Conflict between neighbours starts the story

Simile: chicken suggests stupidity; buzzard suggests harshness

The village is an isolated world of its own

The villagers are narrow-minded and insular (do not want to learn about the world outside)

The two women – one fat and one thin – sat at the window of the thin woman’s house drinking tea and looking down the road which ran through the village. They were like two birds, one a fat domestic bird perhaps, the other more aquiline, more gaunt, or, to be precise, more like a buzzard.

It was wartime and though the village appeared quiet, much had gone on in it. Reverberations from a war fought far away had reached it: many of its young men had been killed, or rather drowned, since nearly all of them had joined the navy, and their ships had sunk in seas which they had never seen except on maps which hung on the walls of the local school, which they all had at one time or another unwillingly attended. One had been drowned on a destroyer after a leave during which he had told his family that he would never come back again. (Or at least that was the rumour in the village which was still, as it had always been, a superstitious place.) Another had been drowned during the pursuit of the *Bismarck.*
Metaphor – the superstitious villagers see the war as medieval people saw diseases.

Simile - the telegram itself is what the villagers come to fear, as though this is the weapon. Explicitly named as a weapon in the next simile.
Conflict over rank of sons in navy

Conflict over sons’ education

Conflict over how long each had lived in village

Conflict over ‘ambition’ – trying to change position in society

Only physically but socially. For the thin woman’s son was a sub-lieutenant in the Navy while the fat woman’s son was only an ordinary seaman. The fat woman’s son had to salute the thin woman’s son. One got more pay than the other, and wore better uniform. One had been at university and had therefore become an officer; the other had left school at the age of fourteen.

When they looked out the window they could see cows wandering lazily about, but little other movement. The fat woman’s cow used to eat the thin woman’s washing and she was looking out for it but she couldn’t see it. The thin woman was not popular in the village. She was an incomer from another village and had only been in this one for thirty years or so. The fat woman had lived in the village all her days; she was a native. Also the thin woman was ambitious; she had sent her son to university though she only had a widow’s pension of ten shillings a week.
Colour is symbolic.
Yellow = danger
black = death

Metaphor – bad news seen as ‘plague’.
Superstition.

Fat woman = foolish

As they watched they could see at the far end of the street the tall man in black clothes carrying in his hand a piece of yellow paper. This was a bare village with little colour and therefore the yellow was both strange and unnatural.
The fat woman said: ‘It’s Macleod again.’
‘I wonder where he’s going today.’
They were both frightened for he could be coming to their house. And so they watched him and as they watched him they spoke feverishly and by speaking continually and watching his every move they would be able to keep from themselves whatever plague he was bringing. The thin woman said:
‘Don’t worry, Sarah, it won’t be for you. Donald only left home last week.’
‘You don’t know,’ said the fat woman, ‘you don’t know.’
And then she added without thinking, ‘It’s different for the officers.’
‘Why is it different for the officers?’ said the thin woman in an even voice without taking her eyes from the black figure.
‘Well, I just thought they’re better off,’ said the fat woman in a confused tone, ‘they get better food and they get better conditions.'
Thin woman – cleverer, but spiteful (unpleasant).

Progress of elder through village builds tension.
The thin woman continued remorselessly as if she were pecking away at something she had pecked at for many years.

"You have no thought of sending him before he came. 'Send your son to university,' he said to me. 'He's got a good head on him.'" And I'll tell you, Sarah, I had to save every penny. Ten shillings isn't much. When did you see me with good clothes in the church?"

"That's true," said the fat woman absently. "We have to make sacrifices. It was difficult to know what she was thinking of—the whole meat or the saccharines? Or the lack of clothes? Her mind was vague and confused except when she was thinking about herself."

The thin woman continued: "Many's the night I used to sit here in this room and knit clothes for him when he was young. I even knitted trousers for him. And for all I know he may marry an English girl and where will I be? He might go and work in England. He was staying in a house there at Christmas. He met a girl at a dance and he found out later that her father..."

Disapproving narrator tells us fat woman is selfish and unintelligent

Reinforces idea of thin woman as a bird
Thin woman is narrow-minded and manipulative – wants to control her son’s choice of girlfriend

Fat woman also narrow minded – narrator gives us her point of view (she disapproves of the thin woman’s ambitions for her son)

Builds tension

Donald spent all his money," said the fat woman. "He never sends me anything. When he comes home on leave he’s never in the house. But I don’t mind. He was always like that. Meeting strange people and buying them drinks. It’s his nature and he can’t go against his nature. He’s passed the Smiths. That means Tommy’s all right."

"I think I’ll take a cup of tea," she said. And then, "I’m sorry about the cow. But no matter how you tried you never could like the thin woman. She was always putting on airs. Mayor indeed. Sending her son to university. Why did she want to be better than anyone else? Saving and scrimping all the time. And everybody said that her son wasn’t as clever as all that. He had failed some of his exams too. Her own Donald was just as clever and could have gone to university but he was too fond of fishing and being out with the boys."
Fat woman’s feelings – omniscient narrator

As she drank her tea her heart was beating and she was frightened and she didn’t know what to talk about and yet she wanted to talk. She liked talking, after all what else was there to do? But the thin woman didn’t gossip much. You couldn’t feel at ease with her, you had the idea all the time that she was thinking about something else.

The thin woman came and sat down beside her.

‘Did you hear,’ said the fat woman, ‘that Malcolm Mackay was up on a drunken charge? He smashed his car, so they say. It was in the black-out.’

‘I didn’t hear that,’ said the thin woman.

‘It was coming home last night with the meat. He had it in the van and he smashed it at the burn. But they say he’s all right. I don’t know how they kept him out of the war. They said it was his heart but there was nothing wrong with his heart. Everyone knows it was influence. What’s wrong with his heart if he can drink and smash a car?’

The thin woman drank her tea very delicately. She used to be

Fat woman is a malicious (unkind) gossip
Fat woman’s feelings – dislikes thin woman’s pretentious habits

Builds tension

Fat woman’s gossips about minister. Ironic, when we find out the telegram is for his own son

away on service a long time before she was married and she had a dainty way of doing things. She sipped her tea, her little finger elegantly curled in an irritating way.

‘Why do you keep your finger like that?’ said the fat woman suddenly.

‘Like what?’

The fat woman demonstrated.

‘Oh, it was the way I saw the guests drinking tea in the hotels when I was on service. They always drank like that.’

‘He’s passed the Stewarts,’ said the fat woman. Two houses to go. They looked at each other wildly. It must be one of them. Surely. They could see the elder quite clearly now, walking very stiff, very upright, wearing his black hat. He walked in a stately dignified manner, eyes straight ahead of him.

‘He’s proud of what he’s doing,’ said the fat woman suddenly. ‘You’d think he was proud of it. Knowing before anyone else. And he himself was never in the war.’

‘Yes,’ said the thin woman, ‘it gives him a position.’ They watched him. They both knew him well. He was a stiff, quiet man who kept himself to himself, more than ever now. He didn’t mix with people and he always carried the Bible into the pulpit for the minister.
Malicious gossip

Fat woman fears for her son – we start to sympathise with her

Omniscient narrator dramatises her terror: moment of climax for reader
Omniscient narrator tells us about fat woman’s emotions

Small-mindedness – ‘foreigner’ – is ironic. We know the thin woman is not a foreigner

Tender simile – likens gesture of friendship to romantic love

The two enemies are brought together by the tragedy that is about to happen
‘He has passed your house,’ said the thin woman in a distant firm voice, and she looked up. He was walking along and he had indeed passed her house. She wanted to stand up and dance all round the kitchen, all fifteen stone of her, and shout and cry and sing a song but then she stopped. She couldn’t do that. How could she do that when it must be the thin woman’s son? There was no other house. The thin woman was looking out at the elder, her lips pressed closely together, white and bloodless. Where had she learnt that self-control? She wasn’t crying or shaking. She was looking out at something she had always dreaded but she wasn’t going to cry or surrender or give herself away to anyone.

Thin woman is much stronger than the fat woman.

Short sentence: sets us up for the anticlimax.
And at that moment the fat woman saw. She saw the years of discipline, she remembered how thin and unfed and pale the thin woman had always looked, how sometimes she had had to borrow money, even a shilling to buy food. She saw what it must have been like to be a widow bringing up a son in a village not her own. She saw it so clearly that she was astounded. It was as if she had an extra vision, as if the air itself brought the past with all its details nearer. The number of times the thin woman had been ill and people had said that she was weak and useless. She looked down at the thin woman’s arm. It was so shrivelled, and dry.

And the elder walked on. A few yards now till he reached the plank. But the thin woman hadn’t cried. She was steady and still, her lips still compressed, sitting upright in her chair. And, miracle of miracles, the elder passed the plank and walked straight on.
Series of rhetorical questions: the reader shares the protagonists’ confusion

Now the danger has passed, the two women will go back to hating each other

The Telegram

They looked at each other. What did it all mean? Where was the elder going, clutching his telegram in his hand, walking like a man in a daze? There were no other houses so where was he going? They drank their tea in silence, turning away from each other. The fat woman said, ‘I must be going.’ They parted for the moment without speaking. The thin woman still sat at the window looking out. Once or twice the fat woman made as if to turn back as if she had something to say, but she didn’t. She walked away.
As though sleepwalking – numbed by the shock of the news

It wasn’t till later that night that they discovered what had happened. The elder had a telegram directed to himself, to tell him of the drowning of his own son. He should never have seen it just like that, but there had been a mistake at the post office, owing to the fact that there were two boys in the village with the same name. His walk through the village was a somnambulistic wandering. He didn’t want to go home and tell his wife what had happened. He was walking along not knowing where he was going when later he was stopped half way to the next village. Perhaps he was going in search of his son. Altogether he had walked six miles. The telegram was crushed in his fingers and so sweaty that they could hardly make out the writing.

Damage to the telegram suggests the Elder’s emotional state