has been £891 2s. 8d., of this total £162 was received as donations, £676 15s. 3d. from weekly subscriptions, and £52 7s. 5d. from wages earned by Refugees, discounts off bills, etc. The expenditure upon house furnishing, travelling expenses of Refugees, clothing and maintenance £330 18s. 5d., printing, stationery, newspapers and postages, £8 3s. 9d., sundries 19s. 6d. making a total of £340 1s. 8d. The balance to the credit of the Fund is therefore £551 1s. £500 is now upon deposit account at the Bank, earning 2½ per cent. interest. Of this sum £35 10s. 8d. is ear-marked for the repatriation of the Refugees, leaving £515 10s. 4d. to be drawn upon if necessary for the purposes of the Funds.

It may be of interest to direct attention to the fact that the average weekly income from subscriptions has been about £26, and the average expenditure about £13, which will probably be considerably increased on the basis of present expenses.

It will be apparent at first sight that the proportion which receipts bear to expenditure in the above statement requires some explanation to justify the Committee's appeal for continued support. Accordingly the Committee desire to call attention to the following considerations:—

To take a minor point first—all Donations as distinguished from subscriptions have been regarded as capital, and not passed into the current account.

Having regard to the extreme uncertainty as to the duration and ultimate issues of the War, the Committee deliberately adopted the policy of holding a large reserve: and they maintain that already the course of events has only too well justified their resolution.

Even if the war should come to an early and unexpected end, any sum which remained unexpended could still be used effectually for the purpose for which it was subscribed, namely, the good of the Belgian Refugees—in fact, the more money the Committee has in hand at the end of the war, the better. Very large sums will be required for the repatriation of the exiles and the rebuilding of the machinery of civilised life in Belgium. It is to be noted that already part of the money in the Fund's account is specifically ear-marked for this purpose, namely, a portion of the wages earned by the Refugees.

Finally, it must be remembered that the maintenance and management of guests, many of whom do not speak French, much less English, takes a good deal of time and trouble, and involves no little responsibility. The Committee are deeply grateful to the kind helpers, and especially to the ladies who have been looking after the Refugees, and are sure that those who have done most will best understand that, apart from the question of expense, it is impossible to accept unlimited numbers of Refugees, who inevitably need looking after, nor has the necessary accommodation been available.

The numbers of the Refugees under the charge of the Committee have varied from time to time, but for a portion of the first six months 58 have been maintained in the following places, namely: Pershore 20, Eckington 15, Fladbury 10, Elmley Castle 6, Great Comberton 4, and Defford 3. The only alterations in these figures are in the first and last-named places. At Defford, the male Refugee has returned to Belgium, and his wife and child are being entertained by the Rev. J. and Mrs. Willis, and at Pershore, where different families were kept under the charge of Sisters of Mercy. It has been found by experience that it is impossible to carry on such arrangement, although, doubtless in houses of their own, each family might have done well, as they were good types of the peasant class. This party left Alveston House at the end of March, 2 families going back to London, and 2 men who are working in the neighbourhood, are now maintained in lodgings.

The fact of the first arrangements at Pershore having proved less satisfactory than had been hoped, must be, in some degree, attributed to the strangeness of the Refugees' surroundings and the altered conditions of their lives, if not to the upset of their nervous systems. No one, however, would expect to find that these people would all prove to be perfect, but rather that there would be among them the failings of the average man.

Alveston House is now occupied by a party of eight Belgians of the middle class, who are very grateful for all that has been done.

The number of Refugees now under the control of the Committee is 45 of whom 28 are peasants, or working class, and 17 middle class.

All the men of the former class are, and have, for some time been working.

From the experience already gained, it is calculated that the weekly expenditure of the Fund will be approximately £20. The Committee fully recognise that a part of this expenditure could, for a time, be met from the moneys already in their hands—but they desire once more to point out that it is quite uncertain how long our guests may be dependent on us for help and shelter, and to impress upon Subscribers, that for the reasons given above, it is most undesirable to deplete the reserve. Any serious falling off of subscriptions might eat away the Reserve Fund before the end of the War, leaving nothing for Repatriation, and even render it impossible to continue the work.

They venture, therefore, to appeal for continued and renewed support, and hope that a work started with so much fervour and generosity will not, before it is completed, be endangered by any reduction of income, the end not yet being even in sight.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. F. PEILE,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

The Accounts for the first six months' working, which have been kindly audited by Mr. C. Hunt, will be presented to the meeting by Mr. D. Gibbs, who is obliged to relinquish the office of Treasurer, which is now being undertaken by the Rev. H. Clifford.

Worcester No. 6

Registered No. 5313 - 5315

Name *Claes*

Number in Family *Three*

Christian Names of Males *Charles Van Bessden (adopted son) (13)*

Christian Names of Females *Clemence (mother) (14) Josephine (14)*

Nationality *Belgian*

Residence abroad *Malines Rue de la Chapelle 26.*

Religion *Catholic*

Occupation *Corporation Sweeper.*

Date of Arrival *10th Oct 1914.*

Sent to

On

REMARKS:

*The father was lost in the flight of the family from Malines
Went to Gards' Court April 13th 1915*



It was families who would suffer most due to the war. Suffering could include financial hardship.

INCREASED RATES FOR WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS

(Now serving outside India, or who went to India after the War began).

The rates of Army Separation Allowance have been increased for the period of the War, with effect from 1st OCTOBER, 1914.

The total payment to the family, if the soldier makes the usual allotment from his pay, will be as shown in the following table.

Any allotment above the usual rate which a soldier may make will be paid in addition.

The usual allotment is as follows :—

Serjeants and

higher ranks.. Wife and children, 5s. 10d. per week ; motherless children, 1s. 2d. for each child, up to a maximum of 5s. 10d.

Other soldiers.. Wife and children, 3s. 6d. per week ; motherless children, 7d. for each child, up to a maximum of 3s. 6d.

These allotments are compulsory in the case of a soldier serving abroad. A soldier serving at home must allot enough to give the totals printed black in the following table, taking into account separation allowance and any income the wife may have.

He will not be compelled to allot more than is shown above.

WEEKLY RATES OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE, INCLUDING THE USUAL ALLOTMENT OF PAY.

	Rank of Soldier.														
	Corporal and Private.			Serjeant.			Colour-Serjeant.			Quartermaster-Serjeant.			Warrant Officer.		
	Allotment.	Separation Allowance.	Total.	Allotment.	Separation Allowance.	Total.	Allotment.	Separation Allowance.	Total.	Allotment.	Separation Allowance.	Total.	Allotment.	Separation Allowance.	Total.
Wife	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 5 10	s. d. 9 2	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 5 10	s. d. 10 8	s. d. 16 6	s. d. 5 10	s. d. 16 2	s. d. 22 0	s. d. 5 10	s. d. 17 2	s. d. 23 0
Wife and 1 child ..	3 6	11 6	15 0	5 10	12 2	18 0	5 10	13 8	19 6	5 10	19 2	25 0	5 10	20 2	26 0
Wife and 2 children	3 6	14 0	17 6	5 10	15 2	21 0	5 10	16 8	22 6	5 10	22 2	28 0	5 10	23 2	29 0
Wife and 3 children	3 6	16 6	20 0	5 10	18 2	24 0	5 10	19 8	25 6	5 10	25 2	31 0	5 10	26 2	32 0
Wife and 4 children	3 6	18 6	22 0	5 10	20 2	26 0	5 10	21 8	27 6	5 10	27 2	33 0	5 10	28 2	34 0
and so on, with an addition of 2s. for each additional child.															
Each motherless child	7	3 0	3 7	1 2	3 0	4 2	1 2	3 0	4 2	1 2	3 0	4 2	1 2	3 0	4 2
Deduction if in public quarters with fuel and light .. ..	..	..	6 0	..	..	6 0	..	..	7 6	..	..	13 0	..	..	14 0

NOTE.—Separation Allowance for Children is admissible for Girls up to the age of 16 years, for Boys up to the age of 14, or 16 if attending state-aided schools, other than evening schools. The age may be extended up to 21 for children of either sex who are suffering from infirmity of body or mind.

The extra 3s. 6d. a week issuable to London families in certain circumstances, and the special compensation allowance granted in September, 1914, to families on the married establishment, will continue to be paid as at present.

[Please turn over.]

It was expected that women would bear the brunt of financial hardship.

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...notice outside the Guildhall an-
nounces that the Relief Fund has reached
£3,500.

Is this a sample of the "Faithful City's"
much vaunted patriotism? What is going to
be done about it?

"MARK TIME."

Worcester,
-October 8, 1914.

[We are informed that applicants were told
that grants would be *suspended* from October
10, pending reconsideration of all cases on their
merits, in view of the increased allowances.
Applicants were also told that if they needed
temporary help because of the non-payment of
the separation allowances it would be given
them. In addition to the 1s. per day re-
ferred to by our correspondent, men receive
allowances varying from 5d. to 11d. per day.—
Ed., "W.D.T."]

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Dear Sir,—When the Belgian refugees were
expected in England, a letter from Mr. W. W.
A. Tree was inserted in our Worcester papers

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Visit to Worcestershire Abandoned

The visit of Kent fruit growers to Worces-
tershire, arranged for Monday, Tuesday, and
Wednesday next, has been put off (probably
abandoned) owing to the war.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

MAYOR OF WORCESTER'S APPEAL.

The Mayor desires us to inform the citizens
that he has opened a fund at the Guildhall for
the relief of the wives, families and dependents
of those citizens who have been called to join
the Colours, and that contributions will be
gratefully received by him at the Guildhall.

WAR ITEMS.

Two Foster Called Up.

N. J. A. Foster, the Worcestershire cricketer,
will take no further part in the game at Edg-
baston. He was called away last night in
connection with his duties as a member of the
Malvern College Territorials, which corps is
attached to the 3rd South Midland Brigade.

G. N. Foster has also been called up. Collier
and Conway therefore fielded as substitutes.

Rosendale, Lansdowne Crescent,
Worcester.

WOMEN AND ECONOMY.

Sir,—The Government are urging us all to
be economical. The latest movement to im-
press the importance of economy is that pro-
moted by a number of distinguished ladies
who ask members of their sex to give a pledge
"to buy as few luxurious articles of clothing
as possible." Cannot these ladies induce the
members of the Women's Emergency Corps
to pay some regard to this question? Our men
volunteers (who, one imagines, will be made
use of before the women are called upon to
any extent) can manage to train and to drill
without uniform, but the women encourage
each other to spend money on a uniform which
is not indispensable. I know of no duties
that they are doing which cannot be done as
well in ordinary dress as in uniform. Not even
those members with ample means ought to
spare the money to buy uniform in this crisis;
but when one hears that young girls (in one
case a servant getting a few pounds a year),
are advised to equip themselves in uniform,
[which is costly out of all proportion to their
small means) there seems to be reason for pro-
test. The greatest service the women can do
for us at the present time is to refrain from
causing labour; and to cease trying to look
impressive or picturesque.

SUFFRAGIST.



"Not till you've signed this!"

"You said you should buy some War Bonds this month, and here's the cheque all ready. Now that you've given up the car, and I've forsworn new furs, we can easily manage it."

"Very well, my dear, I quite agree. It's no good leaving the money in the Bank."

It would be like having those Kenilworth Cigarettes in the box—sheer waste of a golden opportunity! Here's your cheque. Now let's have my Kenilworth."

Kenilworth Cigarettes are made of mellow golden Virginia leaf yielding a fascinating aroma. They will compare favourably with any Virginia Cigarettes you can obtain, no matter how high the price. Yet Kenilworths only cost 1/2 for 20, 2/10 50, 5/8 100.

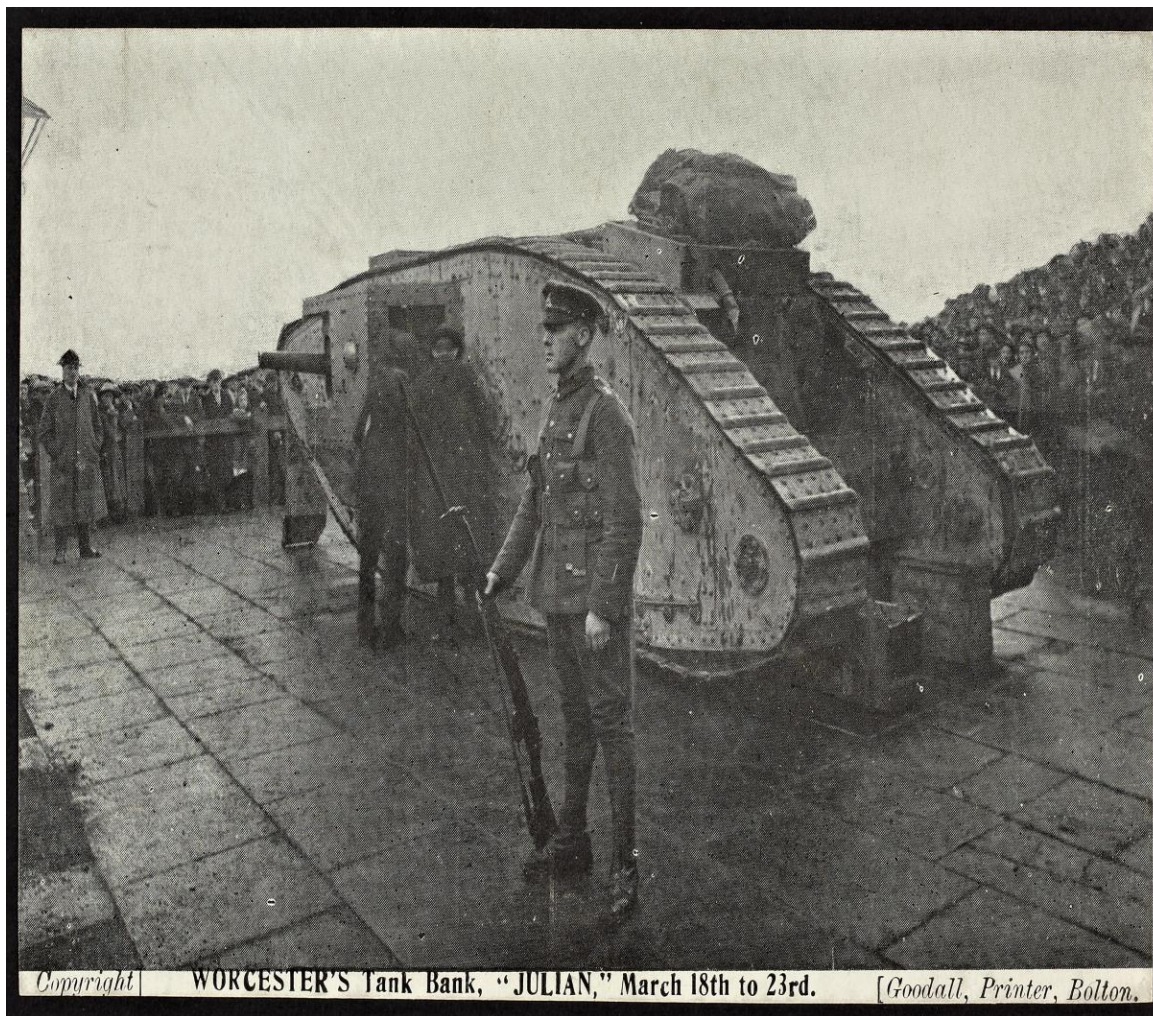
FOR THE FRONT.—We will post Kenilworth Cigarettes to Soldiers at the Front specially packed in airtight tins of 50 at 2/6 per 100, duty free. Postage 1/- for 200 to 300; 1/4 up to 500. Minimum order 200. Order through your Tobacconist or send remittance direct to us. Postal Address:—14, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool.

Kenilworth Cigarettes

COPE BROS. & CO., LTD.,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Manufacturers of High-class Cigarettes.



The Government needed finance and everyone was asked to play their part. 'Julian' was paid for by voluntary contributions from the people of Worcester.



Copyright

WORCESTER'S Tank Bank, "JULIAN," March 18th to 23rd.

[Goodall, Printer, Bolton.]

Rationing

These 2 extracts taken from the Berrows Journal in August 1914 show that there was an awareness of how the war would affect the civilian population.

Farmers' Union and Food Supply

The enclosed notice is posted in the Worcester Cattle Market by Mr. P. W. Bioknell, Hon. Secretary, Worcestershire Branch National Farmers' Union.

I am desired by the President to call the attention of members to the question of the food supply in the present national crisis. There is no scarcity nor any likelihood of scarcity, and any difficulty which arises will be caused by the foolishness and selfishness of those people who attempt to buy and sell at panic prices. We understand that Mr. Runciman has gone to the Board of Trade in order to carry out the Government scheme for the regulation of the food supply. Farmers must keep calm. Patriotism demands that we should refuse to sell stock or grain recklessly at panic prices. A Committee has been appointed by the Government, and County Committees will probably be formed, and we may be sure that the offer of help from our organisation will be accepted.

MALVERN'S PRECAUTIONS.

German military desperadoes have been let loose in England to work as much destruction as possible at vital points. Railways and public buildings, telegraph and telephone wires, arsenals and fortifications, warships and sea-planes are all in danger of attack.

BRITAIN'S SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Sufficient Wheat and Flour for Five Months.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, who announced a few days ago there was in this country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months, have now obtained more complete information, including returns of the stock of wheat and flour held by about 160 of the principal millers in Great Britain. The Board state that on the basis of the figures now available, it may be said with confidence that there is actually in the United Kingdom at the present time, including the home crop now being harvested, five months' supply of breadstuffs. This is additional to the wheat and flour on passage and due to arrive shortly.

THE RELIEF FUND.

£250,000 in a Day.

The Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund

From 1915 Worcester was facing shortages of its staple foods.

Complaints appeared in the newspapers about supplies being directed to the large hotels.

BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL (GRATIS SUPPLEMENT) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1915.



46th, SALMON CAUGHT AT DIGLIS ON SATURDAY. (Photo Dewty, Worcester.)



MISS D. J. HANSON AND MR. JACKSON GATE, R.F.A., WHO WERE MARRIED ON JANUARY 23.



ST. MARTIN'S, WORCESTER, AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.



DISTRIBUTION OF WORCESTER'S SHARE OF CANADA'S GIFT OF POTATOES.

SHORTAGE OF POTATOES.

Price Doubled in a Week.

Answering complaints as to the high price of potatoes and allegations that supplies are being withheld from the market, Mr. Runciman made the following statement in the House of Commons on Thursday:—

The present high price of potatoes is due partly to shortage of crop, but more particularly to shortage of labour and unsuitable weather for raising the main crop and putting it on the market. Farmers have, I believe, in the last few weeks been using every effort to get as much wheat sown as possible, and the raising of potatoes is behindhand in consequence. When main crop potatoes come on the market in greater abundance, as they should do within a few weeks, I expect to see prices steadying, and I am watching the question very closely in connection with the Board of Agriculture to see that no avoidable scarcity is produced. If there are farmers or merchants who are in a position to put potatoes on the market, but who are unreasonably withholding them, the Government have power to take action under an existing statute, and will not hesitate to use it if cases are brought to their notice. I would appeal to all those who, as many do, consume potatoes twice daily more as a matter of habit than anything else, to economise in the use of potatoes and to substitute other foods for them, so that there may be a better supply for those who are not so well off and for whom a sufficient supply of potatoes at a reasonable price is a very important part of their daily food.

PRICE UP 100 PER CENT.

Mr. Will Thorne advised: Stop so many



DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT AT ABBERLEY HALL, BY MR. ARTHUR JONES, M.F.H.

The Government, at first, appealed to individual conscience to moderate consumption before rationing was introduced.

of Mr. George Cadbury, died. Mr. Fairfax was buried with his wife at Witton Cemetery on Monday.

PERSHORE.

RUSH FOR SUGAR.—The long queue of persons to be seen waiting outside Pershore Police Station on Wednesday, from 9.30 in the morning till nearly 6 in the evening, were beneficiaries under the sugar scheme of the Worcestershire Ladies' War Agricultural Committee, of which the Hon. Mary Pakington is the Secretary. Eighty-seven bags of Canadian granulated sugar, weighing approximately four tons, were dispensed to 870 ticket holders in 10lb. lots. Supt. Hili, Inspectors Pegg and Greening, and Sergt. Drew excellently managed the distribution. Ticket holders came from as far as Bredon and Bredon's Norton, Cropthorne and Charlton, Stulton, and Naunton Beauchamp.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ann Workman, the wife of Mr. Reuben Workman, of Broad Street, took place at the cemetery on Wednesday, the Vicar conducting the service. The mourners of the family were Mr. R. Workman (husband), Miss Workman and Mrs. Bishop (Worcester) (daughters), Mr. Geo. Workman (Birmingham) (son), Mrs. G. Workman (daughter-in-law), Mrs. Lampitt (Worcester) and Mrs. R. Marshall (Pershore) (nieces). There were a number of beautiful wreaths, including those from "Husband," "Edith and

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THE BREAD RATIONING. Voluntary or Compulsory.

The Food Controller announces that as misapprehensions appear to have arisen, the Ministry of Food desires to make clear the following facts:—

- (1) The organisation required for compulsory rationing of the United Kingdom either by the issues of bread cards or other means cannot be completed until the middle of July.
- (2) The necessity for putting the machine of that organisation into motion may not even arise then, if the public loyally observe the exhortation of the King voluntarily to reduce their consumption of bread by not less than one-fourth.

In other words, while the army necessary to enforce compulsory rationing will be organised and mobilised with all possible speed and thoroughness, and while nothing is being left to chance, it rests entirely with the public as to whether or not that army will be called into active service within the next eight weeks. The public can decide for themselves whether or not they will have compulsory rationing in the near future. The issue depends solely upon the degree of loyal self-sacrifice exhibited by every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom.

Lord Curzon's Belief.

The next step was to make appeals to encourage people to work upon the land.

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HAS 482

A MESSAGE from the TRENCHES.

"If you realise the task that lies before us Soldiers you'll jump to do the work of the fit men still at home whose help we want here in the trenches.

"If you realise the value of aeroplanes to us you'll see that we get them.

"If you can picture the men at the guns and the bombing parties setting out you'll not let them want for munitions.

"If you realise what our position must be if the transports should fail you'll take off your coats and help to build ships.

"You will not let those we've left at home starve or let us go short of rations when you might work on the land and grow food. In the fields, in the iron mines, in the woods, in the shipyards, in the engineering shops, in the munition works, in government offices you will give of your best and send every fit man to our aid.

"We want your help—the country wants your help. Our message to you is 'Help,' and we know that you'll do it."

P 20

NATIONAL SERVICE.



OUR DAILY FOOD IN DANGER

"Germany means to starve us out before she is starved herself."—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Can she do it? Not if we act in time.

Our Ships are bringing less Food into the Country from Overseas.

We must make up for it by growing more at home this year.

Will you let your Children starve?

What can you do to save them?

Do you know anything about the Land P

Won't you volunteer to go back for a while and lend a hand?

There is no kind of work so urgent to-day as to increase our food supplies.

Volunteer Now! The Crisis is very grave.

It may mean a brief sacrifice, but it will mean a long Victory.

YOU ARE GUARANTEED

WAGES—The rate of wages current for the job on which you are employed or 25/- a week (for the standard week prevailing in the district for that work) whichever rate is the higher.

TRAVELLING—You will receive over and above your wages a free railway warrant to enable you to take up your employment (if it is at a distance that necessitates your living from home) and a free pass to enable you to return home when it is completed.

SUBSISTENCE—A subsistence allowance, when necessary, at a rate not exceeding 2/6 per day for seven days per week.

How to Volunteer.

Forms of Offer of Service can be obtained at all Post Offices, Employment Exchanges, and National Service Offices.

When to Volunteer.

NOW! TO-DAY!

Every hour of your valuable help will mean more food for your Country.

Finally in 1917 the Government imposed rationing upon the British population.

REGULATION OF MEALS ORDER, 1916.

ORDER of the Board of Trade dated the 5th day of December, 1916, and made under Regulation 2r of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Whereas by Regulation 2r of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the 18th day of November, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

"(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is expedient that special measures should be taken in the interests of the public for maintaining the supply of any article of commerce the maintenance of which is important as being part of the food supply of the country or as being necessary for the wants of the public or for the wants of any section of the public, the Board by order may, with a view to maintaining the supply of the article, apply to that article any of the provisions appended to this regulation.

"(2) Any such order may be made either so as to apply generally or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article, or to any special producer, manufacturer, or dealer."

And whereas the following provision is one of the provisions appended to that regulation:—

"IV. Where the order applying this provision to any article contains any directions or regulations as to the mode of sale or the distribution of the article with a view to securing that the available supply of the article is put to the best use throughout the country or in any locality, all persons concerned in the sale or distribution of the article shall comply with those directions or regulations."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade, with a view to securing that the available supply of food is put to its best use throughout the country, hereby order as follows:—

(1) The above-recited provision shall apply to all articles of food when sold or distributed in the form of or as part of a meal.

(2) Except with the express authority of the Board of Trade no articles of food shall be served by or consumed in any inn, hotel, restaurant, refreshment house, boarding house, club, mess, canteen, hall, or any other place of public eating in the form of or as part of a meal consisting of more than three courses if the meal begins between the hours of 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., or of more than two courses if the meal begins at any other time.

For the purpose of this provision plain cheese shall not be regarded as a course, and Hors d'œuvre (not containing any preserved or freshly cooked fish, meat, poultry or game), Dessert (consisting only of raw and dried fruit), and soup prepared in the ordinary way which does not contain any meat, poultry or game in a solid form, shall each be computed as half a course.

(3) Any person acting in contravention of the above-recited provision as applied by this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(4)—(i) This Order may be cited as the Regulation of Meals Order, 1916.

(ii) This Order shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(iii) This Order shall not come into force until the 18th day of December, 1916.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 5th day of December, 1916.

(Signed) **H. LLEWELLYN SMITH**, Secretary.

REGULATION OF MEALS (No. 2) ORDER, 1916.

ORDER of the Board of Trade dated the 18th day of December, 1916, and made under Regulation 2r of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, varying the Regulation of Meals Order, 1916.

Whereas on the fifth day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, an order was made by the Board of Trade (called the Regulation of Meals Order, 1916), under Regulation 2r of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, applying Provision VI of the provisions appended to that regulation, to all articles of food when sold or distributed in the form of or as part of a meal.

And whereas under Regulation 2r of the same regulations the Board of Trade have power to vary, as occasion requires, any order of the Board under the said Regulation 2r.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, at the request of the Food Controller and in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation 2r and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order that the Regulation of Meals Order, 1916 (hereinafter called the Principal Order) shall be varied as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Principal Order any inn, hotel or other establishment to which the Principal Order applies may select for the 29th day of December, 1916, the period between the hours of 12 noon and 3.30 p.m. in lieu of the period between the hours of 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. as the period within which the meal consisting of not more than three courses referred to in the Principal Order may be begun, but no meal consisting of more than two courses may be served by or consumed in any such inn, hotel or other establishment taking advantage of this provision unless such meal be begun within the period so selected.

2. This Order may be cited as the Regulation of Meals (No. 2) Order, 1916.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade at the request of the Food Controller this 18th day of December, 1916.

(Signed) **H. LLEWELLYN SMITH**, Secretary.

Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

(PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER)

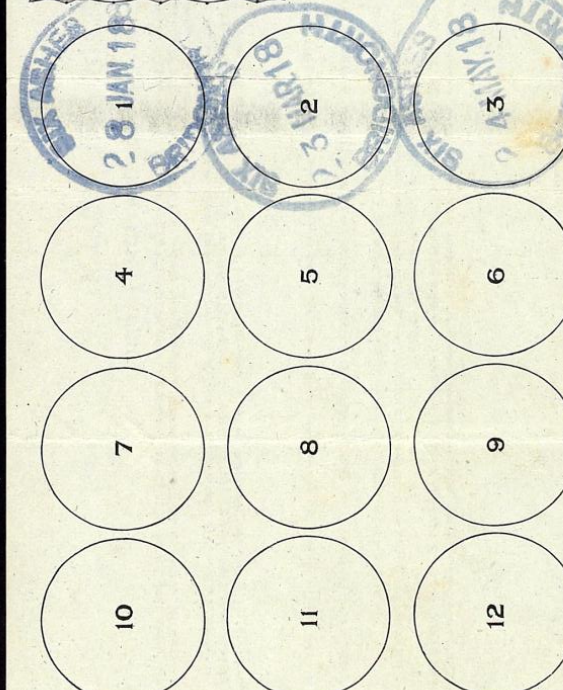


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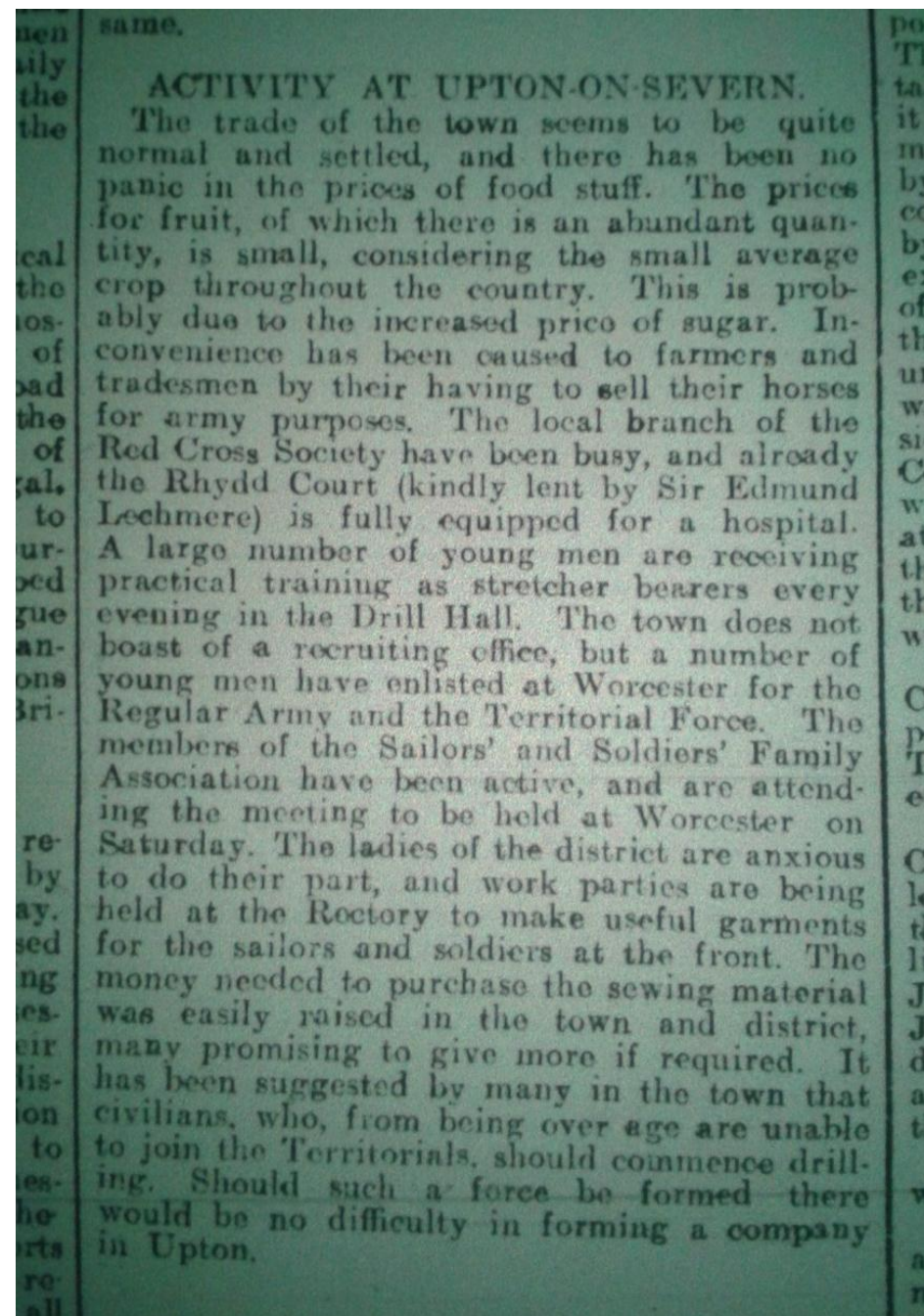
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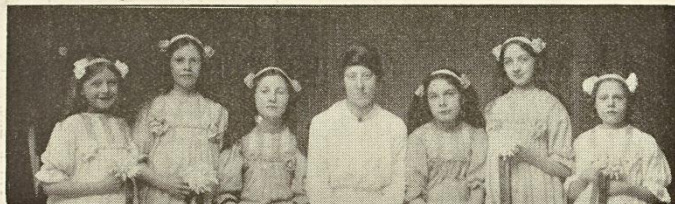
Women at war

Initially women were called upon to help the war effort in the usual 'domestic fields'.





Children's Entertainment at Grimley. (Photo Fischer, Worcester.)



"Six Little Pickles" in an entertainment given by St. Helen's Sunday School Teachers and Children.



Guildhall Red Cross Workers. (Photo Dowty, Worcester.)

BOARD-RESIDENCE Arboretum Road; large bedroom; suit two gentlemen; bath; home comforts; terms from 15/6 each.—Write, Box 1831. "Daily Times."

WANTED, at Great Malvern (September to April) small Furnished House, four bedrooms and bath room.—Apply, Box 28, "News Office," Malvern.

TO Farmers.—2 Horses, used to all gears, for Hire or Sale.—Holt Fleet Hotel.

FRUIT for Sale.—"Warner's King" and "Lord Suffield" Apples, grand fruit, 1ld. lb. Egg Prunes for jam, 1d. lb., delivered free for cash.—Ryall Farm, Upton-on-Severn.

WORCESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL AMBULANCE CLASSES FOR LADIES, conducted by Dr. Pollard, will, owing to the War, be commenced at the **VICTORIA INSTITUTE**, on **FRIDAY NEXT**, the 14th **AUGUST**, at 8 p.m. Fee for the course, 2s. 6d. Entries are invited.

THOS. DUCKWORTH,
Secretary for Higher Education.

WANTED

LIGHT DRAUGHT ARTILLERY HORSES GELDINGS ONLY, in good condition, suitable for Expeditionary Force.

To be examined at **LION HOTEL**, **UPTON-ON-SEVERN**, 11 o'clock, **THURSDAY MORNING**.

COL. HOLLAND, R.F.



THE HOSPITAL MOTOR AMBULANCE.

Women became ambulance drivers and many joined the VAD as unqualified nurses.

For many middle and upper class single women this was their first experience of work and a taste of independence.

Some of these VADs were posted in France, Flanders and Malta.



—Battenhall! Battenhall!
 where all fond of Battenhall,
 Take me there when I am ill,
 The V. A. D. beneath Red Hill.
 —Battenhall! oh Battenhall!
 where the sisters are so kind,
 Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh! Battenhall
 by this we are all of one mind.
 (composed by Mr. Lawley 20.11.14.) & copied by:-
 S.R. Evans. (Sgt.)
 8th. Rifle Brigade
 Wounded Hooge 31-7-15.
 as a small mark of appreciation of
 the many kindnesses shown us.

S. 1. 16.

Whilst the VAD were untrained their efforts were obviously greatly valued (by the soldiers at least.)

Many large properties in Worcestershire were converted into convalescent hospital including Battenhall Worcester, Abbey Manor Evesham and Hartlebury Castle.



ABBEY MANOR HOSPITAL EVESHAM



Women have always worked on the land when needed as an extra 'pair of hands'.

During the war women were called upon to take a regular role in the workforce and release men to become soldiers.

This article in the newspaper shows how women were now being considered as a 'professional workforce.'



SEPT. 15th,
and War Workers.

MIC, DANCES,
Deerhurst.

ABLE SAILORS
DIERS.

F FETE
LD AT
L. PARK.
SEPT. 20th,
Sept. 22nd,
above

Admiralty, the ra
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be Exhibited.

ICLES of all kinds.
DANCING
ERTAINMENTS.
Open.

EPHANT STALL
may be addressed,
to MRS. SAND-
will be called for.

STEAMERS
By Sailings
TEAMER

Holt Fleet
1/8.
Twesbury
Return Fare 2/6
and STOURPORT
Return Fare 3/-
HOLT CASTLE
at 3 p.m. for
STOURPORT

SALES BY AUCTION.

All important SALES BY AUCTION are
advertised in "Borrow's Worcester Journal."

**WOMEN FARM WORKERS TEST
MEETING.**

On October 4th a Test of Efficiency meeting for women employed in farm work, is to be held at Mr. A. J. Follows' farm, Metchley Park, Edgbaston, Birmingham. The meeting is open to all bona-fide women farm workers in the counties of Derby, Gloucester, Greater Birmingham, Hereford, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Stafford, Salop, Warwick, and Worcester. The scheme has the cordial support of the Board of Agriculture, as it is felt that it will raise the standard of the women's work and make them anxious to become more proficient. Certificates of efficiency will be awarded in tests under the following divisions: Work done by general labourers, by waggons, and by cowmen. There is also a special class for tractor ploughing. Three classes of workers are allowed to qualify for certificates, and these will be divided as follows: Class 1, experienced women; Class 2, women who have had about six months on the land; Class 3, women who have had about three months on the land. The tests include all kinds of farm work, and the classes have been so arranged that every kind of woman farm work is able to enter for one or other of them. Lady Deerhurst, Chairman of the Women's War Agricultural Committee, hopes that employers of women farm labour will, for the credit of Worcestershire, make every effort to spare their efficient women workers to take part in the meeting. In Worcestershire, apart from the National Service girls, there are hundreds of others who work on the land who are entitled to enter, and it is hoped that they will. All entries are free, and expenses will be paid. Forms of entry and full particulars may be obtained from the Organising Secretary, Miss Sadler, 13, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.

**SUGAR DISTRIBUTION SCHEME
AT EVESHAM.**

and the vicious force of their conversion dissociate themselves (free Germany we have said), be able to "dominate" any form of government itself to President Germany at present with men of knowledge and means man Government small things as a week unfolds some Ever since the Ge of the rape of Gochon that a se eyes, nothing more have had evidence volume that von I his heart on that tempt to recapit latest revelations Last week the w circumstantial ac the Kaiser'sough defensive alliance an unwilling par the very moment month was ly of friendliness the last few day that Germany n understanding the immunity than the Germa Acres resorts to Allies to send enable the Hun there is left no thing is require duplicity of Ge at in the fact t part from her a the go-between Affairs in Bus enment. Of co plain her combu but we are at

Join the Land Army

A Call to the
Women of
Great Britain



WOMEN of Great Britain, an appeal has never yet been made to you in vain.

You have flocked into the Hospitals and Munition Factories; large numbers of you have gone on to the land; you have undertaken every kind of voluntary service. You have shown the same patriotic and fervent spirit as the men, and the War cannot be brought to a victorious end without you.



The female workforce became a vital component in the production of armaments.

This first photograph was taken in the factory in Blackpool, Worcester.

Being part of this new workforce gave women new opportunities and experiences.



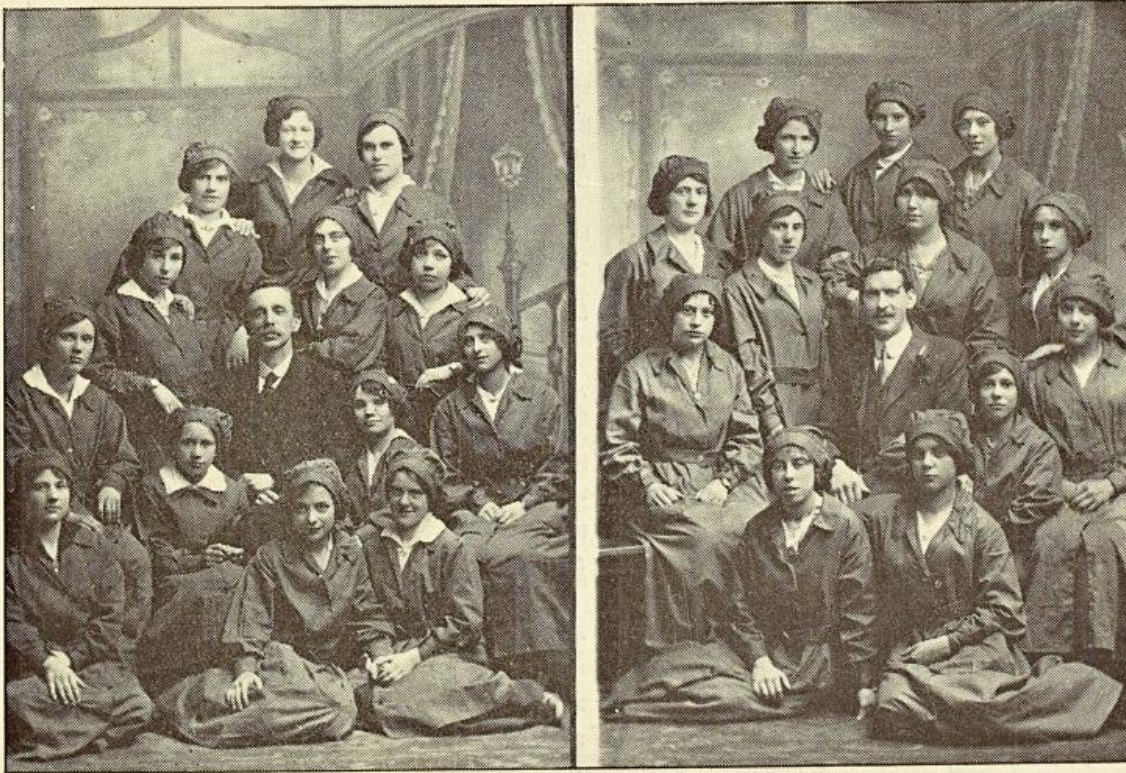
MILITARY MEDAL FOR WORCESTER GUNNER.

Gunner O. Gardner, who is serving with the R.G.A. in France, has been awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery in helping to carry in wounded men under shell fire. Gunner Gardner, before joining the Army, was assistant to the firm of Messrs. Stallard and Meagher, Pierpoint Street.

LADIES' FOOTBALL FOR WAR CHARITY.

On Saturday, on the City's Ground at Barbourne, there will be a six-a-side football contest for ladies. There will be at least four ladies' teams competing for prizes offered by the Worcester Buffaloes, who have also arranged for a football match—Royal Engineers v. Heenan and Froude's F.C.—to take place the same afternoon. All the players are giving their services to aid benevolent objects of the R.A.O.B., and both the events should provide some hours of interesting and exciting football. Added to the day's programme there is to be a popular concert in the evening, when the prizes will be presented to the winning teams. An excellent programme has been arranged, and the artists include Miss T. Craven (late of the Carl Rosa Opera Company).

BEWDLEY SOLDIER BACK FROM GERMANY.



Groups of Worcester Munion Workers.

The reporting of such incidents as that below reflect the public's concern about the new roles and freedoms that women were experiencing. Many articles appeared discussing the moral welfare of such women.

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POLICE WOMAN "DUCKS" HER INSPECTOR.

A scene occurred between two women police engaged in a Government munitions factory on Thursday, when a difference of opinion arose between a woman constable and her inspector. In her anger the constable, a powerfully-built woman, caught up the inspector in her arms and threw her into an adjacent stream. There was more mud than water in the stream and when extricated the inspector was in a strange plight, though uninjured. Officers of the regular police staff were called, and under their escort the woman constable left the factory while the inspector received the attentions of subordinates.

Advertising is "A business—not a chance."
—SID THOMAS LIPTON.

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Children at war

In some respects children's lives continued as normal but they are also called upon to help out particularly in response to the food crisis.

Chaddenley, was fined 7s. 6d. for not having a rear light on his bicycle. The Chairman said he would not have been fined so much had he got off his bicycle to light the lamp when he was told to do so by P.C. Smith.

POTATOES IN WRONG PLACE.—Roland Richards (11) and Arthur Fox (13), were charged with throwing potatoes at a passing motor car at Cookley. P.C. Baylis said the boys, who were potato digging, admitted throwing potatoes at the motor car of Mr. Conchie, the glass screen of which was broken. One of the passengers was struck by a potato. Mr. Conchie said a large number of potatoes were thrown, and he reported the case in the interests of motorists. The Chairman said it was a very dangerous practice, and must be stopped. The parents should chastise the boys. They were discharged with a caution.

MARTLEY.
Parish Council.—Wednesday. Present: Mr.

anticipated.
Lieut.-Col. Ward is the youngest son of the Rev. Percival S. Ward (Rector of Spetchley, Warndon, and Churchill) and Mrs. Ward, who live in Britannia Square, Worcester.

For the last two years Col. Ward has been in command of the 4th (Uganda) K.A.R. He has only lately returned from the last punitive expedition against the Somalis in Jubaland, where he was officer in charge of the communications.

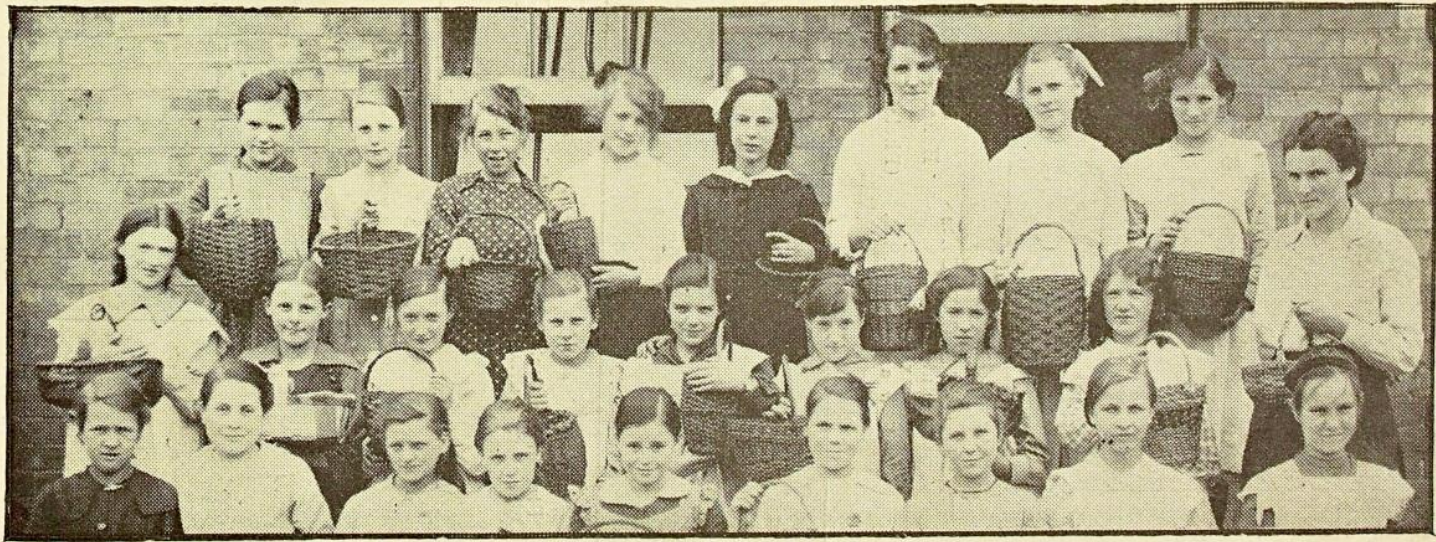
LOCAL WAR ITEMS.

SCOUTS AS FRUIT PICKERS.

Notices have been sent to the military authorities, the railway companies, and others, placing the services of the Scouts at their disposal for any kind of duty. Since the crisis started local Scouts have given valuable assistance at the Territorial Headquarters, as messengers, and now six have been sent to Norton Barracks, in response to a request, and four to Pershore to help in fruit picking. In this district the war has taken away many of the workers on the fruit plantations.

CONTINUAL STREAM OF RECRUITS.

Worcester is providing its fair quota of recruits in response to Lord Kitchener's appeal. The rush for the first day or two was almost more than the local Recruiting Officers could deal with, and there continues to



Girls from Worcester British School off for a blackberry picking excursion.



The end of the war!

the bells continued to ring out, and at noon all the shops in the town closed to enable all to attend a short thanksgiving service in the parish church which was conducted by the Vicar. The church was filled. At the close a collection was made on behalf of the War Memorial, which is to be erected in the church.

KAISER'S EFFIGY BURNT AT EVESHAM.

All businesses were closed at Evesham on Tuesday, and the rejoicings were resumed. The weather was fine and bright, and large crowds thronged the streets. In the Market Place the Band played patriotic airs in the afternoon, and many indulged in dancing. At night the streets were crowded, and there were many processions through the town. The supply of fireworks seemed nearly exhausted, but some rockets were discharged. The Band again played in the Market Place, where there was a great crowd, and all sorts and conditions of people were seen dancing. An effigy of the Kaiser was carried through the streets, with a placard, "To hell, not to Holland, with the Kaiser," and eventually taken to Merstow Green and burnt in a big bonfire. An effigy of "Little Willie" was also consigned to the flames. While much excitement prevailed, there was no excess in the rejoicings, and soon after eleven o'clock the streets were quite quiet.

Malvern.

Most of the shops of the Malverns will be closed on Thursday, and steps are being taken to commemorate the signing of the armistice

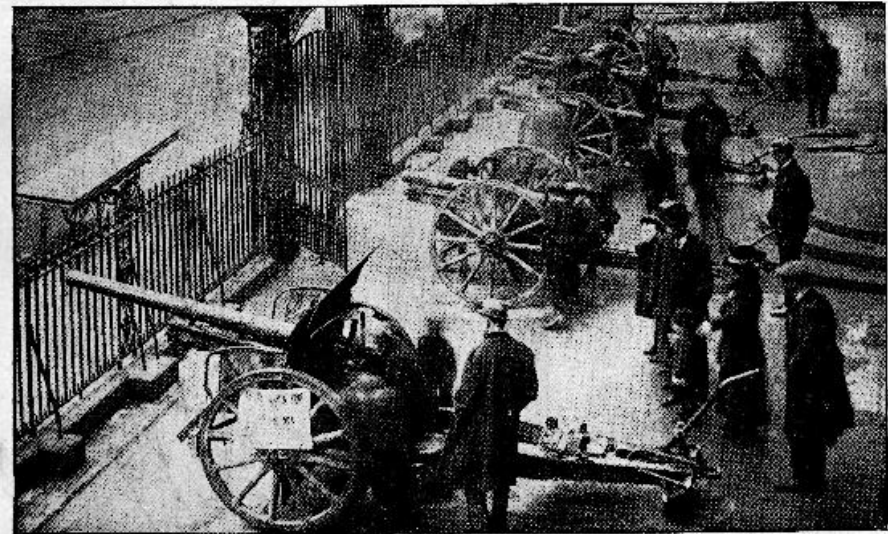
BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL (GRATIS SUPPLEMENT) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1918.



The late Lieut. B. Conan Davies
(son of Rev. J. T. Conan Davies).

Mr. R. Beaumont,
Malvern, Commissioned.

The late South Major R. G.
Vard, Evesham.



Captured German Guns in the Guildhall Yard, which have been lent to Worcester for exhibition purposes.

Useful Websites

Worcestershire WW1 <http://www.ww1.worcestershire.co.uk/>

Voices of War and Peace: The Great War and its legacy www.voicesofwarandpeace.org

Worcestershire Archives <http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/cms/archive-and-archaeology/search-our-records.aspx>

Imperial War Museum <http://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources/learning-resources>

BBC <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/0/ww1/>

British Legion <http://www.britishlegion.org.uk/remembrance/ww1-centenary>

National Archives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/greatwar

This pack was produced by Worcester Archive and Archaeology Service as part of the Worcestershire WW100 project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Newspaper extracts by kind permission of Newsquest Worcester News

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website: www.worcestershire.gov.uk/waas