

withstood all efforts of the enemy to work down the trench and bomb the garrison out, and organised frequent counter-attacks with hand grenades. No. 47 trench was also subjected to artillery fire from various directions, which caused considerable loss, and during the 6th May was cut off from the remainder of the line and unable to obtain rations or water. The casualties in this trench were very heavy, and the strain intense.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) William Edward Dickson, 1st London Divisional Train (attached 28th), Army Service Corps, Territorial Force.

Displayed gallantry in taking up a load of explosives to Zonnebeke under a very heavy shell fire on the night of 25th-26th April 1915, within 1200 yards of the fire trenches.

Second Lieutenant Bernard Gibbs, 6th (attached 1st) Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

For the cool and capable way in which he commanded the Canadian Dressing Station and outbuildings while the Germans sapped to within 40 yards of it. He opened enfilade fire on a considerable force attacking his left, bringing them to a standstill. Later he ran into the open and threw hand grenades at the German sapping party, compelling them to retire.

Second Lieutenant William Edmund Gray, 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

For leading reinforcements forward to the captured trench on 9th May 1915, near Rouges Bancs under heavy flanking rifle and machine gun fire. Only about 25 per cent. of his party reached their destination, the remainder being killed or wounded.

He was of the greatest assistance to his commanding officer in making good the captured position, using a captured German machine gun with great effect.

This officer was the last to retire when the enemy's trench had to be abandoned, and he kept up a continuous machine gun fire until the enemy were within a few yards from the position.

Second Lieutenant Henry Porter Wolseley Hutson, 59th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

At Ypres, on 8th May 1915, for coolness and gallantry in reconnoitring a barricade across our fire trench (No. 40), and laying and firing a charge against it. The enemy were only 20 yards away behind a second barricade, and this officer was knocked down by a German bomb while assisting to lay the charge, but continued working. He has shown coolness under fire, and carried out dangerous work on many occasions during the winter trench warfare.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Arthur Ladenburg, Intelligence Corps.

Has carried out a series of reconnaissances of a highly dangerous nature, and succeeded in obtaining valuable information. On the night of 16th-17th June 1915 and on several

previous occasions he crawled out to the German wire entanglements in the neighbourhood of Touquet to listen to the enemy's conversation in order to locate the districts from which the various units were drawn. On these occasions he has had to lie out the greater part of the night, often under heavy fire.

Second Lieutenant Roger C. Leach, Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

On the 24th May 1915, when the enemy captured the trenches of the regiment on the right of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, near Shell Trap Farm, north of Wieltje, it was entirely due to the individual efforts of Second Lieutenant Leach and a few men that the enemy were prevented from working along their trench, and so making the retention of the remainder of the position possible. The position was a very difficult one, the enemy were in force, they appeared to have an unlimited supply of hand grenades, and this part of the trench was being heavily shelled and the parapet was breached in several places, exposing anyone passing to hostile fire from the German trench in front. In spite of these difficulties and the inevitable delay in collecting sufficient hand grenades, Second Lieutenant Leach, his Captain, and a few men succeeded in not only stopping the Germans, but in recapturing two traverses and capturing a German flag, which they had put up to mark their position.

Second Lieutenant Leach fought till midday, when he was badly wounded in the legs by a hand grenade.

This officer rendered invaluable service throughout the winter, especially during the underground fight in the mine gallery at Le Touquet.

Second Lieutenant Henry Grove Morton Mansel-Pleydell, 3rd (attached 1st) Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Showed gallantry and ability on "Hill 60," near Ypres, on 5th May 1915. Although wounded early in the attack, he commanded his platoon in the trenches (which had been vacated by the unit holding them in the morning) with great skill and coolness, and later took charge of the whole of his company after his Captain had been wounded.

It was largely due to him that a considerable length of trench, which had been occupied by the enemy, was gradually regained.

Second Lieutenant John Millar, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

At Rue de Bois, on 9th May 1915, he established flag communication under intense fire with our signallers on the German parapet, and did much gallant and invaluable work. His previous reconnaissances by night close to the German trenches were of the greatest assistance.

On the 8th and 9th May he loosened all the enemy's wire in front of our trench.

Second Lieutenant John Neill, 1st Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).