she receives should place her beyond distraction by financial worry."

INSPIRING ADDRESS TO A SERBIAN UNIT.

At a short service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on Friday, March 26th, Dr. Percy Dearmer addressed the members of the unit about to leave for Serbia with Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Most of them attended in grey coats and skirts of workmanlike cut, the doctors being distinguished by red facings on their collars, and the nurses by mauve, while those of the orderlies were of the same material as the coat.

Dr. Dearmer said that nothing could be more beautiful than the work that the unit were about to undertake. He reminded them of the duty We had judged her for the crimes of one or two people. But in reality few things were more inspiring and full of hope than her history. The Christians of the Balkan States had for centuries been downtrodden, massacred, deprived of their human rights. In the last century they broke free from the oppression of the Turks. The Serbians had lived as a nation all through the centuries of oppression because of two things, their religion, and their folk songs. They were Christian and they were gay. As the oppressor strode by their little huts not deigning to look at them they smiled, remembering that they were still the Serbian people. They were untouched, unspotted. At last they broke free from the oppressor, and the comfortable peoples of Europe

pointed the finger of scorn at them because they did not at once attain to everything that those who had enjoyed freedom for centuries had attained. The wonder was that the Balkan States, once they were free, immediately established schools and colleges and developed a system of education.

No one who knew what the Turkish Empire was like thought for a moment that the Balkan States had a chance of gaining their freedom by peaceful means, so long as their oppressors remained in power. There had to be war. A first and a second time they won, now for a third time Serbia was fighting not only for freedom but for her very existence.

It was a great thing for us as a nation to be free, to say that the British people brooked

no oppression. Did not our hearts go out to other nations less happily placed, striving towards the same ideal, who might well say: "With a great sum obtained I this freedom?"

Dr. Dearmer said that he did not think his hearers could go anywhere where they could do better work. The Serbian soldiers would welcome them, and they would be helping this nation to make amends for much that was unworthy in the past.

They would also be serving a people who had a great future before them, when they ceased to be oppressed, for the Balkan States were the garden of Europe

In conclusion the preacher bid his hearers not



STRICKEN SERBIAN SOLDIERS WAITING ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL,

of hopefulness, good temper, and good comradeship, and said that it would also be their duty not to give way to a passion of self-devotion. They were going to a country where there was much danger, and it was their duty to endeavour to keep in good health, to take care of themselves and of each other.

It seemed that nothing more inspiring existed than nursing wounded soldiers. We had not known that humanity was capable of such depths, such chivalry and such courage as our soldiers had shown. Those nurses who were going to Serbia would see that in the case of a people who had been sorely tried.

In the past we had often been unjust to Serbia.

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