

occurred for cavalry action, and a successful charge was made against the tribesmen.

Between September 20th and 24th further hostile gatherings were reported on this border, and the *mullahs* made great efforts to stir up their followers to invade British territory. No *lashkar*, however, crossed the border until early in October, when *lashkars*, numbering some 9,000 men, again collected in the neighbourhood of Hafiz Kor. Major-General Campbell, who had strengthened his force by another brigade under Brigadier-General N. G. Woodyatt, took the offensive against this gathering on October 8th from Shabkadar.

The enemy offered strong opposition, especially on our right flank, where the Mobile Column from Abazai was co-operating, but were defeated and forced back into the hills. A detachment of the Khaibar Rifles from Fort Michni took part in the fight.

In this operation armoured cars were used for the first time in action in India and proved of great value.

These successful operations brought the unrest among the Mohmands to an end.

18. Although further gatherings were reported in Swat, there was no actual outbreak until October, when the tribesmen again became active. Their *lashkars* rapidly increased, and on October 26th some 3,000 Bajauris advanced towards Chakdara, with a view to arousing the tribes of Dir and Swat to attack the fort at that place.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Luard, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, temporarily commanding the Malakand Movable Column, at once decided to attack; and moving out from Chakdara Camp on October 27th, he engaged, routed, and pursued the enemy, who were severely handled and lost a standard. As the result of this action there has been no further gathering on this border.

19. In reporting these operations on the Swat, Buner, and Mohmand borders, Major-General Campbell states that he cannot speak too highly of the endurance and conduct of the troops, both British and Indian. The temperature, which is always extremely trying in the Peshawar Valley during the hot weather, was nearly ten degrees above normal; but, in spite of these severe climatic conditions, the troops showed a fine spirit and great cheerfulness and were eager and ready at all times to march and fight. The working of the administrative services was also entirely satisfactory, in spite of the many difficulties that had to be contended with.

Mechanical transport was used for the first time on the Indian frontier and proved to be invaluable; as, without it, the maintenance of the forces in the field could not have been effectively accomplished.

Major-General Campbell cordially acknowledges the ready assistance afforded to him by the Honourable Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, who kept him informed, frequently by personal interview, of the changes in the political situation and other matters, enabling him to make the necessary dispositions in time to meet each situation as it arose. Sir George Roos-Keppel was present throughout the action at Hafiz Kor on September 5th.

General Campbell also gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance given to military commanders throughout the operations by the

following Political Officers in their respective areas:—

H. N. Bolton, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Major W. J. Keen, I.A., Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Captain J. A. Brett, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

Captain R. E. H. Griffith, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Mohmand.

In conclusion, General Campbell records his thanks to R. C. Boyle, Esq., Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, and E. C. Handyside, Esq., District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, who, with their officers and corps, at all times closely and usefully associated themselves with the military throughout the operations.

I wish to bring Major-General Campbell's own services to notice.

#### *Black Mountain.*

20. In January, 1915, unrest among the Chagarzais on the British border at the Black Mountain necessitated the temporary reinforcement of Oghi post by regular troops.

Quiet prevailed until August, when emissaries from Buner endeavoured to stir up the Black Mountain tribes in the cause of *jihad*.

As a precautionary measure a small column, consisting mainly of a detachment of the troops, whose services had been lent to the Government of India by the Nepal Durbar, was ordered to Oghi, and the neighbouring posts, where they remained throughout September. Conditions became normal again in October.

#### BURMA.

#### *Operations in the Kachin Hills, January and February, 1915.*

21. Unrest, which had been brewing for some time among the Kachins, came to a head in December, 1914, and January, 1915, when punitive operations were undertaken.

The columns originally consisted of Burma Military Police, but as the disturbance appeared more general and likely to spread, regular troops were ordered up to Myitkyina.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Swan, 64th Pioneers, was placed in command of all operations north of Myitkyina, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. H. Lee, 1st-7th Gurkha Rifles, Burma Military Police, was detailed to command all troops and control all operations in the Kamaing and Mogaung Jurisdictions. In February, Major-General H. A. Raitt, C.B., Commanding Burma Division, proceeded to Myitkyina to direct operations.

In the Kamaing and Mogaung Jurisdictions, and the adjoining unadministered territory, six columns operated during January and February. The slight opposition encountered was in all cases successfully overcome, the rebel stockades captured, and the implicated villages destroyed.

In the country north of Myitkyina two columns were employed during the latter end of January and throughout February, and these were equally successful in punishing the recalcitrant tribesmen.

The country in which these operations were carried out is of a particularly dense and difficult nature. Major-General Raitt especially commends a night march carried out by a detachment of the 64th Pioneers over intricate