

which has a yearly income of millions, that term does not mean the same thing as when a laborer earning \$3 a day suffers a "loss" of fifty per cent by the reduction of his wages. In the former case it simply means that the accumulation is that much less, while in the latter instance it means the reduction of a thrifty workman to a state approaching pauperism.

The laborers did many foolish things during the recent trouble and the most foolish of all was, perhaps, that they listened to certain leaders who induced them to pursue a course which was sure to end in defeat. When the sympathizers with the Pullman employes presumed that they had a right to dictate the terms under which railroad corporations could move their trains, and on this assumption proceeded to unhitch Pullman cars, and even resort to violence, they certainly showed poor judgment. But in the light of the facts now ascertained at the investigation just closed, it is equally certain that all the wrong done is not chargeable to the laborers. If power, cultivation, wealth and social standing are considered, the responsibility of the members of the Pullman company is greater than that of their employes. The former presumably had means at their disposal whereby to prevent the trouble; the latter were led to believe that there was no remedy but an industrial war. To condemn this as a bad expedient is perfectly proper and easy enough, but to suggest a better one is a more difficult task.

#### THE YAQUI WAR.

The Mexicans have been trying for a long time to settle their differences with the Yaqui Indians by warlike means, but after an experience of many years it must be admitted that the attempt is a failure. The Mexican forces in several campaigns have been powerful and well equipped, and in the conflicts have shown marked physical courage. But the Yaquis also have exhibited an indomitable will in their determination not to submit to force of arms while life remained, and in their mountain fastnesses have fully maintained their own in the long contest.

The recent battle on the Rio Yaqui shows that the relative positions of the opposing powers are unchanged. When the Mexicans force their way into the Yaqui country they are sure to meet with telling reverses. In the late battle there was not a very large force actually engaged on either side, but the result was that the Mexican army had to fall back. The fourteenth battalion had taken an advanced position, and in making a transfer had occasion to pass a thick wood. At this point they were attacked by the Indians, who fired at pistol range, and one-fifth of the Mexicans fell. The battalion rallied outside the ambushade, and for an hour and a half the battle raged furiously, when the Indians withdrew, having captured all the baggage, animals, money and ammunition of the troops, who lost nearly half their number, while the Indian loss was small. Among the Mexicans there was killed the wife of a sergeant; and when, during the heat of the battle, a charging party of Indians took prisoner the wife

lieutenant and some of the warriors were about to shoot her, a Yaqui chief about twenty years of age intervened, saying: "Let the woman go, the quarrel is with men"—an order which was promptly obeyed.

Under the circumstances connected with the Yaqui-Mexican conflict, it would seem to be an appropriate move for the heads of the southern republic to try a change of policy in settling the difficulty. The military power has failed. A peace commission could do no worse; but in the present stage of the controversy the prospect is that a peace commission would accomplish that which has not been within the reach of the army. The Yaquis are by no means a vicious, untrustworthy people. They are haughty and warlike in dealing with those whom they esteem as enemies; but to friends they are hospitable and are unwavering in their fidelity. They are tired of the war, and maintain it only to save themselves from the worse fate of being treated as a conquered people. And it is quite likely that if the Mexican government—apart from the local officials of Sonora, who have incurred the deadly hatred of the Yaquis—were to institute a policy of conciliation, by which the Indians could be guaranteed right of inconsistent with those exercised by citizens of the republic generally, it would not be long before the dispute would be settled amicably and for all time. The Yaquis have an idea that they should be treated as men and not as savages; and though they are not far advanced in civilization, yet the incident which is related by the Mexicans as occurring in the last battle shows that they are entitled to some consideration for their humanity.

#### THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

Some time ago the British and German governments notified the United States that their representatives in Samoa considered the situation there to be so deplorable as to require interference in the interests of humanity. At that time the American commissioner was in this country, having returned here in connection with official business regarding American land claims in Samoa and the securing of a harbor there for the United States. He was consulted with and ordered to return to the islands to aid in settling the difficulty. The commissioner left about three weeks ago, and at the same time Great Britain and Germany were notified that the United States would assent to interference to establish order in the islands.

The action of the British and German commanders, therefore, is not likely to raise any international question. It seems to have been taken before the arrival at Apia of the American commissioner, but probably was in pursuance of instructions received from the home governments upon the understanding referred to.

It may be conceded generally that it is as well to let people in barbarous or semi-civilized nations have their quarrels out among themselves until they get sick of fighting and the consequent evils. In the case of Samoa, however, there appears to be good excuse for

foreign intervention. One effect of the warfare that was being carried on was to subject the foreign population to a series of robberies that they could not be expected to bear uncomplainingly. Not only was their property in danger but their lives also in some instances. Besides this, if the conflict was allowed to go on the natives would have nothing to subsist upon, and the foreigners would have to support them rather than permit them to starve, in which case there would be of necessity great suffering among the natives themselves. Taking in the whole situation as it appears on the representations made on behalf of the British and German officers, and by the American commissioner, the most humane policy probably was to promptly suppress the rebellion, which seems to have been done.

#### KELLY'S "INDUSTRIALISM."

Charles T. Kelly, known here as the "General" Kelly who headed the horde of tramps which the Southern Pacific unloaded in Ogden, and whose invasion led to calling out the militia, promises a bigger army than ever next spring. He says that next time the crusade which he will lead will make Coxey's proceedings sink into insignificance in the place it will take in public interest, and instead of proving the fizzle that Coxey's scheme did will startle the country by the force with which it will roll into the capital and impress upon the administration the urgency of legislation in behalf of the unemployed.

In connection with his campaign of 1894, Kelly has assumed to give the figures which it cost him to transport his army from California east, making a journey of 3,000 miles in a little less than two months. His account shows:

##### RECEIVED.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Left Oakland with.....                                   | \$ 110  |
| Received at Ogden.....                                   | 1,250   |
| Received at Council Bluffs.....                          | 1,410   |
| Received at various towns from Des Moines to Keokuk..... | 200     |
| Received at St. Louis.....                               | 72      |
| Received at Cairo.....                                   | 15      |
| Received at Evansville.....                              | 210     |
| Total.....   | \$3,297 |

##### EXPENDED.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| At Ogden for blankets and provisions....                         | \$ 600 |
| Fare from Ogden to Council Bluffs.....                           | 600    |
| Shoes, wood and drugs between Council Bluffs and Des Moines..... | 110    |
| Building material for boats at Des Moines.....                   | 700    |
| Shoes at Des Moines.....   | 200    |
| Rations for boats at Des Moines.....                             | 375    |
| Boat fare from Cairo to Paducah.....                             | 115    |
| Boat fare to Evansville.....                                     | 250    |
| Boat fare from Louisville to Cincinnati.....                     | 250    |
| Spent at Portsmouth.....   | 50     |
| Spent at Washington.....   | 50     |

Total.....\$3,310  
Receipts.....3,297

Balance to loss.....\$13

The "loss" Kelly bore himself. He claims that when his men needed help they got it chiefly from the Populist leaders, but says that politics spoiled the move for the good of humanity. His figures indicate an average cost of about \$3 per man on the trip; he had 1,500 men at one time, but the average from beginning to close is placed by him at a little more than a thousand. Of course the figures given by Kelly as the actual expense of his