

In November, 1901, (vol. iv, p. 534), Gov. Van Sant, of Minnesota, began this opposition movement by inviting the governors of all the affected States having laws forbidding the consolidation of competing lines, as do those of Minnesota, to meet in conference. A conference of the kind was accordingly held at Helena, Mont., in December (vol. iv. p. 617) at which a plan of procedure was agreed upon. The details of the plan were not announced, but early in January, 1902. (vol. iv. p. 634) the State of Minnesota applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to begin suit in that court against the Northern Securities Co., for the purpose of preventing the consolidation by and through that company of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington railway systems. The application was elaborately argued on both sides (vol. iv. p. 681) a few days later, and on the 24th of February (vol. iv. p. 746) it was denied. The denial rested upon a technicality, but an incurable one. Observing that only a majority of the stockholders of the competing lines had been brought into court, namely, those who had assented to the consolidation and were therefore represented by the Northern Securities company, in which they were stockholders, the court held that no judgment could be rendered which would be binding upon the other stockholders of the subsidiary corporations, and that therefore these corporations were necessary parties. But as these corporations were citizens of the State of Minnesota, the court held also that they could not be brought into court by that State, because a State cannot sue its own citizens in the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision ended that plan of procedure. But prior to this decision it had been reported (vol. iv. p. 746) that the President had directed Attorney General Knox to make a test case of the Northern Securities merger, under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the report was subsequently confirmed by the attorney general himself. Pursuant to the President's directions, therefore the attorney general did bring such a suit in the name of the United States, and it is on this suit that the Sherman anti-trust law is now held to apply to the Northern Securities Co.

By that decision it is adjudged that—  
the stock of the Northern Pacific and

Great Northern companies, now held by the Securities company, was acquired in virtue of a combination among the defendants in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States, such as the anti-trust act denounces as illegal.

And an injunction is allowed—  
enjoining the Securities company from acquiring or attempting to acquire further stock of either of said companies; enjoining it from voting such stock at any meeting of the stockholders of either of said railroad companies, or exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction or supervision or influence over the acts of said companies or either of them by virtue of its holding such stocks; enjoining the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies respectively, their officers, directors, and agents, from permitting such stock to be voted by the Northern Securities company or any of its agents or attorneys on its behalf at any corporate election, for directors or officers of either of said companies; and enjoining them from paying any dividends to the Securities company on account of said stock or permitting or suffering the Securities company to exercise any control whatsoever over the corporate acts of said companies to direct the policy of either.

But—  
the Securities company is permitted to return and transfer to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies any and all shares of stock of those companies which it may have received from such stockholders in exchange for its own stock, or to make such transfer and assignment to such person or persons as are now the holders and owners of its own stock originally issued in exchange for the stock of said companies. An appeal from this judgment is to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A smash in Wall street on the 13th was the immediate result of the anti-trust decision against the Northern Securities company. Not only did the stock of that company fall off enormously, but a whole list of other stocks fell off in sympathy. The total reduction of fictitious values was estimated at \$200,000,000. Among the interests principally affected were the following:

Northern Securities.....	\$32,050,000
United States Steel.....	17,192,138
Great Northern pfd.....	12,371,000
Balto & Ohio (com.).....	5,312,500
Pennsylvania (com.).....	5,068,200
Amal. Copper.....	4,808,750
Erie.....	4,656,247
Southern Pacific.....	4,451,333
New York Central.....	4,290,000
Reading (com.).....	3,675,000

Union Pacific.....	3,250,000
St. L. & San Fran.....	2,440,000

Though this depression in stocks is attributed to the anti-trust decision, that was in all probability only the immediate cause. Those general speculative conditions which have produced a series of panics in Wall street (vol. v, p. 586) were evidently the ultimate cause. Extensive liquidations appeared to have been forced by the exhaustion of margins and the uncovering of stop-loss orders. It was thought in Wall street, however, that other shares had been sold to protect holdings of Northern Securities stock. While rumors circulated that powerful financial interests had come together and would afford support to the market, there was not at any time much indication of such support. The closing of the market was weak, the rallies from the lowest prices being very slight, and apparently due merely to a limited buying to cover "short" contracts. Yet the money market showed no unusual disturbance. Rates for loans on call did not get above 6 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent., and since the day of the slump no alarming reports have come over the wires.

More fighting is reported from the Philippines. It occurred on the 7th and 8th at Bacolor, in the Mohammedan island of Mindanao, and was reported from Manila on the 10th and 11th. This is the latest of a series of battles with hostile natives in a campaign of exploration which began a year ago.

On the 16th of April, 1902 (vol. v, p. 25), Gen. Chaffee advised the President of native resistance to American sovereignty in Mindanao, and stated that he was fitting out an expedition of 1200 men to leave Manila for Mindanao on the 27th of that month. Regarding this expedition as premature (vol. v, p. 39), the President ordered its recall; but Gen. Chaffee replied that the expedition was already on the ground and had been fired upon and that its withdrawal would ruin American prestige with the natives: whereupon the president (vol. v. p. 40) gave him a free hand, cautioning him, however, to avoid a general war with the Mindanaos on account of their overwhelming numbers. Aggressive operations were accordingly continued. On the 24th of April (vol. v. p. 71) a fort at Pulas was captured after only slight resistance; but on the 2d of May a hard battle was fought in the territory of

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.