

No. 16796 Pte. William Edgar Holmes, late 2nd Bn., G. Gds. (Didbrook, nr. Winchmere, Glos.).

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Cattenières on the 9th October 1918.

Pte. Holmes carried in two men under the most intense fire, and, while he was attending to a third case, he was severely wounded. In spite of this, he continued to carry wounded, and was shortly afterwards again wounded, with fatal results. By his self-sacrifice and disregard of danger he was the means of saving the lives of several of his comrades.

No. 18321 Pte. Martin Moffat, 2nd Bn., Leins. R. (Sligo).

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on the 14th October 1918, near Ledeghem, when, advancing with five comrades across the open, the party suddenly came under heavy rifle fire at close range from a strongly held house.

Rushing towards the house through a hail of bullets, Pte. Moffat threw bombs, and then, working to the back of the house, rushed the door single-handed, killing two and capturing thirty of the enemy. He displayed the greatest valour and initiative throughout.

No. 1717 Pte. John Ryan, 55th Bn., A.I.F.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during an attack against the Hindenburg defences on 30th September 1918.

In the initial assault on the enemy's positions Pte. Ryan went forward with great dash and determination, and was one of the first to reach the enemy trench. His exceptional skill and daring inspired his comrades, and, despite heavy fire, the hostile garrison was soon overcome and the trench occupied. The enemy then counter-attacked, and succeeded in establishing a bombing party in the rear of the position.

Under fire from front and rear, the position was critical, and necessitated prompt action. Quickly appreciating the situation, he organised and led the men near him with bomb and bayonet against the enemy bombers, finally reaching the position with only three men. By skilful bayonet work, his small party succeeded in killing the first three Germans on the enemy's flank, then, moving along the embankment, Pte. Ryan alone rushed the remainder with bombs. He fell wounded after he had driven back the enemy, who suffered heavily as they retired across "No Man's Land."

A particularly dangerous situation had been saved by this gallant soldier, whose example of determined bravery and initiative was an inspiration to all.

No. 3244A Pte. James Park Woods, 48th Bn., A.I.F.

For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty near Le Verguier, north-west of St. Quentin, on the 18th September 1918, when, with a weak patrol, he attacked and captured a very formidable enemy post, and subsequently, with two comrades, held the same against heavy enemy counter-attacks.

Although exposed to heavy fire of all descriptions, he fearlessly jumped on the parapet and opened fire on the attacking enemy, inflicting severe casualties. He kept up his fire and held up the enemy until help arrived, and throughout the operations displayed a splendid example of valour, determination, and initiative.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th day of December 1918.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council and by the Proclamation, dated the 18th day of December 1918, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council and by the Proclamation, dated the 18th day of December 1918, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (A) Ambergris;
- (A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked;
- (A) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings;
- (B) Baudruche skin;
- (A) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings;
- (A) Bone black;