

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George H. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee during the month of December, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1-16 numbered items and a total of 415,085.

Net total sales, 415,085. Net daily average, 20,741.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. M. J. SINGATE, Notary Public.

Any movement that will build up a home market is a good movement.

This open winter is not doing much for the ice crop, but it is making a fine harvest of winter wheat and rye.

If Mrs. Nation succeeds in uniting ballots to hatchets the finish of the Kansas Jointist can readily be discerned.

Indian Territory cannot get ahead of Nebraska on the Indian score question, not while John Maher and his type-writer are in circulation.

People who are lending the ice man down with sympathy should save a little of it for themselves; it might come handy when the ice man's turn comes next summer.

Oom Paul Kruger never flinched at the terrors of the South African yeldt, but three European doctors seem to have been too much for the old Boer leader, who is now said to be nearing the end.

Omaha people may get some consolation out of the knowledge that other places are more afflicted with the ills of an open winter than we are, but it is hard to make the point apparent to a grip victim.

The Douglas County Democracy will add two to the list of officers of the club. Since the fusionists lost control of the state some method had to be devised to satisfy the democratic longing for an office.

One can almost see "Bobs" smile behind that letter in which he congratulates the German emperor on the soldierly qualities of the English king. Edward VII has never been even a dress parade warrior.

The German emperor has been made a field marshal in the English army. Though this is probably no part of the reorganization of England's fighting force, the right kind of a start has been made in one sense—new blood is certainly needed.

It is announced that the great railroad syndicate is about to secure control of the sleeping car system of the country. This carries no terror with it, however, for people who ride in sleeping cars know now that the tariff is all the traffic will bear.

The Filipinos have discovered they cannot get away from Funston by swimming and what is left of them in his district have taken to the mountains. If they desire to be safe they should at once hunt up a handy path leading down on the other side.

Poor Countess de Castellana. The court has decided that she and her French husband must get along on \$20,000 a year until the debts of the count are paid. In case she runs behind on the grocery bill, however, her brothers and sister will probably help her out.

Nebraska has the smallest per cent of illiterates of any state in the union, but if the proposed bill becomes a law it expects to put still more distance between it and its competitors. The state provides the best of facilities for all who wish to secure an education and desires that all shall be taught, willy nilly.

The slight of the two ancient enemies of France getting together at the bier of the dead queen is likely to cool the ardor of the French generals who have been talking of invading England. While the understanding of Germany and England may be a blow to French ambition, it is of vast import to the world, as it insures the peace of Europe so long as it continues.

The Cubans, under American guidance, have so far recovered from the effects of the disastrous war that they are beginning to turn their attention to questions of armament. "While cock fighting and bull fighting hardly come up to the American idea of amusement, it is encouraging to note that the natives have reached the point where they can see some pleasure in life.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL QUESTION.

While the attention of the legislature is being drawn to various normal school projects serious attention should be given to the suggestion made in Governor Poynter's message, that the educational interests of the state be centered, as far as may be, at one particular point.

Nebraska has built up a great educational institution in the State university at Lincoln, which represents an immense investment of energy and money. On the material side it forms a great industrial plant for instruction, with laboratories, libraries, class rooms, gymnasiums and other educational paraphernalia, which should be utilized to the fullest extent.

While Omaha is not usually credited with any special solicitude for the advancement of Lincoln, it would seem more in the direction of economy and promising of good results to build up the educational interests already started there, rather than to scatter the strength of the state in several new experiments. The facilities already at hand in the State university could without much additional expenditure be made available for a normal department devoted to the training of teachers, who would thereby enjoy many advantages not to be had in any other place.

The legislature has been bombarded with normal school bills for many years in each successive session, but all of them have been lost by the wayside, chiefly because of local jealousy between the places seeking the locations. The public school system has, however, reached a point where the demand for well trained teachers is pressing on the supply. To meet this demand several successful private normal schools have grown up, enjoying a profitable patronage which should not be interfered with unnecessarily by the erection of competitive institutions offering free instruction. The state, above all, needs to set its standards higher than those maintained in private educational institutions. Whether this cannot best be accomplished by unifying and consolidating its educational work lies with the legislature to determine.

THE ANGLI-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

That one result of the change of sovereigns in Great Britain has been to strengthen the bonds of friendship between that nation and Germany is apparent. The death of Queen Victoria elicited from Emperor William an unexpected manifestation of affection for his grandmother. Before the almost universal belief had been that the kaiser cared very little for his English relations. He had not shown filial devotion even to his mother, the eldest daughter of Victoria. As a youth he had shown a good deal of the hostility common among his countrymen toward England. When he came to the throne it was among his earliest efforts to show that he had no sympathy with British ideas or purposes. His disposition was to contribute to the anti-English sentiment of Germany. Perhaps the most notable evidence of this is to be found in his dispatch to the president of the Transvaal republic at the time of the Jansona raid.

But there has since been a complete change in the attitude of the German emperor toward Great Britain and today the English king undoubtedly has no stronger or more earnest friend in continental Europe than William II. Months ago there was arranged between the two governments an agreement, the full purport of which the world is not yet aware of, that gave a more binding character of the friendly relations between the two powers. Some impression has been obtained from the attitude of the German government regarding the South African war, which has been not only one of neutrality, but of absolute refusal to even accord the least recognition to the representatives of the Boer republics, not excepting the president of the Transvaal. Nothing could have more emphatically indicated the complete transference of German sympathy to England than this and nothing could have more certainly destroyed all hope of the Boer republics' receiving any consideration from Europe.

How does the new sovereign of England recognize these most important and valuable evidences of German friendship? By the greatest attestations of British appreciation which it is in his power to make. The German emperor has been made a field marshal of England, a courtesy never before, we believe, conferred upon a foreign sovereign, while the crown prince of Germany has had bestowed upon him a distinguished honor rarely given to any one outside of the British empire. The great consideration thus shown by King Edward to the ruler of Germany means a great deal more than is involved in family relations. It has quite as much of a political as a personal bearing. The relations between King Edward and Emperor William have always been of the most cordial nature. There is no doubt that a hearty personal friendship exists between them. But there is much more than an ordinary expression of friendship in what has taken place, as all Europe will recognize.

King Edward has played a fine piece of statesmanship and Emperor William is in full accord with it. It signifies that for the present and perhaps for a long time to come England and Germany will be together in regard to the great world questions in which they have a mutual interest. It in effect says to the rest of Europe that these powers are allies, prepared to make common cause in the preservation of peace or in the prosecution of war. It is notice to the world—eloquent, indeed, but none the less unmistakable—an Anglo-German compact which is not a simple formality, but must be reckoned with by the other powers and by all the world. England and Germany are closer friends than at any time since Napoleon I.

What some of the other powers of continental Europe will think of this is an interesting question. France must see in it the utter futility of cultivating antagonism to England. She may go on nursing her hatred, but without hope of making it effective. Russia will see greater reason than ever for keeping on good terms with Great Britain. The rest of Europe need not be seriously concerned. King Edward has already shown that he possesses the qualities of statesmanship.

NEBRASKA AND THE EAST.

The arrival of the Nebraska electors in Washington means much more than the mere casting of the vote of the people of this state for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt to be president and vice president of the United States. It is true that Mr. McKinley must derive much personal satisfaction from the visit, for it is a remarkable endorsement of his policies and administration. To carry the state of which his opponent is an honored citizen, and which had previously emphatically voted against him, must be a source of gratification to the president. It is also gratifying in the extreme to the leaders of the gallant fight against Bryanism and all that it implies to know that their efforts were successful. To have aided in the overthrow of popocracy is a source of pardonable pride for every loyal republican.

But the victory has an influence that reaches much farther than that. During the late campaign The Bee called attention to the proposition that Nebraska needed McKinley more than McKinley needed Nebraska. The eight electoral votes from this state go only to swell the great majority given the republican candidates. Their moral effect, however, is far more potent than their material. It is an advertisement to the world that Nebraskaans desire to be enumerated among those who do business on a business basis, who believe in payment of honest debts in honest dollars, and who do not intend to indulge in any freakish experiments in government at the expense of commercial safety. Nebraska needs the confidence of the people of the east. We are continually inviting capital to assist us in the development of our resources, and we must give to that capital the assurance that investments in Nebraska are not only profitable but safe. No better guaranty of this can be given than the announcement that Nebraska has abandoned the purillity of populism, the delusions of democracy and the fallacies of fusion for the sound and tried doctrines of the republican party.

WAR FOR WALES STAKE.

The attitude of England's new king toward Wales matters will be worth watching. It is safe to say that as Edward VII he will have the same interest in the turf, yachting and other sports that he has had as the prince of Wales. He is too much of an Englishman for it to be otherwise. Meanwhile the English turf will feel the death of Queen Victoria, for the prince of Wales' horses will not compete in the many races for which they have been entered, at least not while the court is in mourning. Diamond Jubilee is the "crack" race in the prince's stables, and he is thought to be an almost certain winner of the Prince of Wales stakes at Newmarket in July.

WAR FOR WALES STAKE.

Comment on General MacArthur's Remarks to Returning Troops. Philadelphia North American.

General MacArthur, addressing a regiment of volunteers about to be sent to the Philippines, told the men that the chief advantage of the work in which they have been engaged is "engendering of a warlike spirit, without which no nation can continue to live and by which alone a nation is created and made perpetual."

THE BOUCE MILITARY.

Indianaapolis Journal: That editor who has been sent home from the Philippines, "deported to the United States as a dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation," will be a great catch for the "Yellow Journal" when he arrives here. The amount of misinformation that he can convey regarding matters and things in the Philippines will be truly alarming.

New York World: Rice's offense was the publication of allegations that Lieutenant Commander William Brauer, captain of the post, had charged excessive pilotage and mortgage fees and kept a percentage for himself. For this he was characterized in General MacArthur's order as a "dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation," and summarily ordered to be sent back to this country.

Philadelphia Times: The case of that American editor who has been deported from the Philippines, because he dared to charge official corruption in the administration of the office of captain of the port of Manila, is a beautiful application of the principle that a nation should not be judged by the actions of its officials.

Chicago Chronicle: If General MacArthur in Manila can deport and practically confiscate the property of a newspaper publisher, he can do so in any other part of the United States—it inevitably follows that a military officer commanding troops in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma or Alaska may likewise deport citizens and confiscate their property.

Chicago Record: It is another evidence of the growth of militarism that General MacArthur's administration should dare to do such things. It is a certainty of a rebuke. It is another proof of the arrogance of the army when left unrestrained and isolated from the influence of public opinion. General MacArthur is treating the citizen as he would treat a criminal.

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New York World: Rice's offense was the publication of allegations that Lieutenant Commander William Brauer, captain of the post, had charged excessive pilotage and mortgage fees and kept a percentage for himself. For this he was characterized in General MacArthur's order as a "dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation," and summarily ordered to be sent back to this country.

Philadelphia Times: The case of that American editor who has been deported from the Philippines, because he dared to charge official corruption in the administration of the office of captain of the port of Manila, is a beautiful application of the principle that a nation should not be judged by the actions of its officials.

Chicago Chronicle: If General MacArthur in Manila can deport and practically confiscate the property of a newspaper publisher, he can do so in any other part of the United States—it inevitably follows that a military officer commanding troops in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma or Alaska may likewise deport citizens and confiscate their property.

Chicago Record: It is another evidence of the growth of militarism that General MacArthur's administration should dare to do such things. It is a certainty of a rebuke. It is another proof of the arrogance of the army when left unrestrained and isolated from the influence of public opinion.

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