

compromise. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, is as follows in full:

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: We, the representatives of the employes of the various coal companies engaged in operating mines in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having under consideration your telegram of Oct. 15, 1902, addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows:

I have appointed as commissioners Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, E. E. Clark, Thomas H. Watkins, Bishop J. L. Spalding, with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially those in our great cities, who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay.

We have decided to accept the proposition therein embodied and submit all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal region for adjustment to the commission which you have named. In pursuance of that decision, we shall report for work on Thursday morning, Oct. 23, in the positions and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike. We have authorized John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistants as he may select, to represent us in all hearings before the committee.

The compromise agreement having been now accepted by both sides, President Roosevelt issued a call to the arbitration commission to meet at Washington on the 24th at 10 o'clock.

Coincident with the settlement of the coal strike in the United States came news of the end of the civil war in Hayti. Since our last previous account of this convulsion (p. 362), several battles have been reported. One occurred at Limbe on the 17th of September, in which the government troops under Gen. Nord were said to have been defeated. Gen. Nord subsequently recovered his position at Limbe, but on the 11th of October was said to have been again defeated and to be retreating. In a battle on the 12th at Montroiuc, the revolutionists successfully resisted an attack; and on the 16th government troops were marching on Gonaives, the revolutionary headquarters, while the revolutionary leaders were evacuating the place and fleeing the country. This is regarded as marking the end of the

revolution, but its sudden collapse is wholly unaccounted for by the dispatches. There may or may not be significance in the news reports from Washington about a month before the collapse, which were to the effect that the American government had decided to intervene and insist upon an immediate declaration of peace. It seems, furthermore, that on the 14th the American minister to Hayti took the initiative in securing a concert of action on the part of the diplomatic corps in proposing a cessation of hostilities in order to arrange for peace. About the same time the United States cruiser "Cincinnati" arrived, and three days later the revolutionary leaders abandoned their capital apparently without resistance and left the country.

When we last reported the revolutionary conflict in Venezuela (p. 377), President Castro was believed to be in a serious position and retreating from Ocumare, in Bolivar, before the insurgent troops after defeat in battle. On the 14th, however, it was reported that he had routed the insurgents at La Victoria and saved Caraccas. This report was followed by others of a highly sensational character, which told of the prolongation of the battle from the 13th to the 18th, and of the flight of the revolutionary army under Gen. Matos. The insurgents were said to have suffered casualties to the number of 3,000. But later advices, though from insurgent sources as the others were from government sources, are to the effect that the insurgents had merely abandoned the field after finding that they could neither capture La Victoria nor draw President Castro into open fight. That the battle was not decisive is vouched for by the American minister.

On the other side of the ocean and across the African continent the "mad mullah," whose mysterious title appears frequently in the newspapers, has won a victory over the British in Somaliland. British Somaliland lies on the southern coast of the Gulf of Aden and touches Abyssinia on the northeast. It is a British protectorate with a consul general. The "mad mullah," Haji Mohamed Bui Abdullah by name, is a native Mohammedan priest, the son of a Somali shepherd, who claims to be the successor of the Mahdi whose following Gen. Kitch-

ener slew at Omdurman (Vol. i., No. 23, p. 9; Vol. ii., No. 87, p. 8). The "mad mullah" had assumed a hostile attitude toward the British protectorate, announcing that he intended to rule the interior of the country himself, while leaving the coast to the Europeans. Thousands of natives joined his standard, and in March, 1900, he attacked an Abyssinian expedition which had been sent against him. His attack was so ferocious that although the Abyssinians repulsed him, they feared to follow up their victory. But in the Spring of 1891 the British arranged a joint expedition with Abyssinia against the "mad mullah" under the command of Col. Swayne. After several engagements Col. Swayne encountered the mullah near Hassan Ughaz, July 17, 1901, and defeated him with severe loss, effectually scattering his forces as was then supposed. About the middle of November of the same year it was reported that the mullah had fled with some of his followers into Italian Somaliland. But it now appears that he had not left the field to his British enemy. On the 6th of the present month he completely routed Col. Swayne at Erego, killing 50 of his men and wounding 100 more. Swayne was, at last reports, trying to retreat, but was in a trap. The British government have ordered troops from India to relieve him.

Peaceable warfare over the tariff question has been in progress in the German reichstag (p. 280) since it reconvened on the 6th, and is now approaching a climax. The discussion of the tariff bill proposed by the government began on the 16th, and test votes were taken on the 21st. The government on these votes suffered defeat by 194 to 145 on one proposition and 187 to 152 on another. The minority was composed of National Liberals, Socialists and Radicals, while the victory was won by the landed interests, which demand a high protective tariff on grain.

The British parliament reassembled on the 16th after the Summer recess (p. 295), and the opening scenes were marked with much disorder over the Irish question. Patrick O'Brien moved that one day be devoted prior to Christmas to the discussion of the Irish crisis caused by the suspension of civil rights in many Irish counties (pp. 362, 377, 433). His motion was opposed by