

SCHOOLS IN BRITAIN

Government Will Not Give Way to House of Lords on Its Bill.

ASQUITH'S MANIFESTO IS OFFICIAL

Some Effort Made to Minimize Effect of His Declaration.

AMBASSADOR REID LENGTHILY QUOTED

American Diplomat Makes Speech Which Awakens Interest in Britain.

NO INTENTION OF INFLUENCING RESULT

In Effort to Carry Measure Through Parliament Friends of Bill Show Results of American System.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Despite the constant puffing of the knowledge of British politics, it is beginning to be recognized everywhere that Mr. Asquith did not make a momentous announcement when he stated that the government could not give way to the House of Lords on the education bill and would not do so if it could. Efforts are everywhere being made to minimize the influence attaching to Mr. Asquith's words, but as a general thing ministers of Mr. Asquith's great influence and power do not make statements like this without the full consent of their colleagues. Mr. Asquith's announcement bears the imprint of official sanction. But it begins to appear as though the government must either drop the bill for the session or appeal to the country. And this, too, in spite of the generally optimistic and various plays which have lately been made for parliamentary position. And everywhere it is being argued that the government is not inclined to drop the education bill for this session.

This crisis, apparently being forced in Parliament by the terms of the education bill, has forced into unusual prominence the address just made by Whiteley Reid, the American ambassador, on educational problems in America when recently presented the freedom of education in America. The address, reported, and even the newspaper reports, have not done the American ambassador justice, for it was not until the American ambassador had finished his address that even the newspaper presenters became aroused to the fact that Mr. Reid had made what was in reality an epoch-making speech upon the subject of education, contrasting the system of England with the system of America.

Reid Not Interested.

Of course Mr. Reid himself did not have the slightest intent that his remarks should be used in connection with the present controversy now ranging among people and members of Parliament, but it is difficult to see how he can now escape the notoriety which has been thrust upon him.

Speaking of education in America, Mr. Reid said that in a country controlled by popular suffrage, and among a people passionately convinced that the success of their government depended upon the widest diffusion of intelligence, it was evident that a system of free public schools supporting public taxation would inevitably become there a fixed public policy. With two systems in force it would be obvious that the one where tuition was free would grow the faster, and therefore it was equally obvious that those who paid for their own education were taxed for the other would wish to limit as far as possible the scope and consequently the cost of the one they didn't use. Two rival theories as to the taxing everybody for the education of the rising generation would thus develop: one that such taxation was only necessary and justifiable for enough to fit them for the common duties of citizenship and the other that it was also to the public interest to fit them for anything. Heavy taxpayers would naturally lead in the first; those who felt less the burden of taxation or paid no taxes in the second. Thus could be easily foreseen a struggle between those who would like to limit as far as possible the scope and consequently the cost of the one they didn't use.

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American Progress.

Two centuries of educational evolution in the United States seemed to be ending in a system ranging from the simple and primitive to the modern languages, literature, history, civics, the higher mathematics and science, with a strong leaning to practical applications of science in all fields of art and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all with every grade open to the poorest and the most friendless pupil in the grade below, and the final requirement that his standing there fitted him for it. This system has grown in the early years of the present century into a total enrollment in the schools and colleges and universities of the United States public and private, of 15,330,000 pupils, of whom 12,127,000 were in public institutions, supported by taxation. When the enrollment for certain special interests, evening schools, Indian schools, schools for deaf, dumb and blind (feeble-minded, etc.) were added the grand total was reached of 18,187,000. Nearly one-fourth of the total population was at school in a population of 50,000,000. One of the richest and most independent of the new universities, that of Chicago, endowed by John D. Rockefeller, had just determined to admit only male students hereafter. A final peculiarity of the American system might be noted—the extraordinary readiness of rich men to endow colleges and universities, to endow libraries and museums, or to help on the lower schools to a multitude of ways. In ten years the gifts to universities, colleges and schools of technology in the United States amounted to \$15,000,000. The tide was steadily rising, for in the last of the years, 1904, the gifts to such institutions amounted to \$18,000,000.

Talk of Marlboroughs.

In connection with the report of a separation between the duke and duchess of Marlborough the statement is made that the duchess has consented to settle \$100,000 a year on the duke and that she will have in return the custody of the two children of the marriage. The duke will retain both Blenheim and Sunderland house, as the duchess probably does not need so large a residence in London as the latter. Though Sunderland house cost an immense sum of money, it is said to be in remarkably good repair. The cost of maintaining Blenheim in proper repair is about \$5,000 a year and the income of the duke can scarcely stand such a strain. The probabilities are that both Blenheim and Sunderland house will be let, though the latter only partly furnished. The cost of maintaining Blenheim in proper repair is about \$5,000 a year and the income of the duke can scarcely stand such a strain. The probabilities are that both Blenheim and Sunderland house will be let, though the latter only partly furnished. The cost of maintaining Blenheim in proper repair is about \$5,000 a year and the income of the duke can scarcely stand such a strain. The probabilities are that both Blenheim and Sunderland house will be let, though the latter only partly furnished.

IRON TRADE IS BOOMING

Scotland Surprised that Price is High When it is Not Buying Heavily.

GLASGOW, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—The market is attracting a great deal of attention among the newspapers of Scotland, especially the Glasgow Herald editorial.

"The position of the iron trade is not only full of interest just now, it is something of a puzzle to others than the men in the street. It does seem extraordinary, for instance, that pig iron like copper should be rising if not to unprecedented, at all events to abnormal prices at a time when the chief consuming industry in this country is in a languishing condition. For the steel industry it is noteworthy that the Clyde ship building yards in consequence of the strike, but ship building all over the country is on the down grade, so very little new business having been booked anywhere since the great spurt in contracts towards the close of last year.

TEA AND SILK TRADE SHOW DECLINE

Adaptation of Tea is Having Its Logical Result on Exportation.

MISSIONARY EFFORT IS INCREASING

Remarkable Change Shown in Field of Effort of Preachers.

BEST MINDS NEEDED FOR THE WORK

Evangelists Come Into Contact with Brightest Thinkers of Orient and Must Be Able to Hold Ground.

PEKING, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—The tea and silk trade of China are in a bad way and there is no use on the part of the government to longer attempt to disguise this fact. In 1904 the silk represented 32 per cent of the imports of the empire. Now they account for only 4 per cent. The commissioner of customs at Canton in authority for the statement that the tea industry seems doomed.

The London customs in 1904 registered 6,009 chests of tea, adulterated with fillings and sand; hence it may be inferred that the tea consumers here are not to blame. This shifting of the tea trade can best be shown by the fact that in 1904 the United Kingdom consumed 16,877,720 pounds of China tea, as against 26,238,225 pounds from India and Ceylon, and in 1905 only 6,007,000 pounds. Other countries will show an even greater percentage of loss, though the statistics are not as well kept as in the case of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Yankee Devices Used.

British and American commercial agents are at last moving in China, which swarms with Japanese agents, traders and peddlers. The modernizing of China is proceeding rapidly. The railways are heavily patronized. Peking is plastered with posters showing great commercial activity along the most approved Yankee lines. One single thing will give the outsider an idea of how the modernizing is proceeding along modern lines. Though it will hardly be believed, it is nevertheless the truth that the best equipped steam rollers are used in flattening the streets.

Death Penalty Must Go

Sentence to Prison May Make Conviction of Criminals Easier in France.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—A bill for the abolition of the death penalty, signed by the president is being laid before the Chamber of Deputies in Paris today. It is a simple statement of the fact that Chinese editors even dare to print arguments in favor of the missionaries without shivering and trembling for fear that their offices may be ransacked and their colleagues arrested. It appears to be the consensus of the opinions of the editors of the various publications that in order to learn the truth about the missionary movement inquiries must be made not at the treaty ports, but in the interior of the country. As may be readily understood, a missionary field in which a novelty at the treaty ports than is a clergyman a novelty in the streets of New York and San Francisco. Then, too, the treaty port trader—his mind's eye fixed on trade rather than upon religious subjects—knows little about the matter. He is quite likely to accuse the missionaries of being speculators and money grubbers, and to say that they are in the country to make money as light of the guiltless as their victims. They invariably speculate on the indulgence of the assize courts, and if the worst comes to the worst—well, it is all over in three minutes. Criminals are being transported to New Caledonia, and it is to be said that the missionaries are being made as light of the guiltless as their victims. They invariably speculate on the indulgence of the assize courts, and if the worst comes to the worst—well, it is all over in three minutes. Criminals are being transported to New Caledonia, and it is to be said that the missionaries are being made as light of the guiltless as their victims.

COD FISHERS LONG OVERDUE

Cristophe Colomb, Given Up for Lost, Comes Into Camp Surprising Government.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—The members of the crew of the French Newfoundland fishing vessel Christophe Colomb, continue to be the most remarkable tales of their disappearances. For they were unheard of for over seven months, and had long since been given up for lost.

When brought to Fecamp the boat was found in excellent health, the mission being in good health. They still had over a ton of biscuit on board and sufficient water, but other provisions had given out, and for two or three days they had lived on salted cod and biscuit. When the vessel slowly forged its way into the wide channel leading to Fecamp harbor, and its captain called out the name of the boat to the lighthouse keeper at the end of the jetty. When he telephoned the news to the marine bureau he was told that it must be made for making the statement. When he insisted upon the accuracy of the statement it is unnecessary to say that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the harbor and the town.

ENGLISHMAN VISITS TIBET

For First Time in History European Investigates Gold Fields at Thak Jalung.

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—H. Calvert, the Indian civil service has arrived safely at Kulu after an exploring expedition in western Tibet, along a route never before traversed by any European and marked on no existing map. His entire journey to Naggar extended over 1,900 miles, of which over 600 miles were in Tibet proper. The highest camp was pitched at 12,000 feet. For many weeks the party never got below 15,000 feet. The Tibetans were generally friendly or indifferent, and little difficulty was experienced in obtaining yaks for transport. In the course of the tour every district in Western Tibet was visited except those in the southeast corner. At Chukang Mr. Calvert found the Indians dwelling in a narrow, steep valley, barely half a mile wide. Thak Jalung, the famous gold field, was discovered to be practically deserted. Mr. Calvert made a thorough investigation of the gold field. He is the first European who has ever been allowed to do this.

CHINESE ARE ACTIVE

Prohibition is Not Possible Under Conditions Which Now Exist in Scotland.

Burlington Will Haul No More Cereal Till Fuel Famine is Over.

SOME TOWNS WITHOUT A TON OF COAL

Car Connection Prevents Shipment of Both Freight and Grain.

DEMAND SUPPLIED THAT IS IMPERATIVE

Presence of Winter Makes Immediate Relief Necessary for Safety.

OFFICIALS NOW CONFERRING ON IT

Secrecy of Cars Originating in Colorado is Source of the Extreme Situation Affecting Wide Territory.

The Burlington railroad is considering the advisability of hauling no more grain until the coal famine, so called, is relieved. This action is being taken in response to a demand that is regarded as almost, if not quite, imperative. The opinion seems to prevail that the Burlington will decide to transport no more grain until adequate relief is provided for the congestion in the supply of coal.

Reports have been received that some towns in Nebraska are absolutely without a ton of coal in reserve. This condition has alarmed those who feel the responsibility resting upon them. The Burlington officials are now in session in Chicago, so The Bee learns from inside sources, and a decision is expected without delay.

The source of the congestion is in Colorado, where great numbers of cars are tied up. The heavy Nebraska grain crop is not yet in the vortex of transportation, but would be soon if natural conditions obtained. But the railroad officials take the view that with winter at hand and some towns wholly without a coal supply the grain car traffic will be long in need of relief. They believe it is impossible to satisfy both demands at the same time and there is no doubt which comes nearer being imperative.

If the Burlington takes this action it may result in the Union Pacific following suit to some extent and also the North western, and again it may have the effect of altering the normal conditions of grain hauling, though it is the belief of the officials that action of this sort would only have the effect of aggravating the Burlington in the opinion of shippers, no matter what their animosity may be.

COURTS-MARTIAL TO CEASE

General Piquart Desires to Abolish Form of Conviction in French Army.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—General Piquart is engaged on a scheme for the abolition of courts-martial and his colleagues are devoting a great deal of attention to his project at the council. Some of the suggestions of the new minister of war have been modified and he is to draw up a definite text on lines accepted by the cabinet at large.

The drift of the whole matter seems to be that serious cases will be tried by the civil courts and that ordinary professional shortcomings will be left to "councils disciplinaires." As might be imagined, M. Joseph Piquart, who was one of the most ardent defenders of Piquart, is well pleased at the turn affairs are taking. He has just explained in an interesting conversation that he is in favor of the suppression of courts-martial except for offenses above discipline, which will be tried by the "councils." These courts will be composed of officers or may be altered. M. Piquart quotes the opinion expressed by the first Napoleon that "on the continental territory of the republic" every man was a citizen before he was a soldier, and argues that this is the principle which should govern the military jurisdiction to infringements of the common law by officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

AMERICAN WOMAN CRITICAL

Remark of Secretary Starts "Rough House" in Woman's Club at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Some time ago American women in Berlin founded a woman's club, whose no distinctions of nationality were an American woman living in Germany. The evening, Miss Hay, the club secretary, made a speech which has caused a split among the Berlin club women. She violently attacked the morality of the German women and suggested that they should take as a model their American sisters. She also implied that American women living in Germany to devote their energies to raising the moral standing of German women. She concluded, "We must raise them from the slough of immorality in which they live."

Hardly had these last words been uttered when numerous German women present stormed the platform, uttering fierce cries. Miss Hay was with difficulty rescued from the hands of the most excited of the Germans. Many of the American women present, terrified at the anger of the Germans, rushed out of the room.

Most of the German women who had come on an invitation of Mrs. Thackeray, wife of the United States consul general in Berlin.

CONNAUGHT TO VISIT CANADA

Duke Will Start on Tour of Inspection of Army, Including America.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—The duke of Connaught will start for the east next month on an official tour as inspector general of the British army. It is understood that he will visit among other places Ceylon, Hong Kong and Singapore. His royal highness will then pay a visit to India. This will, however, be an official visit. The duke will afterwards make an official tour of Canada. He will be accompanied by the duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia.

NEW WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Swedish Lieutenant Perfects Device Which Now Works Over a Short Space.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—A Swedish lieutenant, Herr Gunnar, who has already patented a clever telephone invention in England, France and Germany, has apparently solved the wireless telephone problem. So far telephoning by his method has only been possible between rooms within a hotel or between passing trains, but the new invention is regarded as specially important for military purposes.

COAL BEFORE GRAIN

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STATE ENDING MURDER CASE

Prosecution May End Direct Testimony in Gillette Hearing Before Next Adjournment.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—District attorney today, declared he hoped to have all the evidence before the jury in the case of Chester E. Gillette, accused of the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, before the adjournment of court. When court adjourned last night it was meet this morning at 9:30 o'clock instead of 10, as had been the rule for the last few days.

Opposing counsel lost nearly an hour in the close of yesterday afternoon's session in discussing the technical points of a motion to exclude the testimony of a witness in the Big Moose lake. The issue at stake was whether or not the drawing showed a projection of land which was depicted in the photographs of the scene of the alleged murder. Before adjournment had taken, however, the prosecutor had drawn near to the closing chapters of his narrative. The jury was told, in minute detail of the circumstances surrounding the firing of Grace Brown's body and of its position from the water came out when the driver of the wagon in which the body was taken to the station was cross-examined. He denied that the road was rough.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURER HELD

Head of Steel Ball Company Involved in Case of Paul O. Stensland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Chauncey L. Graham, vice president of the Steel Ball company, was arrested last night by detectives from the office of State Attorney Henry on a bench warrant issued by Judge Keenan, the charge being uttering false information. The accusation grows out of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank failure. The steel ball concern owes the bank approximately \$700,000 and most of the notes it gave to the bank company shortly before its business began to wane owing to the decline in popularity of the bicycle, bought a building from Paul O. Stensland, then president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank. It improved the building and paid for it partly. In the subsequent years of the business relations between the manufacturing company and the bank the bank was trying to get its money back. Good money went after had Stensland, in a mistaken idea of saving \$100,000 he had loaned to the concern, loaned more money to keep the business running.

UTE INDIANS AT FORT MEADE

Reserve Camp So Government Reserve and Are Given Food and Clothing.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 24.—The Ute Indians who have been traveling through South Dakota into Wyoming in defiance of the government's order, arrived at Fort Meade today, accompanied by the Sixth United States cavalry. Tonight they are camping on the government reserve, having been given previous aid clothing by officers at the fort.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—East Portion Fair Sunday; Rain or Snow and Cold at Night or Monday; West Parton Fair and Colder Sunday; Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.

1 School System of Great Britain.

2 Omaha Indians Take Forward Step

3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.

4 Herman Kouste Laid to Rest.

5 Affairs at South Omaha.

6 New Club to Promote Road Sports.

7 Omaha Flyers' Mammoth Affairs.

8 Cornshakers Score on Chicago.

9 Yale Claims Championship.

10 Ute Scare Proves to Be Farce.

11 Bellevue Wins from Hastings.

12 Events in Council Bluffs.

13 News from the Iowa Capital.

14 Sunday Services at the Churches.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Twelve Pages.

1 Past Week in Omaha Society.

2 Woman in Club and Charity.

3 Habitations in Omaha Suburbs.

4 Echoes of the Ante-room.

5 Editorial.

6 Timely Real Estate Topics.

7 Many Lives Lost in the Industries.

8 Omaha's Plan is Popular.

9 One of Omaha's Model Homes.

10 Want Ads.

11 Want Ads.

12 Want Ads.

13 Court Intrigues at German Capital.

14 Commercial and Financial News.

15 Condition of Omaha's Trade.

16 No Reports Made on Lights Out.

THANKSGIVING SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 President Roosevelt's Proclamation.

2 Man of Style and His Fancy Vest.

3 Early Life of Mark Twain.

4 Nebraska's Thanksgiving Reasons.

5 Nebraska Ministers on the Occasion.

6 Laymen Tell of Thankfulness.

7 Halls of Omaha's Thanksgiving.

8 Short Stories Well Seasoned.

9 Thanksgiving at Brook Farm.

10 Sandy Crossing of the Delaware.

11 Bond King of the Sceptichrists.

12 American Women Who Wedded Titles.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.

1 Life Sketch of William A. Paston.

2 Day for Thanks and Rejoicing.

3 Musical and Musical Matters.

4 Gossip About Nuted People.

5 Chat About Plays and Players.

6 Crow Indians Hold a Fair.

7 Mining for Sand Along the Platte.

8 Interview with Robert Collier.

9 Woman's New Ways and New World.

10 Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

MANY RATE BILLS

Members of Coming Legislature Have Numerous Railroad Measures.

MULTIPLICITY MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Apprehension Felt that Too Many Cooks May Spoil the Broth.

PLAIN, SHORT, DIRECT LAW IS DESIRED

No Ambiguous Terms Wanted in Act to Guide Commission.

NEW GOVERNOR'S FORMER BILL AS BASIS

While Some Changes May Be Necessary Proposed Measure as Here Given May Be Found Effective.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Reports brought in by members of the state legislature are to the effect that numerous bills will be introduced giving power to the State Railway commission to do business and some apprehension has been expressed lest the multiplicity of bills result in the defeat of the object aimed at by all of them. Those who are in favor of the measure desire a measure, plain and to the point which will leave no doubt of the intent of its provisions.

During the last session of the legislature Senator George L. Sheldon, now governor-elect, introduced a bill creating a railway commission to composed of the governor, the attorney general and the state treasurer, and defining the duties of this board. Because of the great power conferred upon the commission the railroad lobby fought the bill to its death, after its author had made a gallant fight for its passage. As a basis for a new bill it is believed by the attorney general and the state treasurer, and defining the duties of this board.

For an act to re-organize the board, to provide for a railroad commission, to define its duties, to confer certain powers thereon, and to provide for the collection of taxes in violation of its orders and for the violation of this act.

By an act passed by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: Section 1—The governor, the state treasurer and the attorney general of this state shall constitute a railroad commission, of which the governor shall be the president.

Section 2—A majority of the commission shall constitute a committee to study the transaction of business. All questions before the commission shall be decided by a majority.

Section 3—The railroad commission shall meet at least once a month, and at such other times as may be necessary for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it. The secretary of the commission shall be chosen by the commission.

Section 4—Any member of the railroad commission who is absent from any meeting of the commission, shall have power to administer oaths.

Section 5—The term "railroad," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean a railroad company, or any person, firm, partnership, company or corporation engaged as common carrier, or carriers, in the transportation of freight or passengers, from any point in the state of Nebraska to any other point within said state.

Section 6—The railroad commission shall have power: To adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to transact the business of the commission.

To prevent competing lines of railroads from consolidating or entering into combinations with any railroad.

To inquire into the conducted management of the business of any railroad.

To compel any and all railroads to file with the commission a schedule of rates, showing the classification of freight and the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of persons and property that are established and which are in force.

To require any and all railroads to file with the commission a schedule of all rates, fares and charges for all services performed, and to furnish such other information and reports at any time as may be required by the commission.

To construct roads to construct such side tracks of a reasonable length, as may be necessary to connect with any other railroad, to mills