

delivering over the vessel, and that she was then lying at the bottom of the sea. The Russian government is demanding of Roumania the extradition of the mutineers as thieves and murderers. Over 50 of the crew had voluntarily surrendered to the Russian admiral at Kustenji on promises of clemency, they declaring that they had been forced into the mutiny, and it was reported on the 12th that these promises had been ignored and that the men were to be executed as examples, in consequence of which the whole fleet was bordering upon mutiny.

When the Potemkin was delivered to the Roumanian government the crew of her accompanying torpedo boat refused to join in the surrender. They declared that they had been forced to follow the Potemkin and were therefore not mutineers. On the 10th they arrived with the torpedo boat at Sevastopol, where they were arrested by the Russian authorities and placed upon a transport.

The Russian-Japanese war.

Official announcement was made at St. Petersburg on the 8th of the capture by Japanese troops of the island of Sakhalin. This is the long island lying between the Gulf of Tartary and the Okhotsk Sea, to the north of Japan. It is a convict island of the Russian government. Part of it once belonged to Japan, by whom that portion was in 1875 ceded to Russia, which owned the other portion. The area is 29,336 square miles, and the population about 28,000. The population includes probably 3,000 free settlers, 7,000 hard labor convicts, 8,000 released convicts and exiles, 1,500 wives of convicts, and 5,000 children. Japanese occupation of the island is not yet complete, but that it will be made so is conceded in St. Petersburg.

It was announced on the 10th that all meetings of the Russian-Japanese peace envoys not held at Washington (p. 214) will be at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the new building of the United States navy yard. Muravieff, one of the Russian envoys, resigned on the 12th and it is regarded as certain that Witte will be appointed in his stead.

United States jurisdiction over local crime.

A new Federal question has been raised in the United States by the attorneys for Caleb Powers, formerly secretary of State of Kentucky, who is charged with complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel (vol. vii, p. 569) in 1900. Powers has been convicted of this crime four times and been sentenced to hang; but he has in each instance secured a new trial from the highest court of the State. About to be tried again, he applied to the Federal court for the district of Kentucky for the removal of his case from the State to the Federal courts. The grounds stated for removal were, first, that Powers is denied the equal protection of the laws by the State court by reason of a false construction of the criminal code, and, second, that the State court refuses to recognize a pardon granted before conviction by Gov. Taylor, who is under indictment for complicity in the same offense. The Federal court decided on the 7th that the second ground does not warrant the removal but that the first ground does. Jurisdiction is therefore taken by the Federal court, and the defendant has been transferred by Federal habeas corpus to the custody of the United States marshal to await his trial in that court. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been taken by the State, which has also instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to remand the case to the State courts.

Conflict in the National Educational Association.

The conflict between two great forces in educational circles, which has heretofore come to the surface most prominently in Chicago (p. 195), broke out with unexpected violence at the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park, N. J., on the 7th. The immediate cause of this outbreak was the Congressional charter which one faction of the association proposes. The preparation of this charter was ordered at St. Louis (vol. vi, pp. 215, 230, vol. vii, pp. 205, 252) a year ago, the present charter, granted by the District of Columbia nearly 20 years ago, being about to expire.

The new charter so prepared was unsatisfactory to the opposing faction, and at the meeting on the 6th of the National Council, a governing department of the Association, an objection to its adoption was made. Margaret A. Haley, of the Chicago Teachers' Federation and president of the National Federation of Teachers, raised the point of order that the proposed charter would "turn over to a corporation hereafter to be created by Congress, but not now in existence, the rights and the property of this Association, a thing the board of trustees of this Association has no power or authority to do." The point of order was not sustained, and the proposed charter for submission to Congress was adopted by viva voce vote, the chairman refusing to allow a division upon Miss Haley's demand.

The defeated faction was reported on the 9th by the New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune to have been supported by the teachers from ten States. In describing the situation and transmitting an interview with Miss Haley, the correspondent said:

That the public school system in all parts of the United States has become a mine for graft is the bold assertion of Miss Margaret Haley, representative of the Chicago Federation of Teachers, in the convention of the National Educational Association, just closed. Miss Haley made a determined effort to defeat the new plan for the incorporation of the educational association at Asbury Park last Thursday, but was defeated. She attributed the defeat to the employment of unfair tactics by Superintendent Maxwell, chairman of the meeting. Miss Haley has appeared in the past at conventions of the Association held in Boston and St. Louis, and in each place has successfully advocated reforms for the rank and file of teachers. In explaining her position in the recent convention Miss Haley bitterly arraigned the leaders of the Association.

"The National Educational Association, which steadily has grown year after year through the efforts of the teachers of this country," said Miss Haley, "is in immediate danger of being placed under the absolute control of a small clique of men unless the teachers take speedy action to prevent it. The Association is composed of 18 departments; one, as it chooses to style itself, the 'National Council of Education,' is composed of such well-known educational leaders as Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago and Dr. Butler of Columbia university. The

new plan of the corporation provides, among other things, to make the National Council of Education, originally part of the Association, absolutely independent. It further places the entire surplus fund of \$130,000 which has been created by the teachers in control of the Council. Opponents of the teachers I represent wish to turn the Association and funds, which include \$10,000,000 recently given by John D. Rockefeller, over to a small, self-perpetuating, independent, and self-governing organization limited to sixty persons. Control of the surplus of the Association is of vital importance to teachers. Unless they can use the money to urge reforms needed, which has been their function in the past, teachers may as well disband the Association. For several years there has been a powerful conspiracy to make a despotism of our entire public school system, until at present there is, as a rule, no such thoroughly terrorized and oppressed body of men and women as our public school teachers. The whole policy of school administration in the United States is centralization, and that is now being forced on the National Educational Association. This movement, I believe, comes at the suggestion of great commercial influences. The American people if convinced that more money is needed for schools give freely, making control of the school system something not to be despised. The best comparison to the fight in the Association can be found in the great financial and fiduciary institutions of New York city, now in the throes of reorganization in deference to aroused public opinion. It was demanded that the institutions be administered exclusively in the interests of policy holders instead of in the interests of a clique of officers and directors who long have been fattening on the profits legitimately belonging to the policy holders. Public opinion demanded that this corporation be mutualized, and that is exactly what we want. It is to save the Association from the demutualization scheme of the National Council of Education that I am fighting."

Another feature of the proposed constitution to which Miss Haley objects is the tying up of the \$143,000 permanent fund of the Association in such a manner that it will be impossible to make use of it without getting the consent of the board of trustees, the board of directors, and two-thirds of the entire membership of the Association. "It is intended," she said, "to obstruct the demands of the teachers that the National Educational Association try to improve the conditions of the teachers—that it work for better salaries, more secure tenure of office, provisions for old age, equal rights for men and women within the profession, validity of diplomas, and other issues of funda-

mental importance to the teachers. As the board of trustees will be empowered to invest all surplus above \$500 in the permanent fund, and as that fund is to be 'safeguarded' as already described, it is apparent that our treasury will be empty most of the time, and that there will be no money available for work of the kind we demand."

A reply to Miss Haley, sent out through the Associated Press from Peoria, Ill., on the 10th by N. C. Dougherty, former president of the Association, was published in the Chicago press as follows:

The Association has two funds, one known as a permanent fund and the other as the expense fund. This permanent fund is made up of sums left over after all expenses are paid, and now amounts to \$175,000. At the convention at Boston \$50,000 was added to it. The trustees of the fund are A. G. Lane, Chicago; F. L. Seldon, St. Louis; Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, and myself. By direction of the members of the Association a charter for the Association was drafted, which was to be approved by Congress, and it was thought by the members at Washington wise to provide that no money should be taken from the permanent fund except on recommendation of the board of trustees and with the approval of a two-thirds vote of the board of directors, containing one member from each State, and indorsed by two-thirds of the members of the Association, each member having a month's notice. The object was to prevent local meetings from squandering the savings of twenty years on something of no account. The plan was approved by active members from all States except the Federation of Teachers in Chicago. Miss Haley feels that the money should be subject to a vote of members of the Association at any time when in convention; that there should be no permanent fund, and that such a fund has a monopolistic tendency and tends to put the control of the Association under the direction and guidance of older rather than enthusiastic members. She feels that capital is against the best interest of the rank and file, and therefore that it is unwise to encourage the holding of large sums of money, only the interest of which could be spent by the Association itself, and that a provision requiring a two-thirds vote of all three bodies would prevent anyone from ever getting at the capital. The whole matter is that of a difference of opinion, and each body is anxious that the best thing for the furtherance of the public schools should prevail. They differ widely as to what is the best thing to do.

Conflict in the Chicago school board. The same controversy in differ-

ent form influenced the election of the president of the Chicago school board (p. 195), which took place on the 12th. The strenuous character of this contest is indicated by the fact that the entire membership of the board, twenty-one, was in attendance, though some members broke into their vacations and came long distances, while one came from a sick bed. It is further indicated by the extraordinary fact that 40 ballots were taken without a choice, and a majority vote was secured only on the 41st. The election went to Edward Tilden, vice president of the National Packing Co., and otherwise largely interested in stock yards industries. He is regarded as representing the faction which has heretofore controlled the board. His vote was 11, while 7 were cast for his principal adversary and three scattered. Although this contest is supposed to have established the organization of the new board on the same fiscal and pedagogic lines as the old one, and to indicate the hostility of the new board, like the old one, to the Teachers' Federation, certain confusing factors entered in, which leave the sympathy of the new board in doubt, however firmly the result may have fixed its policy for the year.

The Industrial Workers of the World.

At Chicago on the 22d the industrial union convention (p. 215) completed the organization of "The Industrial Workers of the World." After a prolonged controversy, the convention had come under the leadership of the delegates who affiliate in politics with the Socialist Labor party. The turning point was its decision to organize by comprehensive departments of labor instead of trades. The departments agreed upon are reported as follows:

Department of manufactures: Textile industries, leather, wood working, metals and machinery, glass and pottery, paper mills, chemicals, brooms and jewelry.

Department of public service—Parks and highways, schools, amusements, sanitary, printing, hotels and laundry.

Department of foodstuffs—Tobacco, packing houses, flour mills, sugar refineries, dairies, bakeries, breweries and distilleries.

Department of agriculture—General farming, stock farming, floriculture.