

Lt. John Patrick Thomas, 20th Bn., Aust. Infy.

In the attack on the 8th August, 1918, east of Villers Bretonneux, coming under heavy fire from a nest of machine guns, he rushed in and drew the fire of the post while another of his men rushed in from the other side. He knocked one of the enemy down with his fist and then rushed into the post, shortly afterwards followed by his men. This post yielded fifty men and six machine guns, which, without his splendid example of courage and spirit, would have held up a phase of the attack at a very critical moment.

Lt. Charles William Benjamin Tims, 21st Bn., Aust. I.F., attd. 6th L.T.M. Bv.

At the capture of Mont St. Quentin, on the 1st September, 1918, in charge of a Stokes gun and crew, he advanced with the attacking waves, and despite heavy machine-gun fire he brought his guns to bear on enemy nests with much success. On reaching the objective he reconnoitred the position alone, and although constantly under heavy fire, he served his gun for several hours with good effect. The success of the advance and consolidation was largely due to his fine courage and resource.

Lt. Louis Judah Toffer, 53rd Bn., Aust. Infy.

During the attack on Peronne, on 1st September, 1918, when his platoon was held up in front of a strong point under intense machine-gun fire by a thick belt of uncut wire, he crawled forward with two men and was severely wounded in his attempt to cut the wire. He encouraged his companions to finish the task, and when a way was made he led the remnants of the platoon forward and shot the entire crew of one machine gun with his left hand. He was incapable of going forward owing to exhaustion from his severe injuries, but rallied his men and sent them on, inspiring them all by his very gallant example and indomitable fighting spirit.

Lt. John West Torrens, 2nd Bn., Aust. M.G. Corps.

When the advance on the 3rd September, 1918, in front of Mont St. Quentin was held up by strong machine-gun nests, supported by a large body of the enemy, he quickly rushed two of his guns into action, and although in a very exposed position, dispersed the enemy and enabled the infantry to capture the nests. He received several machine-gun bullet wounds, but reconnoitring forward alone, he gallantly placed all his guns in position before his wounds forced him to retire.

Lt. Herbert John Harris Tozer, M.M., 28th Bn., Aust. I.F.

When the advance south of Peronne on the 29th August, 1918, was held up at the Somme Canal, he went forward, and at great personal risk made a daring reconnaissance of the bridges over the canal. Despite the fact that he was continually fired on by snipers, he completed his task, gaining valuable information.

Lt. (T./Capt.) Clarence Samuel Trudgian, 42nd Bn., Aust. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and indifference to danger on 31st August, 1918, near

Peronne, when his company was held up by a strong enemy post. He walked along the front encouraging his men under heavy fire from machine guns and a field battery at close range, then led them forward and captured the position with many machine guns. Reorganising his depleted platoons, he beat off a counter-attack, and dealt coolly with a critical situation.

Capt. Eric William Tulloch, 11th Bn., Aust. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Chuignolles on 23rd August, 1918. He was in charge of two companies detailed to outflank and capture Froissy Wood. He led his men with great dash under heavy machine-gun fire, outflanking and overcoming all resistance until he gained his objective. The success of the operation was largely due to his tenacity and coolness.

Lt. Ambrose Stanley Varley, 35th Bn., Aust. Infy., attd. 9th Bn., Aust. L.T.M. B.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Bray on 22nd August, 1918. When the infantry were suffering heavily after reaching their first objective from fire of all descriptions, he dashed forward with his mortar and gun team to within 100 yards of the village, and effectively engaged the enemy machine guns and trench mortars. When his men had to fetch more ammunition, he ran forward 50 yards and brought a deserted minenwerfer into action, silencing a sniper and machine gun. His energy and courage set a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. William Charles Douglas Veale, D.C.M., 7th Fd. Coy., Aust. Engrs.

During operations on the Somme on the night of the 28th/29th September, 1918, bridges were required to cross the canal between Eterpigny and Peronne. In spite of the darkness and persistent desultory shell fire, he reconnoitred the banks for suitable sites, and then proceeded with the dangerous work of transporting materials. Constantly harassed by shell fire, darkness and shortness of time, by his fine example of courage and energy, he constructed two excellent bridges in time for use by the infantry next morning.

Lt. William Alfred Ward, 32nd Bn., Aust. Infy.

During the operations near Fontaine-les-Cappy on 27th to 29th August, 1918, as intelligence officer to the battalion he was indefatigable in carrying out reconnaissances. He was never out of touch with the retreating enemy, though often under very severe artillery and machine-gun fire. Throughout the operations he set a splendid example to all ranks of courage and devotion to duty, and his untiring energy and skill were of the utmost value, both to the battalion and to the division.

Lt. Walter Esmond Warne-Smith, 6th Bn., Aust. Infy.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 23rd August, 1918, at Herleville Wood, when he led his platoon along the edges of the road under intense machine-gun fire and shelling. Again at Plateau Wood he personally directed the attack, and just as