

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.**  
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.  
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
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 State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:  
 Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1906, are as follows:  

1.....	32,740	16.....	31,180
2.....	31,600	17.....	32,280
3.....	31,500	18.....	30,600
4.....	30,500	19.....	31,480
5.....	31,070	20.....	31,770
6.....	32,100	21.....	31,400
7.....	30,500	22.....	31,100
8.....	30,400	23.....	31,000
9.....	31,200	24.....	31,800
10.....	30,500	25.....	30,400
11.....	30,500	26.....	31,400
12.....	31,500	27.....	31,850
13.....	31,000	28.....	31,400
14.....	31,000	29.....	31,550
15.....	31,500	30.....	31,600
Total.....	951,910		
Less unsold copies.....	9,978		
Net total sales.....	941,932		
Daily average.....	31,401		

 CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,  
 General Manager.  
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1906.  
 M. B. HUNGATE,  
 Notary Public.

**SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE COURTS.**  
 Our government is taking the intelligent, straightforward way of bringing before the courts, to which the settlement belongs, the question whether the action of the San Francisco school authorities under the state law requiring segregation of school children of Mongol parentage is a violation of Japanese rights under existing treaties. The decision of the legal point is essential in dealing with the feeling that has been created. The mere submission of the matter to judicial ascertainment and the time required should tend to repress popular passion in both countries.  
 If the California statute be found null, as a treaty infringement, it is absurd to suppose a conflict between state and national authority, whatever may be the local conviction. With prudence a way should be found on that basis to adjust matters so as to maintain treaty faith and still not to violate any substantial interest of the community in the schools. On the other hand, a finding that sustains the state law, while conclusive as to the technical point, should not be in the way of reasonable common school provision for Japanese.  
 There is, in fact, no novelty in the class of difficulties to which this San Francisco case belongs. They have always arisen in all countries wherever aliens settle in large numbers, especially at the points where they are mainly grouped. Prejudice invariably is excited under such circumstances by differences of race and habits. Bitterness and strife indeed often arise where alien residents are of identical race. The real difficulty is to bring to bear on these questions the good sense and cool judgment of the community, because by nature they appeal to prejudice, ignorance and passion. That will be the difficulty with respect to the Pacific coast points where the Japanese are mainly settled, and with respect to popular sentiment in Japan itself.

It will stand us in good stead to remember that we cannot with safety, even if we were so disposed, trample on the rights or wantonly offend the sensibilities of the Japanese. They are not a nation to be trifled with. Vast American interests in the Pacific and in the orient require prudence and moderation, not to speak of justice, on our part.  
**BANKS AND LAND LOANS.**  
 The bill to empower national banks to loan on real estate, although it has passed the house, is not likely to become a law without such amendments and restrictions as would practically nullify the purpose of the prime movers for the change. The securities and assets of a safe bank must be quick, and land is among the slowest. In the nature of things instant convertibility is the ideal of bank resources. The land loan business responds to an entirely different want and a different class both of investors and customers.  
 To transform national banks into land loan agencies, or to make it possible to conduct the latter under the name of the former, would be hazardous and in violation of the teaching of all experience. There may be some agricultural communities in the western and southern states in which better connections with capital available for land loans are desirable, but sound judgment will not break down safeguards in the national banking system merely to meet such exceptional cases.  
 In the normal community land loans are today readily available through land loan agencies at far lower interest rates, precisely proportioned to the quality of the security, than the normal rates for bank accommodations. To legalize commingling of such functions would not add a dollar to the legitimate fund for land loan investment. And the extent that such investments were increased would therefore be at the expense of banking stability and solvency.  
 These points are so well established as to rank almost as axioms of sound business, so that if the pending bill is made to square with them there would be little excuse then for spreading it on the statute books.

**THE MINING STOCK CRAZE.**  
 The collapse of mining stock quotations, which has so suddenly wiped out tens of millions of imaginary values, was inevitable, though it was slow in coming. But to multitudes of victims it means the loss of real, hard-earned dollars which in the prevailing excitement had been invested in what turns out to be unfounded expectations and dreams.  
 Shrewd, experienced, cold-blooded manipulators have simply once more taken advantage of the gullible public, who in prosperity always illustrate the truth that money easily earned is recklessly spent. The psychological moment has been seized the last few months to boom a myriad of mining prospects and schemes, among which many of the favorites were preposterous on their face or vulnerable to any sort of thoughtful analysis, and the psychological moment has now been chosen with equal keenness to separate the "investors" from their money.  
 It is doubtful, however, if the lesson, plain as it is, will be taken to heart more than momentarily. Great numbers have been hard hit and not a few ruined, but the mining stock craze is so general and intense that speculation will probably be resumed and continued until multiplying disasters bring people to their senses.

**WHEN OUT OF TOWN.**  
 Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.  
 Call money in Wall street seems to be striving to reach the level of the Christmas turkey and anthracite.  
 It is to be hoped The Bee's warning as to dangerous grade crossings will be heeded before another fatal accident is recorded.  
 If California objects only to adult Japanese in its schools the matter can be easily settled by a tuition fee which would be prohibitive.  
 Additional carriers have been allowed the South Omaha postoffice. Another evidence of the growing business of the Magic City.  
 With French deputies refusing to hear Count Boni de Castellane speak Americans can understand something of what it means to become poor in Paris.  
 Congressman Grovernor's suggestion of a change in the ship subsidy bill indicates that Mr. Root's speech at Kansas City had an effect not intended.  
 While John D. Rockefeller may be permitted to pass by proxy, it is not expected that Ohio will permit him to serve time in the same way should he be convicted.  
 Mr. Bryan says, "In America the chase of the almighty dollar is too long continued, too selfish." It will be noted in passing that Mr. Bryan got his by talking.  
 Mr. Porter would not have as much difficulty in "putting the money back" as Congressman Pollard is experiencing, and perhaps this is the reason he doesn't make the tender.  
 The suggestion that the rivers and harbors congress ask appropriations for no particular locality may be wise, but it doesn't tend to immediate improvement of the Missouri river.  
 Now that milk dealers are being convicted of feeding slop to milch cows in Kentucky distillers may find a reason other than the pure food law for advancing the price of liquor.  
 The decision of the Michigan supreme court that convicts cannot be taught trades in prison puts that state in the rear in the development of worthy citizens from poor raw material.  
 When the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have been investigated Uncle Sam may decide to ascertain whether the Burlington swallowed the Great Northern or was swallowed in the deal.  
 Senator Morgan's effort to change the method of managing the Panama railroad seems to be due to a desire to throw Mr. Cromwell out of a job rather than for the good of the service.  
 Senator Bailey now says the \$15,000 received from the Waters-Pierce Oil company was a loan, thus showing even closer relations with one tangle of the octopus than a fee would have done.  
 The deep waterways convention is meeting the difficulty encountered by the Transmississippi congress at Kansas City. Too many projects are being submitted. The one thing on which the delegates are agreed is the appropriation

danger to be apprehended is a sudden and unwarranted inflation of security prices and of speculation all along the line. The return current is already beginning to reach the eastern depositories and it will be greatly accelerated by the high ruling rates, since they tempt western banks to hasten to increase their balances.  
 In short, the enormous net realization from crops this season, now in full progress, is on the eve of its natural effect in the money market, and within a calculably short time funds at the centers will be as plentiful as they are for the moment scarce.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
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**OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.**  
 Separation of church and state in France proceeds without outward sign of the anticipated civil conflict. The second stage of the law, requiring the formation of associations of church members to take control of church property, becomes effective December 15. (For that date the separation law provides that the property may be turned over to respective communes and reserved for the use of the respective congregations for one year from that date. Therefore consecration by the state cannot occur for a year. Meanwhile there is reason to believe a method will be found by which church property can be taken over by legal and canonical associations. Recent speeches by Premier Clemenceau and M. Briand, minister of public works, indicate a more conciliatory attitude than that assumed by the Combes ministry. The premier declared, "We will not close a single church." Mr. Briand enlarged on the premier's clear cut declaration by saying that the government would leave the churches open to those Catholic laymen and clergy who, following the example of the archdiocese of Bordeaux, should determine to maintain public worship on the basis of the law of 1881. Considerable property, producing an estimated revenue of 14,000,000 francs, consisting chiefly of government bonds and lands, forming pious foundations for masses, is liable to sequestration on December 15. M. Briand explained that this property will not be turned over to the communes, as the radicals and socialists demand. It is to be reserved for future disposition, its ultimate possession depending on compliance with the law. While the Catholic church is the principal religious body affected by the separation law, the effect on non-Catholic bodies is equally serious. There are approximately 650,000 Protestant churches and clergy, possessing 1,000 churches, and served by 700 pastors, with other auxiliary helpers. Not only are the Protestants deprived of state aid, estimated at 4,000,000 francs annually, but their form of property control is annulled by the law, and the unity of action through central authority destroyed. The law goes further, and separation of church and state. It seeks to control how religious bodies shall possess the necessary houses of worship or property of any kind, encourages dissension instead of unity and fosters the spirit of a proposed secular law striking out all reference to the Deity in judicial proceedings.  
 A remarkable forecast of Russian conditions was written by Carl Schurz in 1900 and is printed in his "Reminiscences of a Life in the West." The Current McChesney. Within six years of its utterance the meager grant of constitutional government produced the revolutionary disorder foreseen by the eminent German-American, and the end is not in sight. "It is difficult to imagine," wrote Mr. Schurz, "how the Russian empire as it now is (1900), from Poland to easternmost Siberia, could be kept together and governed by anything else than an autocratic centralization of power, a constantly self-asserting and directing central authority with a tremendous organization of force behind it. This rigid central despotism cannot fail to create oppressive abuses in the government of the various territories and diverse populations composing the empire. When this burden of oppression becomes too unpalatable and confused, will be made in quest of relief, with a slim chance of success. Discontent with the inexorable autocracy will spread and seize upon the superior intelligence of the country, which will be inspired with a restless ambition to have a share in the government."  
 "At the moment when the autocrat yields to the demands of that popular intelligence, and assents to constitutional limitations of his power, or to anything that will give an authoritative, official voice to the people, the real revolutionary crisis will begin. The popular discontent will not be appeased, but will be sharpened by the concession. All the social forces will then be thrown into spasmodic commotion; and, when those forces in their native wildness break through their traditional restraint, the world may have to witness a spectacle of revolutionary chaos without example in history. The chaos may ultimately bring forth new conceptions of freedom, right and justice, new forms of organized society, new developments of civilization. But what the sweep of those volcanic disturbances will be and what their final outcome is a mystery baffling the imagination—a mystery that can be approached only with awe and dread."  
 Concerning those recent bomb explosions in Rome—at the Cafe Arago and at St. Peter's—an Italian, whose opinion is based upon long residence in Rome and intimate acquaintance with the inner circles of the national police, offers an explanation of the fact that the bombs exploded neither injured person nor property, and from their very construction were obviously fabricated to produce a noise. The informant declares that the bombs were exploded by the "centre explosive," a department of police designed to see that other police do what is expected of them. The Italian police in general are poorly prepared for an emergency, and the visit of the king of Greece to Rome required their utmost vigilance. Hence, in order to promote this vigilance and at the same time awaken popular alertness to possible contingencies, these bombs were exploded.  
 While the Irish home rule bill is yet in the formative stage and therefore a ministerial secret, the unionists of England are already organizing to defeat the long delayed measure of legislative justice. The inner ring of Toryism is awake with plans to "rouse the country." A combination of conservatives, liberal unionists and anti-home rulers has been launched in London for the avowed purpose of forcing an appeal to the country on the question, and no money will be spared to carry on the campaign with the utmost elaboration. Speakers will be engaged in large numbers to stump the country, painting in lurid colors the horrors of home rule, and pamphlets will be published to be scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the land, rehearsing all the old stock arguments of the opponents of Irish autonomy.  
**POLITICAL DRIFT.**  
 Lawyers control the Missouri senate, farmers lead in the house.  
 He honor the mayor of Chicago has been notified to enforce all laws or be impeached. Evidently some people think Mr. Dunne needs the exercise.  
 Mr. Hearst says he will not run for office again unless there is an imperative call for him. His stock of megaphones is unrivaled for calling purposes.  
 This year's canvass cost the Massachusetts republican state committee \$25,000, paid about \$274,000. The New York republican state committee spent \$22,000; William R. Hearst spent, in round figures, \$250,000, and most of the New York politicians on both sides are snickering over the workings of the corrupt practices law.  
 "For fifty years," plaintively remarked Senator Brown to an interviewer, "I had nothing but salters and praise from the press. I entered politics as soon as I left college as a stump speaker in the campaign of 1856. All the fifty-year period of my activity in politics that followed called

**THE SPIRIT EXHIBITED AT THE DINNER GIVEN BY THE COMMERCIAL CLUB TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF AK-SAR-BEN IS MOST COMMENDABLE.** It is not sufficient that the business men of the city gather from time to time and commend the work that has been done by Ak-Sar-Ben. The advantage of the annual festival to Omaha is long since admitted. It provides a stimulus to business that is afforded by no other means. It attracts annually many thousands of people to the city who would not otherwise come here. In this way the Omaha business men receive a direct return for the money they invest in Ak-Sar-Ben, but it has even a greater, although indirect, effect on the commercial affairs of the city. In no other place and in no other way do the men of affairs get together as they do at the den. The Monday night meetings are purposely informal in their nature, but they are productive of the best of feeling. It is there that the men who carry the weight of Omaha's commerce mingle on common footing and without restraint. This intercourse is worth to them, for obvious reasons, many times the cost. The function of Ak-Sar-Ben is manifold, but its chief manifestation has been in bringing about a better understanding between the business men of Omaha.  
 The determination expressed last night to give Ak-Sar-Ben more liberal support than it has had in the past and to put its affairs on a firmer financial basis will be commended by all. It should not only be a duty but a privilege to contribute to the support of this peculiarly Omaha institution.  
 Again The Bee would like to call attention to the fact that the Missouri river is as navigable today as it ever was. It does not require government assistance so much as it does private enterprise to set a fleet of steamboats to churning the muddy waters of that great stream. Some improvements must be made by the government, but the main difficulties encountered by the pioneer navigators of the stream have long since disappeared and the pilot today would find his berth "a flowery bed of ease" compared to that of the men who guided commerce up the Missouri in the days of the '50s.  
 Before the legislature votes any large sums of money for repairs at the Norfolk Hospital for the Insane it should make a little inquiry as to the conditions under which this structure was erected. Ordinarily a building should stand two years without calling for the extensive repairs Governor Mickey reports as necessary at Norfolk. There was something rotten in the cement there, if in nothing else.  
 The city council is finding out that the railroad companies are paying no attention to the grade crossings. If the council will only quit fussing about street railway transfers and take up some of the matters that really need attention, it can soon do much to make people forget its ridiculous record up to date.  
 The announcement that congress will have a hearing of persons interested in the proposition for "elastic" currency may give bankers an opportunity to make those speeches which fell under the time limit at St. Louis.  
 Prosperity is having an inverse effect on the Nebraska school fund. Farmers who have been in debt to the fund are paying up and the interest therefrom is being cut off. This is one of the peculiarities of good times.  
 Now that Congressman Littlefield's pilotage bill has died peacefully in the house, Mr. Gompers may find consolation—but it will be difficult to show

out nothing but praise from the newspapers. During the last two years I have had nothing but unlimited criticism."  
 Galupha A. Grow, who has expressed an earnest hope that the republic may never see a third-term president, is the Nestor of Pennsylvania politics. He is 82, erect and springy. He was a member of congress from 1861 to 1862, the first six years as a free soil democrat, and the last six years as a republican. He was speaker of the house from 1861 to 1862. He returned to congress in 1864 and remained until 1873. He declined the mission to Russia in 1870.  
 "Many national republicans," says the New York Sun, "are of the opinion that Vice President Fairbanks will be a stronger factor in the republican national convention of 1908 for first place on the ticket than some now imagine. Mr. Fairbanks, it was remarked, has behind him the most perfect republican state machine in the country, that of Indiana. The Indiana folks, next to the Ohio folks, have been considered the most ardent politicians in the country. It is a homely saying that an Indiana republican or an Indiana democrat is a politician from the moment he begins to grin at his little pink toes in the cradle."  
 Captain William H. Jacques, formerly of Philadelphia, conducted one of the most unique political campaigns ever waged in New Hampshire in the recent election, being a candidate for the senate. He gave free illustrated lectures, with music and dancing, the program being changed at certain places in the district to a smoke talk, the literary program being the same, and the men enjoyed the lecture as they smoked the candidate's cigars. At some of the rallies refreshments of oyster stews and other eatables were furnished, and the evenings generally were of rare good fellowship. His district, however, went against him by about 300 votes.  
**GENIAL BIRTH.**  
 "I dislike him because he's always trying to be funny."  
 "Well, you must admit that he has a rare wit."  
 "There's where I disagree with you. I think it's overdone"—Philadelphia Press.  
 "Yes, our candidate is a self-made man, and there is something unusual and remarkable in his running for office."  
 "What is that?"  
 "He started in life as a messenger boy."  
 —Baltimore American.  
 "Will your highness have the rich white man's son cooked or served au naturel?" asked the cannibal king's chief.  
 "Cook him thoroughly," replied his majesty. "Raw he is very bad for me."  
 —Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 "If anybody offers that French count work, he is immediately challenged to a duel."  
 "Certainly," answered the man from Paris. "That shows his valor. He gives rather fight than work."—Indianapolis News.  
 "What is your occupation?" asked the justice.  
 "I'm a packer, your honor," reluctantly answered the prisoner, who had been arrested for fighting.  
 "A packer? Ho!"  
 "Some of 'em are hogs, your honor. I'm a street car conductor."—Chicago Tribune.  
 Mrs. Browne—These new neighbors of yours are pretty lively. I never met people who indulged so much in repartee.  
 Mrs. Malaprop—There ain't any harm in it.

**People Will Wonder.**  
 Indianapolis News (Ind. rep.).  
 The people of the United States will wonder how far they are expected to go in conforming their policy to the wishes of Japan in order to escape "the gravest consequences."  
**Characteristic.**  
 St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep.).  
 That there is in all parts of the message a little too much of the accent of the mentor and natural morals will attract no attention. The document would not be Roosevelt's if the inclination to instruct did not crop out.  
**A Large Job for Congress.**  
 Kansas City Journal (rep.).  
 Altogether the president's message is pretty certain to cause stirring times in congress this winter, and sporadic excitements throughout the country from Massachusetts to the Golden Gate, even if it does not alter maps and make history.  
**An Interesting Document.**  
 Washington Post (Ind.).  
 Taken as a whole, the message is a most interesting document. It may not lead to much legislation at this brief session of congress, but it sets forth admirably, from the president's point of view, "the state of the union."  
**Purely Academic.**  
 St. Louis Republic (dem.).  
 The president's views on marriage and divorce are interesting, but, for the present, at least, purely academic. The country will change much before the states surrender their control over marriage and divorce.  
**Leaders Getting Together.**  
 New York World (dem.).  
 Comparing Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech with Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress the reader is forced to the conclusion that if Mr. Roosevelt would advocate tariff revision and Mr. Bryan would stop advocating government ownership of railroads they would be substantially in accord.  
**Respect Awaits.**  
 Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.).  
 Those persons who are eager to change the attitude of the Californians toward the coeducation of the races in their public schools would do well to reflect on the bearings of the old saw which admits the possibility of leading the horse to water, but points out the difficulties of making the horse drink.  
**Correction and Apology.**  
 New York Sun (rep.).  
 It is proper to say that the Sun has ventured to correct the eccentricities, not to say enormities, of spelling which appear in surprising variety in the official version of the message. We have taken this liberty of emendation, not in any controversial spirit, but simply because we believed it important that the minds of our readers should not be distracted by the sense of humor from serious consideration of the momentous matters here discussed by President Roosevelt. We are sure that the time will come when Mr. Roosevelt will set out as for ordinary and unconstitutional suppression of those superficial features of his message which are calculated to impair its usefulness by provoking levity.

**THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MAINE ELECTION AND THE DEFEAT OF THE BILL.**  
 The Christmas spirit is early manifest this season. Up to date it has chiefly taken the form of bazars and other charity benefits fully exemplifying that which is written, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."  
 In commending any part of President Roosevelt's message Mr. Bryan has again deepened the gulf which separates him from the "regular" democrats who believe that nothing republican can be right.  
 To Whom It May Concern,  
 Chicago Chronicle.  
 Nobody is going to bulldoze Uncle Sam, much less trounce him. That may as well be understood first as last.  
**Wiser and More Profitable.**  
 Louisville Courier-Journal.  
 It would be wiser to keep peace with Japan and spend \$50,000,000 on rivers and harbors than to build a navy to fight Japan.  
**Good Rule to Follow.**  
 Washington Post.  
 A bill to license railroad telegraph operators has been introduced, but Artemus Ward's plan of having a director ride on the cowcatcher of all engines still sounds good to us.  
**Disturbing a Cherished Belief.**  
 Philadelphia Record.  
 If Secretary Ethan Allen Hitchcock does not have a care he will disturb one of the fondest and most cherished beliefs of western statesmen, who have held there was no sin in cheating the Indians or taking a hand in land frauds.  
**Some Signs that Fall.**  
 Chicago Tribune.  
 This is to be an unusually severe winter. Corn husks are anomalously thick and farmers' chin beards are growing at a faster rate than ever known before. There are several other equally trustworthy signs, but these are sufficient.  
**Temptations of a Surplus.**  
 Springfield Republican.  
 The government revenue operations during November yielded a further surplus of \$7,200,000—bringing the total for the fiscal year to date up to \$17,000,000, against a deficit of \$12,700,000 in the same period of last year. This is certainly encouraging for more liberal appropriations than ever.

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