closely there was the gravest danger that the flank of the whole position would be turned. Grasping the seriousness of the situation, Colonel Anderson made his way across the open in full view of the enemy now holding the wood on the right, and after much effort succeeded in gathering the remainder of the two right companies. He personally led the counter-attack and drove the enemy from the wood, capturing twelve machine guns and seventy prisoners, and restoring the original

His conduct in leading the charge was quite fearless and his most splendid example was the means of rallying and inspiring the

men during a most critical hour.

Later on the same day, in another position, the enemy had penetrated to within three hundred yards of the village and were holding a timber-yard in force. Colonel Anderson reorganised his men after they had been driven in and brought them forward to a position of readiness for a counter-attack. He led the attack in person and throughout showed the utmost disregard for his own The counter-attack drove the enemy from his position, but resulted in this very gallant officer losing his life.

He died fighting within the enemy's lines, setting a magnificent example to all who

were privileged to serve under him.

2nd Lt. Bernard Matthew Cassidy, late Lan.

For most conspicuous bravery, self-sacrifice, and exceptional devotion to duty during

an hostile attack.

At a time when the flank of the division was in danger, Lt. Cassidy was in command of the left company of his battalion, which was in close support. He was given orders prior to the attack that he must hold on to his position to the last. He most nobly carried this out to the letter. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers and endeavoured to turn the flank. He, however, continually rallied his men under a terrific bombardment. The enemy were several times cleared out of the trench by his personal leadership. His company was eventually surrounded, but Lt. Cassidy still fought on, encouraging and exhorting his men until he was eventually killed. By his most gallant conduct the whole attack was held up at this point and the left flank was undoubtedly saved from what might have been a disaster.

No. 4061 Sit. Stanley Robert McDougall, A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when the enemy attacked our line and his first wave succeeded in gaining

an entry.

Sjt. McDougall, who was at a post in a flank company, realised the situation, and at once charged the enemy's second wave singlehanded with rifle and bayonet, killing seven and capturing a machine gun which they This he turned on to them, firing from the hip, causing many casualties and routing that wave. He then turned his attention to those who had entered, until his ammunition ran out, all the time firing at close quarters, when he seized a bayonet and charged again, killing three men and an enemy officer, who was just about to kill one of our officers. He used a Lewis gun on the enemy, killing many and enabling us to capture thirty-three prisoners.

The prompt action of this non-commissioned officer saved the line and enabled the

enemy's advance to be stopped.

No. 50720 Pte. Herbert George Columbine, late M.G. Corps (Walton-on-the-Naze).

For most conspicuous bravery and selfsacrifice displayed, when, owing to casualties, Pte. Columbine took over command of a gun and kept it firing from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. in an isolated position with no wire in front. During this time wave after wave of the enemy failed to get up to him. Owing to his being attacked by a low-flying aeroplane the enemy at last gained a strong footing in the trench on either side. The position being untenable he ordered the two remaining men to get away, and, though being bombed from either side, kept his gun firing and inflicting tremendous losses. He was eventually killed by a bomb which blew up him and his gun. He showed throughout the highest valour, determination and self-sacrifice.

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