

avoid the heavy losses to both sides and destruction of property which would result from street fighting, and he gave them 20 minutes to consider their position, and also sent mounted men to the flanks to warn any people they might see to come out by the flanks and avoid the fire. The streets, however, remained guarded by the enemy, and shots and arrows were fired, so that Colonel Cole determined to enter the town.

"The compounds and streets," he reports, "were stubbornly held, the mounted men charging down on our men repeatedly, while slugs and arrows were fired from the doors and walls in the side streets. After about 1½ hours' fighting," the troops reached the Emir's enclosure. Here the resistance was very stubborn, but the entrance was at length forced, and the defenders killed or captured. "In the meantime large numbers of the poorer inhabitants, having laid down their arms, came pouring out by the flanks and were collected behind the reserve. I estimated these at between 3,000 and 4,000." Steps were immediately taken to prevent looting, and the unarmed inhabitants returned to the city. Colonel Cole reports that the officers and British non-commissioned officers deserve great credit for the control which they kept over their men, in circumstances the most trying which troops can be engaged in, viz., street fighting in a populous and wealthy city. The heat was intense (115° in the shade). The fighting men were chiefly mounted, and armed with swords, spears, bows and arrows, and a few firearms. They fought most bravely. Many wore shirts of chain mail. The Emir and his son were shot when charging boldly at a few yards' distance, but few of the poorer people seem to have been killed.

12. I feel sure that your Lordship will feel no less pleasure and gratification than I do at the humanity with which these operations were conducted, and will appreciate the high state of discipline and control which rendered it possible to make such measures effective. The constant efforts to settle the matter without further bloodshed even after fighting had begun, the care taken to allow the unarmed population a means of escape, and to restore them at once to their homes when the fighting was over, the successful efforts to prevent looting and destruction of property, resulted in an almost immediate pacification and resumption of their normal avocations by the people. It may seem almost quixotic to pay for all supplies when marching through a hostile district, and to take no supplies from the city which had fought against us, but I am of opinion that such actions teach the people confidence in the Government, and show them that the fighting is directed solely against those who take up arms against the King's troops.

13. I submit, for your Lordship's consideration and that of the Secretary of State for War and the Army Council, the name of Colonel Lowry Cole, whose dispositions led to so complete and effective a victory, and to whom (assisted by the Resident, Captain Phillips, D.S.O.) is due the credit for the measures of humanity to which I have called attention. The operations were brilliantly carried out, and the troops were so well handled that remarkably few casualties occurred amongst our men, though the nature of the fighting was such as to lead to the expectation that they would be numerous. Colonel Cole brings forward the names of eight officers, three British non-commissioned officers, and several men as deserving of special mention, and I submit them with confidence to your Lordship's consideration,

especially those of Captain Fforde Searight and Major Dobell.

I have, &c.,

F. D. LUGARD,

High Commissioner.

The returns of casualties, expenditure of ammunition, &c., with sketches of route from Kano to Hadeija and Hadeija town, have been detached, but they can be forwarded if desired.

Enclosure 1 in No. 35.

Brigade Office, Northern Nigeria Regiment,
West African Frontier Force, Zungeru,
Sir,
March 24, 1906.

I have the honour to forward herewith the despatch of Major Goodwin on the recent operations near Sokoto.

The attack appears to have been very well planned, and carried out with great dash and skill.

The co-operation of the Infantry and Mounted Infantry seems to have been very successful, and the whole conduct of the operations reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

I recommend that the grant of the Africa General Service Medal be applied for to all the troops employed under Major Goodwin from the 19th February, 1906, to March 11th, both dates inclusive.

I would bring to your notice the services of the following officers and non-commissioned officers and men, all of whom appear worthy of recognition:—

Captain (temporary Major) R. H. Goodwin, Royal Artillery, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.

This officer commanded the operations with great skill and success. He has proved himself a tactful leader, and has gained the confidence of all serving under him.

Captain (temporary Major) A. D. Green, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regiment, Mounted Infantry, Northern Nigeria Regiment.

This officer is mentioned by Major Goodwin as having handled the Mounted Infantry most skilfully, and co-operated excellently with the Infantry. He further led his Mounted Infantry with great dash in the pursuit.

Captain A. E. Gallagher, 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion, Northern Nigeria Regiment.

This officer's services were of the greatest value to Major Goodwin. It was largely owing to his cheerfulness and untiring energy that the troops covered the distances they did on the march to Sokoto. In the action he commanded the front face of the square, and afterwards led the charge into the town, and continued to do so after he was hit in the elbow with an arrow, presumably poisoned. He inspired the greatest confidence in his men, who would follow him anywhere.

Lieutenant P. P. W. Fendall, Border Regiment, Mounted Infantry, Northern Nigeria Regiment.

This officer is highly mentioned by Majors Goodwin and Green for his excellent work in reconnoitring on March 5th and 6th, and also for his scouting and drawing the enemy on on March 14th. He has shown marked capacity as a Mounted Infantry leader.

Captain D. H. Macdonell, City of London Imperial Yeomanry, Mounted Infantry, Northern Nigeria Regiment.

An officer of exceptional ability. His example and great personal influence went far to re-establish the confidence of his company, which