

I consider the greatest credit is also due to Dr. Bagshawe for having, under the most adverse circumstances, successfully battled with the outbreak of small-pox which unfortunately broke out, and so greatly hampered the movements of the force. It is generally conceded amongst African travellers that an outbreak of small-pox in a caravan is the greatest calamity that can befall it, and the fact that it was so efficiently prevented from committing greater havoc in the force reflects great credit to Dr. Bagshawe.

All things considered, and the fact that there are now only six mutineers—one has since been captured and brought in by the natives—still at large, I consider this a most successful and brilliantly conducted expedition, and I have the honour to support Colonel Coles' request that your Lordship may be pleased to sanction the Eastern and Central African medal with clasp "Lango, 1901," being issued to the troops who actually took part in the operations.

I have, &c.,

F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Colonel Coles to Acting Commissioner Jackson.  
Entebbe, November 6, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, Major Delmé-Radcliffe's Report on the Lango Expedition, which he has just brought to a successful conclusion.

About a year ago reports were constantly brought in from the Nile and Unyoro districts, of raids on friendly Chiefs by hordes of Lango, supported by a band of Soudanese mutineers who had established a post at Modo, about 20 miles north of Foweira. These incursions became so frequent that it was necessary, in order to protect the friendly tribes, to take strong measures against the mutineers. An expedition was therefore sanctioned by His Majesty's Special Commissioner. Before it was dispatched, Major Delmé-Radcliffe endeavoured, by means of envoys, to induce the mutineers to come in and give themselves up. It was thought that although the ringleaders would probably remain hostile, some of the rank and file might be induced to surrender. This attempt, though well carried out, failed in its object, only three men accompanying the party back to Nimule, and it became necessary to commence hostile operations. The operations, which are described in detail in Major Delmé-Radcliffe's Report, were most successfully carried out, with the result that the band of mutineers was thoroughly broken up, only seven out of the original sixty-two remaining at large. I believe this to be the last body of mutineers which has retained any cohesion and that there will be no further trouble from this source. The Lango, too, have received a severe lesson and even if their raids are not entirely stopped, their effect will be, to a large extent, discounted by the fact that they have lost the support of this semi-disciplined force of ex-soldiers.

Owing to the exceptional climatic conditions, the expedition was carried out under particularly trying circumstances. The grass, which was very long for the time of year, and the swamps, hampered the movements of the troops and afforded excellent cover for the enemy. I consider that the successful termination of the operations reflects great credit on Major Delmé-Radcliffe, and on all who served under him.

I recommend that the East and Central Africa medal, with clasp inscribed "Lango, 1901," be issued to the troops who actually took part in

the operations in the Lango country between the 24th April and the 24th August, 1901.

In forwarding Major Delmé-Radcliffe's name for favourable consideration, I have the honour to point out that the operations above reported are only the last events in a course of very good work performed by him in the Nile district. As Political Officer, first of the Nile Province and later of the northern portion of it, he appears to have gained great influence over the natives, to have succeeded in getting their confidence, and to have made himself well known to and respected by all the tribes with whom the Administration has come in contact.

In a Military Report, reference to his political work is, perhaps, out of place; but in this case the civil and military work are so combined that it is difficult to separate the two.

Previous to his tour of service in the Nile Province, he did a great deal of good work in the eastern military district, and has, from time to time, sent in most valuable sketches and reports.

I cordially indorse the favourable Report on Captains Petrie and Harman and Dr. Bagshawe, and I hope that their names may also be forwarded for favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

A. H. COLES, Colonel,  
Commanding Uganda Rifles.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Major Delmé-Radcliffe to Colonel Coles.  
Nimule, September 10, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that the Lango mutineer expedition was concluded on the 24th August.

The following is a summary of the results:—

Of the 103 mutineers who have been in the Lango and Acholi countries since the operations in 1899, which terminated in the capture of M'wanga and Kabarega, seven surrendered before the expedition commenced, seven are still at large, all the remainder were either killed in action or captured by the expedition.

Further, 214 natives were killed (510 were reported as being killed, but 214 is the number personally vouched for by British Officers); 1,485 prisoners were taken; 634 head of cattle and 9,028 goats and sheep were captured; 7 small tusks of ivory, about 3,000 spears, and 500 shields were also taken. Further, 88 firearms, including 52 Martini-Henry rifles (apart from 7 previously surrendered), 10 Sniders, 6 Remingtons, 1 double-barrel shot-gun, and 19 muzzle-loading guns. Of ammunition, about 1,000 rounds were captured, chiefly Martini-Henry.

The bulk of the mutineers had been in the Lango country since the early part of 1899. They had reorganized themselves into a company, making Mulazim Farajalla Effendi, Yuzbasha, Sergeant-Major Risgalla Bushir and Sergeants Rahimtulla and Sarur Murjan, each Mulazim, and Sergeant Adul Fret, Sergeant-Major. The latter appeared to have a great deal of influence, especially with the natives, who always referred to the mutineers as "Adul Fret's black Turks." The men themselves invariably spoke of their chosen leaders as "Effendis." Their discipline seems to have been wonderfully maintained, seeing that they were, after all, only a small republic of fugitives. They performed guards and other routine duties, and I am satisfied that a large number were only kept in the field by their loyalty to their leaders, whose orders they obeyed to the letter with a fidelity worthy of a better cause. No doubt, however,