

NURSING AND THE WAR.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

The following members of the Naval, Military and Civil Nursing Services had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace, on March 23rd, when His Majesty decorated them with the Royal Red Cross:—

FIRST CLASS.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.—Matron Alice Wellman.

SECOND CLASS.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.—Sister Ethel Hirst.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.—Sister Annie Wilson.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.—Sister Annie Casserley.

Territorial Force Nursing Service.—Staff Nurse Phoebe Burns.

British Red Cross Society.—Sister Olive Holmes.

Voluntary Aid Detachment.—Miss Eva Buck, Miss Frances Henderson, Miss Minnie Sawtell.

They were subsequently received by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House.

HONOURS FOR NURSES.

Miss Constance Clark, of the nursing staff of the Royal Naval Hospital at Bighi, Malta, has been awarded the Silver Medal for the Treatment of Epidemic Diseases in recognition of her many devoted services to French naval officers and shipwrecked sailors.

THE MARTYRDOM OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

May we recommend every nurse to read the "Report of the Transport of British Prisoners of War to Germany"; it can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, 6d. net.

For a thousand years we British have fought with chivalrous nations and fierce savages of every breed and colour throughout the world, but never with "white barbarians" and "scientific savages" until we fought with the hordes tutored by that pet lamb of the "good old German God," William of Hohenzollern.

The sufferings of our wounded, endured with such sublime control and patriotism, as told in this Report are a catalogue of horror and bestiality, and the worst offenders were the German women.

Major Meiklejohn, of the Royal Warwicks, sums up the case against the German Red Cross:—

"We left Cambrai about 10.30 a.m., the larger part of the train being occupied by wounded Germans, but there were some 150 of our own men on it also.

"The day was very hot, and we had no chance of getting any food, though this was given in abundance to the German wounded at every large station, and they even had to refuse it—having more than they wanted. Finally, after

much protest from us, a German officer on the train got us a cup of soup each at Mons, in the evening

"We travelled all night, going very slowly, and with many long stops (some to allow the German wounded to have food), and received nothing else to eat till the evening of the 4th (24 hours later), beyond the bread we had received at Cambrai, and a little water.

"German Red Cross women refused us any food, calling us insulting names and spat towards us, telling us they would give nothing to the English 'Schweinhunde,' although we told them some of us were very ill and all were wounded. German soldiers at Aachen and other places climbed up on the platforms of the carriages, shaking their fists at us, spitting, and abusing us, while their officers looked on, saying all English should be killed, &c. At Aachen, things looked so threatening that the train was moved on out of the station.

"I myself saw one, and other officers saw several, German women, dressed as nurses and ladies, and wearing the Red Cross, deliberately empty bowls of soup on the platform before us, saying something about giving nothing to 'English swine.'

"Other officers saw Red Cross women spit in the soup before offering it to them.

"Throughout this journey the conduct of the German women, especially those dressed as Red Cross nurses, was revolting and barbarous beyond words, and as a result of the continuous brutality of Red Cross women and officials, many prisoners of war besides myself have still a repugnance to seeing a Red Cross armlet."

Major Furness, an Army doctor, reports:—

"In general, the Red Cross representatives were everywhere, if possible, the most venomous."

And there are women in this country, as recently instanced at the Lyceum Club, who consider it no insult to our heroes and martyrs to communicate with German women, during this exposure of premeditated murder, and calculated torture, and to expect those of us of pure British descent not to protest against their disloyalty!

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNIT.

By the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Yeld, M.R.C.S., Commandant of the Anglo-Russian Hospital at Petrograd, of which Queen Alexandra was Patroness, we are able to give some details of the organization of this interesting hospital and its work. The Committee had as its chairman Lord Cheylesmore, and as Vice-Chairman the late Sir Starr Jameson, with Lady Muriel Paget as Organizing Secretary, and the nursing staff included Miss Irvine Robertson, and subsequently Miss Judkins, as Matron; Sister Gorrie, who acted as Matron during an interregnum; and Sisters Adcock, Conway, Davis, Farrow, Hunter, Kelly, Handcock, Lloyd, and Mary Macdonald, of whose services Mr. Yeld spoke appreciatively. This staff was supplemented by Russian Red Cross

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