

hospital; and to Mrs. Borden Turner, who has promoted two hospitals in the war zone. M. Painlevé made a very moving speech, thanking the new "légionnaires" for their devotion to the wounded, and also paid a warm tribute to the work of the Anglo-French Medical Corps. Afterwards he made a tour of the hospital and chatted with the patients.

The Germans are unquestionably seeking the hospitals as targets.

Further information has been received and semi-officially issued, says the *Daily Telegraph*, of the deliberately murderous outrage by German gunners and airmen on the Red Cross at Verdun. Four dressing stations and ambulance centres were shelled or bombed, and forty-three volunteer nurses, ambulance men, and wounded were killed, and fifty-five others wounded. The shelling of Red Cross stations has been intermittent for over six weeks, and during the last three has been an almost daily occurrence at Verdun. On August 18th, one shell fell on an ambulance station and killed three nurses, one a Mdlle. Pietrowska, who nursed through the Gallipoli campaign, and two others, Mmes. Vostey and Fischet, widows of two officers killed during the war. On August 20th, one of the most deliberate and cruel acts perpetrated for a long time by enemy in land fighting was done by an airman. At eleven o'clock at night he threw an incendiary bomb on the hospital at —, setting it on fire, and killing Nurse Mdlle. Vandamme. The fire spread at once to the whole building, which was of wood, and must have made the Red Cross on the roof plainly visible. The airman, however, threw a second bomb, and when the heroic nurses and attendants had carried all the wounded from the burning building into the fields, he deliberately came to within a few dozen yards of the ground, swooped down, and, in the full light of the flames, fired repeatedly with his machine-gun into the little group. Sixty-eight were wounded, and of these eighteen died. Proof that this attack was deliberate, and not accidental, exists in a photograph taken from another airman brought down on the Mort Homme. In it the position of the hospital is plainly marked, and the Red Cross on the roof is easily distinguishable.

Mademoiselle de Baye, matron in charge of — Hospital, who very bravely superintended the removal of the sick and wounded and the hospital staff to shelter trenches, herself remaining in the open under fire, has been made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Mademoiselle de Baye, during one of the bombardments, unselfishly took off her steel helmet under fire and insisted on one of the nurses under her command wearing it.

The Croix de Guerre, with palms for distinguished service was awarded to four nurses of the same hospital—Mesdemoiselles Hartz, Leduc, Leclerc, and Paque. All these distinctions were presented simultaneously by General Petain in the presence of M. Painlevé, Minister of War.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Lady Helena Gleichen and Mrs. Nina Hollings, Joint Commandants of one of the radiographic units maintained in Italy by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, the Italian bronze medal for valour. The funds for the work of this unit were originally raised by the Joint Commandants themselves.

Sister Berta Smyrke, who has been nursing in the Queen of Belgium's Hospital at La Panne, has been awarded the Medal of the Order of Elizabeth. She received it from the Queen of Belgium, who afterwards took her photograph. Miss Lucy Boniface has been awarded the Queen's own Medal.

Lady Hermione Blackwood and Miss C. C. du Sautoy, who have been nursing at La Panne for upwards of six months—where they have had the most interesting experiences—have returned to England. As these ladies have been working devotedly for the sick and wounded throughout the duration of the war, no doubt, after a short rest, they will soon be on duty again.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The American Ambassador in London, the Hon. Walter Hines Page, has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Leeds to visit the city early in October, to open the new extension of the Second Northern General Hospital, at Beckett's Park, for orthopædic cases.

For this work the military authorities have at their disposal 1,800 beds. In addition, it is intended to allocate 300 beds for the treatment of special injuries to the jaw, and also to retain sixty or seventy beds for officers. Some of the wards will have to be sacrificed in making the necessary arrangements for giving massage; but, altogether, the hospital will be able to accommodate 2,250 patients for special treatment.

The members of the Auxiliary Committee would be very grateful to receive games (indoor and outdoor) for the use of the men of the Y.M.C.A. Base Camps in France. Gramophones and gramophone records are also much needed and the Committee would welcome gifts of this kind. Remittances of money and kind should be addressed to Princess Helena Victoria, Y.M.C.A., 74, South Audley Street, W. 1. Envelopes should be marked "Base Camps Fund," and all inquiries made to the Hon. Secretary at the same address.

If people realised how wounded soldiers love visitors in hospitals none of these heroes would need them. Yet, when a man is warded far from his home he may be in a place where he knows nobody. Colonel Clifford, Chairman of the County Folk Visitation Society, 35, Pelham Street, S.W. 7, writes to the Press:—"May 1, through

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