

Officers in recognition of their most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the Field :—

Captain John Fitzhardinge Paul Butler, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached Pioneer Company, Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

For most conspicuous bravery in the Cameroons, West Africa.

On 17th November 1914, with a party of 13 men, he went into the thick bush and at once attacked the enemy, in strength about 100, including several Europeans, defeated them, and captured their machine-gun and many loads of ammunition.

On 27th December 1914, when on patrol duty, with a few men, he swam the Ekam River, which was held by the enemy, alone and in the face of a brisk fire, completed his reconnaissance on the further bank, and returned in safety. Two of his men were wounded while he was actually in the water.

Captain Charles Calvey Foss, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery at Neuve Chapelle on 12th March 1915.

After the enemy had captured a part of one of our trenches, and our counter-attack made with one Officer and 20 men having failed (all but two of the party being killed or wounded in the attempt), Captain Foss, on his own initiative, dashed forward with eight men, under heavy fire, attacked the enemy with bombs, and captured the position including the 52 Germans occupying it.

The capture of this position from the enemy was of the greatest importance, and the utmost bravery was displayed in essaying the task with so very few men.

Captain John Aidan Liddell, 3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), and Royal Flying Corps.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on 31st July 1915.

When on a flying reconnaissance over Ostend-Bruges-Ghent he was severely wounded (his right thigh being broken), which caused momentary unconsciousness, but by a great effort he recovered partial control after his machine had dropped nearly 3000 feet, and notwithstanding his collapsed state succeeded, although continually fired at, in completing his course, and brought the aeroplane into our lines—half an hour after he had been wounded.

The difficulties experienced by this Officer in saving his machine, and the life of his observer, cannot be readily expressed, but as the control wheel and throttle control were smashed, and also one of the under-carriage struts, it would seem incredible that he could have accomplished his task.

Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell, 1st Canadian Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery on 15th June 1915, during the action at Givenchy.

Lieutenant Campbell took two machine-guns over the parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun, and maintained his position there, under very heavy rifle, machine-gun, and bomb fire, notwithstanding the

fact that almost the whole of his detachment had then been killed or wounded.

When our supply of bombs had become exhausted, this Officer advanced his gun still further to an exposed position, and, by firing about 1000 rounds, succeeded in holding back the enemy's counter-attack.

This very gallant Officer was subsequently wounded, and has since died.

No. 8980 Corporal William Cosgrove, 1st Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

For most conspicuous bravery in the leading of his section with great dash during our attack from the beach to the east of Cape Helles, on the Turkish positions, on 26th April 1915.

Corporal Cosgrove on this occasion pulled down the posts of the enemy's high wire entanglements single-handed, notwithstanding a terrific fire from both front and flanks, thereby greatly contributing to the successful clearing of the heights.

No. 168 Acting Corporal Issy Smith, 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery on 26th April 1915, near Ypres, when he left his Company on his own initiative and went well forward towards the enemy's position to assist a severely wounded man, whom he carried a distance of 250 yards into safety, whilst exposed the whole time to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire.

Subsequently Corporal Smith displayed great gallantry, when the casualties were very heavy, in voluntarily assisting to bring in many more wounded men throughout the day, and attending to them with the greatest devotion to duty regardless of personal risk.

WAR OFFICE, August 24, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to the under-mentioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officer, and man, in recognition of their most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the field :—

Captain Richard Raymond Willis, 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

No. 1293 Serjeant Alfred Richards, 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

No. 1809 Private William Kenally, 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

On the 25th April 1915, three Companies and the Headquarters of the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, in effecting a landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula to the West of Cape Helles, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine guns which caused a great number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up to and cut the wire entanglements, notwithstanding the terrific fire from the enemy, and, after overcoming supreme difficulties, the cliffs were gained and the position maintained.

Amongst the many very gallant Officers and men engaged in this most hazardous undertaking, Captain Willis, Serjeant Richards, and Private Kenally have been selected by their comrades as having performed the most signal acts of bravery and devotion to duty.