

the sultan of Bayan, on the southern coast. With a loss of 9 killed and 41 wounded, the Americans overcame the natives with terrific slaughter. Nothing further was heard from Mindanao until July (vol. v, p. 265), when indications of further resistance were reported; and a month later (vol. v, p. 311) a party of natives from the strongly fortified native town of Bacolod surprised an American outpost, killing two men and wounding another. This and later acts of hostility provoked Gen. Chaffee into ordering out another expedition (vol. v, p. 362), the objective of which was the Maciu county whence the resistance to American sovereignty seemed to proceed. Capt. Pershing accordingly advanced with a small reconnoitering force (vol. v, p. 423); but, the sultans refusing to surrender, he withdrew temporarily and then returned at the head of a strong force with which, after a succession of battles, terribly destructive to the natives, he finally, on the 2d of October (vol. v, p. 424) captured their strongest fort. No further serious resistance was reported until the 10th of this month, when the news of the battle at Bacoler arrived.

As officially reported by Gen. Davis, Gen. Chaffee's successor in command, Capt. Pershing had started on the 6th, pursuant to orders from Gen. Davis based on the recommendation of Gen. Sumner.—

for the exploration of the west coast of Lake Lanao. He visited many of the dattos by invitation. The Bacolod Moros have defied us persistently since we reached the lake, and have kept war flags flying over their forts, which were reported the strongest on the lake. Repeated efforts were made to induce the sultan to come to Camp Vicars for a friendly talk, but he never came. When Capt. Pershing approached the fort last Monday (the 6th) he was fired upon and two men were severely wounded. There was nothing left but to overcome the resistance. The place was very strong, surrounded by a ditch 30 feet deep. The first attack drove the defenders out of the exterior trench. April 8 the fort was assaulted and the ditch crossed, under fire, over a bamboo bridge made by the troops. The walls of the fort were scaled, the Moros inside defending the place desperately. By 2 p. m. our troops were in full possession. Many Moros were killed. Complete list of [American] casualties: Eleven wounded. Seven cannon, four lantakas and many other captured arms. . . . Capt. Pershing . . . has moved forward to complete his exploration and visit the friendlies, his objective point being Marahui, where

I have forwarded supplies from Pantar, near the outlet to the lake.

It is now evident that the war in Morocco was not ended as intimated in February (vol. v, p. 742), for a battle in which the insurgents were victorious was reported from Melilla, on the north coast of Morocco, on the 13th. This insurrection began early in the past winter, when the government army was routed by the insurgents at Taza (vol. v, p. 616). Early in January it was reported (vol. v, p. 632) that terms favorable to the government had been made; but a week later (vol. v, p. 649) it appeared that the insurrection was in full blast and the cause of the government hopeless. One week more (vol. v, p. 663) and the government army was reported as in a state of total demoralization; but in another week (vol. v, p. 695) the government was safe and the insurgent army had been annihilated. Yet it had sufficiently recovered the next week (vol. v, p. 712) to fight up to the very gates of Fez, where, however, it was driven back. Late in February (vol. v, p. 742) a settlement was reported through one channel and denied through another. Through the latter it was also stated that neither side dared risk an engagement. Reports of an adjustment for peace have been made since, but on the 13th of this month dispatches by way of Madrid were to the effect that the insurgents had captured the Shereefian fortress of Frajana and that a part of the garrison had escaped and taken refuge in Melilla. Official advices from Melilla confirmed the capture of the fortress, reporting that the garrison had held out for some time and then fled into Spanish territory, where the Spanish took possession of the arms of the fugitives and tended their wounded. The insurgents had exploded a mine beneath the fortress and then made their victorious assault through the breach caused by the explosion. Private dispatches state that 50 men and one officer of the garrison perished in the explosion. Among the wounded at Melilla was the Pasha who had commanded the fort.

The industrial war in Holland, reported down to the 8th in these columns last week (p. 7), has been called off by the "defense committee" that ordered it, but as yet it has not terminated. On the 9th the second chamber of the Netherlands states

general (parliament) passed the bill forbidding public employes to strike. The vote for the bill was 81 and against it 14, the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats voting in the negative. The bill providing for the organization of a railway brigade to run railways in case of need was also passed. On the 11th an urgent session of the first or upper chamber was held at which these bills were passed unanimously. The queen immediately sanctioned them and they went forthwith into operation. Meanwhile the strike had spread all over the country, but it does not appear to have been general enough to be as effective as intended, and at noon on the 10th the "defense committee" formally called it off. They were not obeyed, however,—at any rate not promptly—and in the afternoon of the same day the federated trades unions held a large mass meeting at Amsterdam at which the action of the "defense committee" was repudiated and the strike ordered to be continued. Public opinion in Amsterdam, as reflected by the press dispatches, looked upon the situation on the 10th as a complete victory for the ministry over the labor organizations.

An American strike of unprecedented magnitude has probably been prevented by the interposition of J. Pierpont Morgan. Five thousand bridge and structural iron workers were on strike in New York against the American Bridge Co., a subsidiary corporation of the steel trust. The bridge company having ignored their organization and their demands, the strikers carried the question of recognition up to Mr. Morgan, with an intimation that the strike would extend through the entire steel industry unless negotiations were opened. Mr. Morgan seems to have responded favorably rather than risk a strike of half a million workmen. Henry George, Jr., reporting to the New York American of the 9th what is known of the facts, writes:

It now appears that Mr. Morgan has in some effective way intimated to the officials of the American Bridge company that they should do what only a few days ago they coldly said they would not do—namely, meet representatives of the 5,000 of their bridge and structural iron workers who are out on strike and make concessions for the sake of peace. The reason for such action becomes more and more evident. It is estimated that American Bridge Company contracts in New York city alone amount to \$232,000,000.

Add to this large sum the company's contracts in the other large cities of the country, and the extraordinary significance of the bridge and structural iron workers' strike against that company may be inferred. Not that all of these contracts are now involved in the strike, but that a large part of them are, and the remainder may be at any moment by the extension of the strike to members of the union who have not as yet been ordered out. This reveals J. Pierpont Morgan's very difficult position just now. As a director in the United States Steel corporation he had to uphold the officers of the subsidiary corporation, the American Bridge company. But as the financial sponsor of the greater corporation, with its mass of "undigested securities," he is compelled to intercede and try to establish industrial peace, even at the expense of some officials' dignity, as he had to do in the case of the coal strike. Either this or else he must face an extension of the strike, in which event the "undigested securities" will be still more difficult to place; for one reason, that dividends will be reduced in consequence of the idleness of the great plants, and for another reason, that the purchasing public, which has for some time been very shy of buying into these mountainous combinations, with their vast chambers of explosive gases, would, because of this dividend-destroying strike and its suggestion that other similar strikes might follow, be rendered still more timid.

As official returns of the municipal election in Chicago differ somewhat from the police reports given last week (p. 6) we append the figures of the official count, which was completed on the 11th:

Harrison (Dem.)	146,201
Stewart (Rep.)	138,529
Breckon (Soc.)	11,124
Cruise (Ind. Lab.)	9,947
Haines (Pro.)	2,674
Sale (Soc. Lab.)	1,014
Total vote	309,489
Harrison's plurality	7,672
Councilman, Thirty-third ward:	
Johnson (Soc.)	3,070
Hall (Dem.)	2,818
Dabney (Rep.)	2,129
Field (Pro.)	152
Allison (Soc. L.)	43

Results of the Socialist vote at the recent municipal elections, as far as they have come to our attention, are as follows, in addition to what we have already reported (page 6).

Sheboygan, Mich., carried for the

ticket, the mayor receiving 1,723 votes and a plurality of 191.

Anaconda, Mont., carried for the ticket, including mayor and three out of six aldermen.

Butte, Mont., lost by 400 out of a total vote of 9,500.

Kenosha, Wis., elect one alderman, a supervisor and a school commissioner.

Plymouth, Wis., elect an alderman.

St. Louis, poll 2,458 votes, gaining right to place as a party on the official ballot.

Kiel, Wis., elect president of the village.

A terrible outrage upon Negroes by white men was committed on the 15th at Joplin, Mo. A policeman had attempted the night before to arrest a party of Negro tramps in the railroad yards who were charged with theft. They refused to surrender and the policeman fired at them. Thereupon one of their number, Thomas Gelyard (so it is charged, though he denied it when lynched), stepped behind the policeman and shot him in the back, killing him. A mob gathered and with bloodhounds hunted for the Negro all the night and the following morning. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th he was captured by the police and put into jail. When the mob, now numbering 3,000 whites of all classes, learned of this they broke into the jail, seized the prisoner, beat him to insensibility and then hanged him by the neck to a telegraph pole. But they did not stop there. With their criminal appetites whetted by this murder they rushed through the principal street of Joplin, driving every Negro before them into the colored section, and, having corralled these inoffensive and terrified inhabitants of the town, they charged wildly upon them, breaking the doors and windows of the Negroes' houses and burning several of the houses to the ground. The frenzied mob of whites ignored the feeble efforts of the authorities to preserve the peace, and made no distinction of age or sex in their furious onslaughts.

It was reported from New Orleans on the 15th that a Negro murdered recently at Shreveport, and whose body was burned by a white mob, was the victim of a mistaken identity. He was supposed to be a negro charged with murdering a white woman and her daughter, but it now transpires that he was an entirely different Negro, who could not possibly have committed this crime.

NEWS NOTES.

—President Roosevelt (p. 8) is still in Yellowstone park.

—The Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on the 10th, aged nearly 80 years.

—Jefferson's birthday was celebrated at Washington on the 13th with a dinner at which the principal speakers were Senator Hoar and William J. Bryan.

—Emperor William of Germany observed Good Friday this year by causing the royal standard on the imperial castle to be placed at half mast in memory of the crucifixion of Christ.

—By a vote of 32 to 5 the Illinois senate passed a bill on the 14th amending the Torrens law, by giving the probate court in Cook county discretion to compel the registration of probated property under the Torrens system.

—An "Irish evening of art, poetry, music and history" is to be given at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York city, on the 21st, by the Women's South African league, for the benefit of the Boer children made orphans and destitute by the British war in the Transvaal.

—Ex-Congressman Fred J. Kern, a well known single tax man of southern Illinois, and editor and proprietor of the News-Democrat of Bellville, Ill., was elected mayor of Bellville on the 7th by a plurality of 1,918. His vote was 2,123 and his leading opponent's 205.

—A St. Louis court on the 10th dissolved the Association of Master Plumbers of St. Louis as an illegal combination organized to monopolize the plumbing business in St. Louis by determining prices and restricting the sale of plumbing supplies to master plumbers only.

—The National Association of Manufacturers met at New Orleans on the 14th. The feature of the opening meeting was the address of David M. Parry, the president, which made what the dispatches call "one of the severest, most scorching arraignment of labor unions ever heard."

—Brigham Young, the president of the 12 apostles of the Mormon church, died in Salt Lake City on the 11th after an illness of several weeks. He was the eldest son of the famous Brigham Young, and was the logical candidate for his father's position after the death of President Snow. He died at the age of 67.

—Dr. Jennie Nicholson Browne took the highest average in a medical examination of 105 candidates by the Maryland State Board at Baltimore on the 10th, her average being 92¾. She is now medical examiner for the Baltimore board of charities, professor of physiology at the Woman's Medical college at Baltimore, and medical ex-