

one cent an hour, but not their former places. The strike now continues only nominally. It is practically at an end. No calls were made for military support, only 70 extra policemen were engaged at any time, and no "strike" breakers were used.

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A parade of the remaining 700 strikers took place on the 28th in support of a petition they have secured for submitting the security franchise (p. 132) to referendum. This petition had been presented to the Council on the 25th. It was obtained for the purpose of defeating the policy of municipalization and restoring the old systems. As soon as it appeared in the Council, councilmen in sympathy with the old system offered an ordinance granting a 20-year franchise to the old company to supersede the present one. This substitute ordinance was tabled by 22 to 10. The referendum bears 23,000 signatures, the number required being 14,000. The election board is now verifying the signatures. When this is done the petitions will be returned to the council and a date fixed for the election. Council can order a special election or order the question submitted at the next municipal election, one year from next November. If a majority of voters should declare against the security ordinance it would restore things, as nearly as possible, to the conditions existing before the recent peace negotiations were opened. The property of the "Con-con" and the "Threefer" would be restored to each corporation. Each would have the same franchises, running for the same time, and each would have the right to charge the same rate of fare that it had before peace was declared. There would be no additional rights given to either.

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The Sultans of Morocco Still Fighting.

In spite of the reiterated reports (p. 133) of the vanquishment of Mulai Hafid, the "Sultan of the South," who has been attempting to wrest Morocco from his brother, the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, he is found to be still fighting, and the latest dispatches indicate that he has forced Abd-el-Aziz to retire before him. France is gradually withdrawing the troops she rushed into Morocco last Autumn, ostensibly to preserve order (vol. x, p. 564), and is awaiting the result of the fight between the two Sultans. If Mulai Hafid becomes de facto sultan, France will notify the Powers signatory to the Algeciras treaty for preserving European order in this disorderly African despotism (vol. viii, p. 764; vol. ix, pp. 9, 34). Mulai Hafid is reported to be willing to accept the stipulations of the Algeciras convention.

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Greeks Who Are Revolting Against Turks.

The Island of Samos, lying in the Aegean Sea,

near the coast of Asia Minor, is racially Greek, but is subject to the sovereignty of Turkey under the guarantee of France, Great Britain and Russia, signed in 1832. A revolt against the Turkish ruler of the island, who seems to have been personally maltreated by the mob, was reported on the 28th, and fighting between the inhabitants and the gendarmerie at Vathy, the capital, continued for three or four days, until reinforcements of Turkish troops arrived. Refugees, mostly women and children, arriving in Greek territory, report indiscriminate slaughter on the part of the newly arrived Turkish battalion. The Greek government is urging the signatory Powers to send warships to the island.

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One Hundred and Twenty Years of Warfare Ended.

The Yaqui Indians (vol. ii, no. 71, p. 8; vol. iii, pp. 153, 602; vol. v, p. 171; vol. vii, pp. 25, 683) who have preserved their independence in their mountain country in the north-west corner of Old Mexico through an almost unbroken warfare for 120 years, are now making their peace with the Mexican government—a free peace, for, though they have suffered much, especially during the last few years, they are still an unconquered people, and have never acknowledged the authority of the Mexican government. According to a dispatch of the 31st, on the 7th of May Chief Luis Bule, head of the Yaqui Nation, asked for a conference by which peace could be arranged. With ninety-six of his followers he was met in the Bacatete mountains by Col. José Gonzales Salas and other officers of the Mexican army, and terms were agreed upon which provide unconditional submission of the Yaquis to the authority of the government; that the lives and property of the Indians be respected; that all arms and ammunition of war in the hands of the Indians be delivered to the military authorities; that emissaries should be sent to the different Yaqui bands, advising them to cease hostilities and deliver up their arms, and that the government provide all necessaries for the submitting Indians until such time as work can be provided for them. Chief Bule expressed his belief that his people would accept these terms if enough time was given to permit of their consideration by all families and parties; and he fixed upon June 15 as the date upon which the united people should present themselves for ratification of the terms of settlement. Though never before reconciled to the Mexican government, the Yaquis were long ago Christianized by the Spanish priests, and by the consummation of the peace now being negotiated they will become citizens of the Mexican Republic, for distinctions of race were abolished in Mexico by the constitution of 1824.