

# Continental

VOL. XLV.—NO. 13,909.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TORPEDO SINKS KNIAZ POTEMKIN

### News Sent to Governor of Odessa.

### CITY OF THEODOSIA IS BURNING

### Shelled by Rebel Warship and Looted by Garrison.

### FLEET SEEKING MUTINEERS

### If Ship Is Not Already Sunk, Battle Will Occur Soon—Fear She May Reach Batoum and Start a Rebellion.

LONDON, July 7.—(1:15 A. M.)—(Special)—A dispatch from the correspondent of the Central News at Odessa, received just before midnight, states that the battleship Kniaz Potemkin was torpedoed and sunk in the Black Sea near Theodosia late Thursday.

According to the correspondent, the news of the destruction of the battleship was brought to the Governor-General of Odessa by a courier sent by the commander of the destroyer Stremletny, which is said to have compassed the destruction of the vessel.

The correspondent adds that no details are obtainable, neither is it known how many of the crew of the Potemkin perished.

### THEODOSIA BURNED BY SHIP

### Instead of Defending Town, Garrison Loots—Another Ship Mutinies.

LONDON, July 7.—(Special)—The Odessa correspondent of the London Daily Mail, in a dispatch received early this morning, states that the town of Theodosia, Crimea, has been set on fire by shells from the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, and that the garrison is boldly looting the houses and stores and has not replied to the shells fired by the mutineers. Only one of the officers in the harbor was permitted to leave, all of the others being compelled to stay within the harbor.

The correspondent adds that it is reported on excellent authority that an Odessa Russian torpedo craft has joined the mutineers.

### NOT CONFIRMED AT CAPITAL

### If Potemkin Is Not Sunk, She Will Go to Batoum.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—(Special)—Although the report current here that the volunteer crew of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Stremletny, which left Odessa Wednesday under orders to sink the mutinous warship Kniaz Potemkin, has succeeded in torpedoing and destroying that battleship, no official confirmation is obtainable here. The report comes from Odessa and is declared to have originated in the office of the Governor-General of that port.

If she has not been destroyed, it is likely that the Potemkin will next be heard from in the vicinity of Batoum. The officials here who are cognizant of the situation declare that the mutineers can be depended on to make for Batoum in the hope of capturing that port and replenishing their magazines from the arsenal there. Inasmuch as there has been a strike on there for several months and the Socialists are very strong in that vicinity, the mutineers will have support in any move they may make against the Russian authorities and, if the report is true that there are dissensions in their ranks, they can get all of the men needed to take the places of the sailors who are discontented.

### UNWILLING TO ATTACK HER

### Mutinous Spirit Explains Fleet's Failure to Sink Potemkin.

ODESSA, July 6.—(2:21 P. M.)—The Kniaz Potemkin still occupies the center of the stage here. The authorities are well informed about her movements and operations at the various Black Sea ports, which form the topic of continuous speculation and comment in business and official circles. But, as the opinion prevails here that she will not return to menace Odessa, the Odessians view her doings with interest but not coupled with any particular alarm.

The fact that the Kniaz Potemkin is still at large, cruising in the Black Sea, threatening ports and holding up steamers and other craft, is beginning to bring criticism upon the naval authorities, owing to their apparent slowness and lack of energy in pursuing and terminating her piratical career. The torpedo-boats which, it is reported, are trailing the Kniaz Potemkin, have done nothing, although the whereabouts of the battleship has never been a secret. The Black Sea is so small that she has never been out of reach of the fleet, which left here yesterday and which is popularly supposed to be following the renegade for the purpose of effecting her surrender or sinking her. If the fleet is in earnest, it can easily meet the Kniaz Potemkin within a comparatively few hours.

The belief is general, however, and there is general confirmation of it, that the main difficulty confronting the fleet regarding the Kniaz Potemkin lies in the

## HONORS ARE PAID TO HERO'S BONES

### American and French Navies Make Up for Neglect of Paul Jones.

### GRAND CEREMONY IN PARIS

### More Than Century After Death, His Mortal Remains Are Delivered to American Navy to Be Brought Home.

### BATTLE IS HOURLY EXPECTED

### Chouknir With Whole Fleet Gone to Fight Potemkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—(3:30 A. M.)—Up to 3 o'clock this morning no report was received from Theodosia of the arrival of the squadron from Sevastopol, and it is not known whether an encounter with the Kniaz Potemkin has taken place or whether the battleship has executed its threat to bombard the city last night unless furnished with the supply of coal demanded.

The latest dispatches from Theodosia received here, timed 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reported that the Potemkin was cruising off shore in sight of the town, but it is possible she may have left the vicinity before the arrival of the squadron.

A press dispatch from Sevastopol gives a rumor that the Kniaz Potemkin went seaward late yesterday afternoon. If the squadron arrived before her departure, either the surrender of the battleship or a battle is regarded as certain, as Admiral Chouknir, it is believed would not have risked his ships in search of the mutinous vessel unless sure that there would be no repetition of the Odessa fiasco.

Rumors of the most diverse nature are in circulation, one of which is that two torpedo-boats attacked the Kniaz Potemkin and were sunk by her. The cruiser Chernomoretz, which was due at Sevastopol Monday, and for which much anxiety was felt, has arrived at Yalta, on the south coast of the Crimea.

Advices received from Interior Minister Bouliouk report a serious anti-Semitic agitation in the governments of Ekaterinoslav and Kherson.

According to dispatches from Odessa the president of the Permanent Lawyers' Association has been given notice by the authorities to leave the city within 15 days.

The Emperor has offered the position of Minister of the Interior, to succeed M. Bouliouk to M. Shipoff, of Moscow, ex-president of the Zemstvo Congress.

According to popular rumor M. Shipoff will accept on condition that full freedom be accorded to the press and to public meetings.

### WHOLE FLEET IS IN PURSUIT

### Sails for Theodosia to Destroy Rebel Battleship.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—(7:45 P. M.)—The Black Sea fleet has gone to Theodosia, according to advices received by the Admiralty late this afternoon. Admiral Chouknir's warships left Sevastopol for Theodosia and should arrive there early this evening. The result is awaited with intense anxiety.

Dispatches from the Governor of Simferopol, who is executing the decree of martial law at Theodosia, say that about half of the Kniaz Potemkin's crew desire to surrender, but they are prevented from doing so by the revolutionists. There were only six companies of troops at Theodosia yesterday, but reinforcements of infantry and artillery have been dispatched from Sevastopol and probably reached there today. It transpires that the torpedo-boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin was towed out from Theodosia and was not sunk, as was supposed.

An official report from General Kahanoff, the military commander of Odessa, states that there has been the wildest exaggeration regarding the number of casualties resulting from the rioting at Odessa. He gives the following figures: 85 were killed and 74 wounded; of the police and troops, one man was killed and 20 wounded.

### BULLETS MEET BOAT'S CREW

### Infantry Repulse Landing Party From Rebel Ship.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Theodosia says that at 9 o'clock this morning a boat from the Kniaz Potemkin was seen to be fired upon by an infantry fire which killed two men and caused seven to jump overboard. The torpedo-boat, in the hands of the mutineers, fired a shell which passed over the town, and at noon the Kniaz Potemkin and the torpedo-boat left the port, but continued to maneuver in sight of the town. The vessel, it is added, has been declared to be in a state of war.

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PARIS, July 6.—In the presence of the highest dignitaries of France, the diplomatic representatives of many foreign governments and civil and naval officials of the United States, the body of Admiral John Paul Jones was today formally delivered to the United States Government. The ceremony was one commanding impressive dignity with brilliant military and naval pomp, in which the soldiers and sailors of France and the sailors of America united in tendering honors to the illustrious founder of the American Navy.

The occasion was unique and probably without parallel, as the funeral was that of a revolutionary hero who had lain neglected in a foreign grave for over a hundred years.

Seldom has any event awakened such widespread interest in the French capital. Dense throngs packed the Champs Elysees and other principal thoroughfares to witness the imposing cortege, which for the elaborateness of its military features equaled the funeral display on the occasion of the visit of King Alfonso.

The ceremony of delivering the body was in the American Church on the Avenue d'Alma, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The inner portion of this Gothic edifice was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. At the foot of the chancel rested the casket, wrapped in an American flag and literally buried in masses of floral emblems. The French government had taken charge of the arrangements, and castrars of the Foreign Office, wearing impressive silver chains, acted as ushers.

At the right of the altar sat Ambassador McCormick, Senior Special Ambassador Porter, Junior Special Ambassador Loomis, United States Senator Lodge, Rear-Admiral Sigbee and other officers of the American squadron. Across the aisle sat Premier Rouvier, with other members of his Cabinet, practically the entire diplomatic corps and officers of the army and navy. The members of the diplomatic corps were in full uniform. Scores of American sailors in the nave on either side of the altar had a fitting background to the imposing scene.

After brief religious services General Porter, wearing evening dress, according to the French custom, with the red sash of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor across his breast, advanced alongside the casket and formally delivered the body to Mr. Loomis as the representative of the United States and commissioner Admiral Sigbee to convey it to the United States.

As the surplised choir took up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the entire assemblage rose and joined in the strains of the patriotic air. Eight brave sailors from the battleship Brooklyn then stepped forward, raised the casket to the shoulders and bore it slowly from the church to the waiting gun carriage. This was draped with the National colors, and was drawn by six black horses.

Splendid Martial Spectacle.

The cortege was then formed and proceeded along the Avenue d'Alma, the Champs Elysees and across the Alexander bridge to the Esplanade des Invalides. Republican guards lined each side of the avenues, holding back the dense throngs, while all the converging streets were closed by barriers, to prevent a crush.

Heading the procession was a squadron of Cuirassiers, stretching from curb to curb, with a division of infantry under General Frer. After them rumbled the gun caisson bearing the casket, flanked by the American and French sailors on either side. Behind the coffin was a long line of distinguished officials headed by Ambassador McCormick, Special Ambassadors Porter and Loomis, Premier Rouvier and his Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and French Generals and admirals, all walking, according to the French custom. The appearance of the detachment of 500 American sailors and marines was the signal for enthusiasm all along the line. Then came another French division composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Arriving at the Esplanade des Invalides, an imposing picture was presented. The French government had erected a large pavilion in which to deposit the coffin. The pavilion was richly hung with crimson velvet with martial emblems and battle-scenes, entwined flags and a row of brass field pieces along the front. Near by rose the gilded dome of the tomb of Napoleon. The casket was deposited in the center of the pavilion, while the cortege passed, rendering military honors. Later it was borne to the Invalides railroad station and placed in a funeral car, where, guarded by French and American sailors, it started for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock tonight.

Mr. McCormick gave a dinner tonight at the embassy in honor of the visiting American officials. The guests included Premier Rouvier and other members of the Cabinet.

The formal ceremony consisted of the delivery of the body by General Porter

## WILLIAMSON TRIAL WILL BEGIN TODAY

### Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs Are Also Defendants in the Case.

### CALL OTHER DEFENDANTS

### Bench-Warrants Issued for Those Not Present—Judge De Haven Takes a Fling at the Pagan Indictments.

### Lord Asks for \$50,000.

### Sues Francis J. Heney for Damages Because of Indictment.

### Commander Blackmar Starts West.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 6.—President Roosevelt's flying trip here tomorrow, when he will deliver two addresses, will bring to a close the annual convention of the National Educational Association. The first address will be at the auditorium and the second at the beach front. Officers were elected today and directors from the different states chosen.

There was a slight stir at the meeting of the National Council over the adoption of the directors' report relative to reincorporation. The original incorporation as a National body was for a period of 20 years, and the association by limitation will cease to exist January 25 next. The directors expect special laws to be passed by Congress, and reported in favor of taking advantage of them and forming a new organization to succeed and continue the present one. When the report came up for adoption, Miss Margaret Haley, of Chicago, objected to the approval of the plan. She charged that the report was a plan to turn over to a corporation, not yet formed, the rights and property of the association. President Maxwell ruled her out of order. Miss Haley appealed to the meeting from the president's ruling, but failed to have her appeal sustained. She then announced she had power of attorney from a large number of members and would make a fight in the courts against the plan.

The report was adopted, but Miss Haley continued to speak and the meeting was in an uproar when some one moved to adjourn. This was carried.

Officers of New Year.

The officers of the association chosen today were: President, Nathan C. Shafter, Pennsylvania, vice-president, William H. Maxwell, New York; Miss N. Crossley, Indiana; J. H. Hineman, Arkansas; Ed S. Vaught, Oklahoma; John H. Riggs, Iowa; Joseph O'Connor, California; D. B. Johnson, South Carolina; J. A. Shawan, Ohio; H. O. Wheeler, Vermont; J. Y. Joynt, North Carolina; J. W. Spindler, Kansas; J. Stanley Brown, Chicago, Treasurer; J. M. Williamson, Kansas; secretary, Irwin Shepard, Minnesota.

The directors chosen include: Idaho, Miss Francis Mann; Montana, Oscar J. Craig; Washington, E. T. Mathes.

Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, president of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association, made an offer to donate two prizes, one of \$50 and the other of \$100, for the best report on the subject of child-saving and probation. The association declined the offer on the ground that it was contrary to its principles.

Addresses on Many Topics.

At the general meeting in the auditorium the first speaker was Lorenzo D. Harvey, Superintendent of Schools of Menominee, Wis. His subject was "Manual Training in the Grades." Mr. Harvey was followed by William Barrows, President of New York and delivered an address on the practical efficiency of educational work. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, spoke on "The Economic Importance of Trade Schools."

In the Department of Business Education, a paper on "The Value of Government Publications to Teachers of Commerce in Secondary Schools and Colleges" was read by James C. Monaghan, Chief of the Division of Consular Reports, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington.

Commercial Education.

Edward D. Jones, of the University of Michigan, discussed "The Essential Elements of Study in a University Course in Commerce From the Point of View of the University of Michigan," in closing which he said:

"Great progress has been made in the last few years in all matters concerning higher commercial education. The business community has become more interested in the application of science in business and its estimate of the value of the college man. The changing business experience and scientific method is proceeding with great rapidity. The preliminary understandings concerning the preparation of university ideals have been happily adjusted and the university world has, in the main, welcomed this extension of the sphere of its beneficent activity and the establishment of a new bond between it and the life and work of the community."

Higher Courses in Commerce. In the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, was analyzed by Harlow S. Person, secretary of the institution. He said in summing up:

"The part played by the commercial school in the development of managerial ability is the principal element of that ability. The temperamental element of self-control, self-protection, the most fundamental and cannot be trained. The socially developed element of adaptability, of adjustability to persons and situations, is the product of the home, the college, of all the institutions of social contact. The social sense of college is probably the greatest single force being developed this element of managerial ability. The third element, that of knowledge and of judgment, of knowing one's business from 'top to bottom,' may be developed by technical business training."

In the department of child study, Frank Webster Smith, assistant president of pedagogy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, discussed "Child Study in Normal Schools." In the department of school administration, Seymour Davis, of Philadelphia, talked on "School Architecture."

The committee on salaries, tenure

(Continued on Page 5.)