

it is shown that, in a national emergency, such as the present, the members of Voluntary Aid Detachments are sent on active service, while the applications of hundreds of competent nurses are ignored, girls who would formerly have entered hospitals for thorough training will not be slow to argue that this is unnecessary—and so the civilian population, both rich and poor, will ultimately suffer.

We refer in our editorial article to the care given to the graves of our soldiers in France, the Graves Registration units being under the directorate of the Commission of Graves Registration and Inquiries. Any inquiries by friends should be addressed by letter to the Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries, War Office, Winchester House, St. James's Square, London, S.W. If so desired a photograph of a grave can be taken and sent free of cost to relatives, owing to the funds provided for the purpose by the Joint War Committee. By the courtesy of the Editor of *The Gentlewoman* we are able to publish our illustration of a British Military Cemetery at the Front.

The German war proclamations, which have been lent by Mr. Wilson Crewdson, and by permission of the Lord Mayor are being shown in the Saloon of the Mansion House, have aroused great interest. The proclamation dealing with the execution of Miss Cavell is of great historic value. Printed on orange paper, pasted on calico, it is some 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., and runs as follows:—

PROCLAMATION.

The Tribunal of the Imperial German Council of War, sitting at Brussels, has pronounced the following judgments:

The undermentioned are condemned to death for organised treason:—

Edith Cavell, teacher, at Brussels.
Philip Bancq, architect, at Brussels.
Jean de Belleville, of Montigny.
Louise Thuilliez, professor, of Lille.
Louis Severin, chemist, of Brussels.
Albert Libiez, advocate, of Mons.

For the same reason the following have been condemned to fifteen years' hard labour:—

Hermann Capien, engineer, at Wasmer.
Ada Bodart, Brussels.
Georges Derneau, chemist, at Paturages.
Mary de Croy, Belligny.

At the same court the Council of War has pronounced against seven other prisoners accused of treason against the Imperial Government sentence of hard labour and imprisonment varying from two to eight years.

As far as concerns Bancq and Cavell sentence has already been carried out.

The General governing Brussels brings these facts to the notice of the public in order that they may serve as a warning.

The Governor of the Town,

GENERAL VON BISSING.

Brussels, October 12th, 1915.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

A recent issue of *L'Illustration* (a French contemporary) contains an article "Nos Amis et nos Allies," giving an account of the help rendered to the French *Service de Santé* by its Allies and by neutral nations. Referring to the French Flag Nursing Corps, our contemporary states that it is most carefully recruited from amongst those of good social position, and that the initiative of the organisation belongs to Miss Grace Ellison, and Sir Thomas Barclay (formerly Member of Parliament), well known for the part he took in promoting the *Entente Cordiale*, and that the President of the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, accepted the position of Hon. Treasurer of the Corps.

All the nurses before practising their noble profession have had at least three years' technical teaching, to which they are not admitted before 23 years of age. They come from such institutions as the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, to which only those are admitted who furnish extremely strict guarantees of morality, character, and physical vigour.

Their services were officially recognised last year by M. Justin Godart, Under-Secretary of State, who addressed to Miss Ellison the warmest testimony of the gratitude of the *Service de Santé*.

Thus (concludes our contemporary) during this horrible war the sympathy of woman caused to arise from unsuspected sources, a heroism, a resistance, the magnificence of which appears incompatible with her fragile grace.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The King and Queen visited the sick and wounded soldiers at the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, in Great Portland Street, last week, and gave much pleasure by their sympathetic interest. Later in the week Their Majesties, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, inspected the Military Hospital at Eastbourne, and were greatly pleased with the arrangements.

A Red Cross unit organised by the Joint War Committee leaves for Rumania at the end of this week. It is a gift from the miners of Great Britain. There will be four ambulances and one touring car. The unit is in charge of Dr. O'Leary, and the nursing staff consists of Miss E. Sheriff-MacGregor, Matron, with Miss H. M. Coleman, Miss F. E. Barrow, Miss E. Hyde, and Miss F. E. Jacobs. Besides the medical and nursing staff, the unit includes cooks, orderlies, transport officer and drivers.

Dr. Clemow, who recently went out in charge of two hospital units to help the wounded of the Serbians operating in Rumania, has telegraphed home that the units are temporarily established in

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