

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