

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.