

E. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps; Miss Lenah S. Higbee, the Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps; Miss Jane A. Delano, the Director of the Department of Nursing, American Red Cross; the President of the American Nurses' Association; the President of the National League of Nursing Education; the President of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing; and the Dean of the Army School of Nursing.

We congratulate the Surgeon-General on calling to his aid the representatives of all the leading Nurses' Organizations in the United States. Brains and Patriotism count some in America!

FOR DAUNTLESS FRANCE.*

(Concluded from page 43.)

THE RECORD.

"The Record" (Part II of Mr Laurence Binyon's book) deals with the Convoys, the Hospitals, the Canteens, and Relief Work in the Devastated Zones.

THE CONVOYS.

It became known in England in the early months of the war that more ambulances for the wounded were urgently required for the French Army's unprecedented needs. The Automobile Association at once appealed to their members to provide touring cars which might be converted into ambulance cars. As a result 250 cars were offered and about 200 were found suitable for conversion and shipped to France, and a large number who could not provide cars subscribed over £6,000. Of one mobile unit we read: "The devoted work of the unit was warmly appreciated, not only for the 'swiftness and comfort,' with which the wounded were carried, but for the 'spontaneity and warmth' of the English offers of aid. A French Army doctor wrote to thank the unit's commander for the 'precious help' it had given. The British ambulances had transported more than one hundred and fifty wounded to Amiens and to Doullens in three days. 'By this action,' the doctor wrote, 'you have greatly relieved our own convoys and secured a very swift and continuous evacuation for the severely wounded, some of whom, I do not scruple to say, will owe their recovery to you.'"

Amongst the ambulances which have done excellent work are those sent out by members of the Society of Friends, who were determined to serve their fellowmen in the struggle though resolved also not to be combatants. The pioneers

* By Laurence Binyon. Hodder & Stoughton, St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, London, E.C.4. 10s. 6d. net.

of the unit chose for their motto "Search for the work that no one is doing; take it, and regularise it later if you can."

Section 3 of the British Ambulance Committee has always been attached to a division in the Vosges. "The Germans were continually trying to block the mountain road by which supplies came up, and by which Section 3 carried down the wounded, by bursting huge shells upon it. . . . At one of the corners on the zigzag bends, directly under the fire of the German snipers, one man of Section 3 was killed and several more were wounded. To prevent repair the Germans constantly burst shrapnel over the road. But in spite of everything the wounded were all brought down safely. And when one remembers how they were formerly carried in springless carts, taking thirty hours to do what a motor ambulance accomplished in two or less, it is easy to imagine the incalculable value of an efficient service of automobiles. The protracted anguish of the long ride, with the constant result of septic poisoning, ended frequently in the loss of lives which are now saved by speed."

A service of motor-cycle side cars used for transporting the wounded over tracks where the ambulances could not run have, we are told, perhaps saved more lives than even the motor ambulances. They are able to go over the steepest and roughest roads, and the Alpine posts or field hospitals on the Vosges front are now all served by them.

In transporting wounded from Verdun, Section 17 found that for men in a state of exhaustion, as they often were when they came down from the trenches, to travel some thirty miles in the lorries over rough roads without any food was to run the risk of an utter collapse. It therefore started a soup kitchen which, until it was no longer required, was kept going night and day. Seventeen thousand bowls of soup were given out, and the timely refreshment made a great difference to the wounded and worn-out soldiers—in some cases, perhaps, the difference between life and death.

In the battle before the Côte de Poivre, Section 1 won the Croix de Guerre for the convoy, and Section 2 (which had had four of its men wounded at Verdun) received eight Croix de Guerre for individual members, and one Médaille Militaire.

We can only mention the convoy work of two groups of Englishwomen—the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps (members of which have recently won distinction for courage and *sang froid* under fire), and the Hackett-Lowther Unit who draw soldiers' rations, and form a military unit like the sections which have been described.

THE HOSPITALS.

A Section is devoted to the hospitals and the supply depôts, for the Comité Britannique—besides sending supplies on its own account—forwards every day consignments of supplies of all kinds needed by the hospitals—the purely French as well as the Anglo-French. These supplies come to the Comité, not only from all parts

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