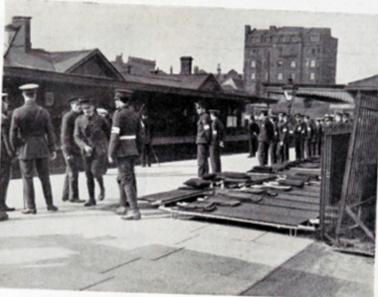


THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

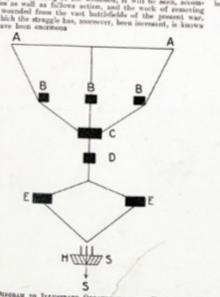
MILITARY MEDICAL ORGANISATION.
 ON MONDAY LAST the Press Bureau issued a statement showing how the sick and wounded were being received and distributed after being sent back to the country from the Expeditionary Force. From correspondence to the papers, as well as from conversations on all sides, it is clear that the general public has not a conception of the way in which the military medical organisation is working, and that it is not so very far from the truth as it would seem. It is fair to assume that, in any particular campaign, it is not so very far from the truth as it would seem. It is fair to assume that, in any particular campaign, it is not so very far from the truth as it would seem. It is fair to assume that, in any particular campaign, it is not so very far from the truth as it would seem.



AMBULANCES WAITING FOR THE WOUNDED AT CHELSEA STATION.



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WOUNDED CHIEF IN ON FOOT AT CHELSEA.



Chelsea Station

A wall was demolished on the west side of the grounds to allow patients arriving by train at Chelsea Station to be conveyed to the Second London General Hospital by the most direct route. In quiet periods it was possible to convey wounded soldiers from the front to base hospital in 24 hours but it would often take much longer. Most wounds would have gone septic by the time they were treated in Britain.

522 King's Road, Second London General Hospital

The Second London General Hospital was housed in St Mark's College for trainee teachers and the adjoining secondary school. The general wards could accommodate 260 casualties, while the surgical section also had 260 beds. Many of the men received at the hospital would have been infested with vermin in the trenches so a regular delousing routine had to be followed. By the start of 1915 the hospital had already received twenty-two blinded men so it was decided by the War Office that this would be the centre for treating those with damaged sight. Injured men were visited by staff from the St Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors who would reassure them that they would be supported to lead a normal life once their injuries had healed.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA'S GREAT WAR

CHELSEA TANK DAY
SATURDAY, MARCH 16th.
BUY WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES AT THE CHELSEA TANK, SLOANE SQUARE

Stanley Bridge

National War Bonds, which paid at a rate of 5%, were issued to private investors in 1917 to try and fund the staggering £3,251,000,000 cost of the war. The promotion of these was assisted by a marketing campaign which drew heavily on patriotic fervour. In March 1918 a tank, accompanied by cadets, scouts and Scots pipers, toured Chelsea, starting from Stanley Bridge, to encourage people to invest their money in supporting the war effort.

Our Chelsea KITCHEN
No. 2
32, BURNABY ST.
 (ASHBURNHAM INSTITUTE)
WILL OPEN
 On Wednesday
 18th Sept., 1918
 At 11.30 a.m.

32 Burnaby Street, Chelsea National Kitchens

The cost of food more than doubled during the war years, particularly as German U-Boat blockades interrupted the importation of provisions. The National Kitchen in Chelsea was set up to provide cheap and nutritious meals for the poor. It also relieved pressure on women who might now be working but would still need to feed their households. It featured novel and innovative items on its menus such as egg pie and fish salad.

CHELSEA NATIONAL KITCHEN PRICE LIST.

SOUPS.	
Pea, Lentil, Julienne, Gravy	1½d.
Mulligatawny Broth	3d.
FISH.	
Baked, Boiled, Fried, Fish	3d. & 4d.
Rissoles, Pies, Puddings (from MEAT (Half-Coupons).	
WITHOUT COUPONS.	
Vegetable Hot Pot	3d.
Curried Vegetables & Rice	&
Potato Pies	4d.
EGG Pies	
Savoury Croquettes	
Maccaroni Cheese	
Lentil Fritters	
PUDDINGS.	
Jam, Treacle, Marmalade	2d.
Tarts and Rolls	
Steamed Puddings, Milk	
Puddings, Stewed Fruit	2d.
COLD DISHES.	
Fish Salad, Eggs, etc. in Aspic, Croquettes & Cold	6d.
Sweets	
Tea, 1d. Coffee, 1½d. Cocoa, 1½d.	
KITCHEN OPENS 11.30 to 2 p.m. & 6.30 to 7 p.m. BRING YOUR OWN DISHES.	

LONDON'S WEEK
YOU CAN HELP

West Chelsea

The exhibition is assisted by funding from



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

36 Carlyle Square

Housing and feeding the displaced Belgian refugees took a huge effort and various committees were formed, such as Madame Vandervelde's Fund. Madame Lalla Vandervelde was married to the pacifist and socialist, Emile Vandervelde, who was then the Belgian Secretary of State. Her speaking tour of England, America and Canada raised around \$300,000 to help restore prosperity to Belgium. When she spoke apparently 'she was so attractive and her appeal so pathetic, that people wept and opened their pocketbooks'.



Chelsea Palace, 234 King's Road

This popular music hall venue was used for recruiting drives during the early stages of the First World War. It was also used for fund-raising events as the War continued. The Scottish comedian, Harry Lauder, who tops the bill here, was hugely famous and was knighted in 1919 for his services to the war effort. This gives some idea of the calibre of artists the Chelsea Palace could attract.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA'S GREAT WAR

MADAME VANDERVELDE'S
REPATRIATION FUND.
Treasurer: Mr. BASIL WILLIAMS, 36, Carlyle Square, Chelsea.
PUBLIC MEETING
TOWN HALL, CHELSEA,
OCTOBER 22ND, 8.30 P.M.
EYE-WITNESSES WILL TELL BELGIUM'S STORY.



**WILL YOU HELP
to raise a FUND for the
RESTORATION of the HOMES
of the BELGIANS?**



21 Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk

Henry James's monograph, *Refugees in Chelsea*, which aimed to appeal for funds from an American audience, was almost the last thing he wrote before his death. In this he calls the attack on Belgium "the greatest public horror of our age" and discusses the strong young men "mutilated, amputated, dismembered in penalty for their defence of their soil against the hordes and now engaged at Crosby Hall in the making of handloom socks, to whom I pay an occasional visit - much more for my own cheer, I apprehend, than for theirs".

