

ALEXIEFF NOT TO BLAME.

Russian Unpreparedness Was Solely to the Czar.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In an interesting conversation today a highly-placed Russian military officer expressed himself frankly on matters pertaining to the Russian's present position. His state of health compelled him to leave his post at the front some week ago. His regiment, recruited in the Caucasus has, out of 2500 men, only 380 left. It participated in the awful struggle before Liao Yang. It was a great mistake, he said, to blame the tragedy of the Far East on Vice-Admiral Alexieff.

"This erroneous impression," he said, "seems to prevail all throughout Europe. Alexieff is not a brilliant man, but he is a thoroughly competent administrator. The blame for unpreparedness lies higher up. It is not a pleasure for a loyal Russian to make the admission, but we, who know the true state of affairs, have long ago become convinced that the blame rests solely upon the Czar.

"Alexieff repeatedly warned him in fact that unless his Far Eastern policy was modified, it would precipitate war. For six months before the outbreak of hostilities, our then Minister at Tokio, Baron von Rosen, sent weekly reports of Japanese preparations and in the strongest language forecasted the crisis. I understand from the best authority that the Czar met every one of these reports with remarks of incredulity.

BLOW TO SLAVS.

Enemy Has Driven a Wedge in Center.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A special to the Chicago Daily News from Dalny, November 6, via Kobe, November 7, says: "After three days of continuous bombardment of Port Arthur, which caused great destruction to the Shojusan and Nirysuan forts in the west center of the Russian line of defense, and also to Kakwan fort, the right wing of the Japanese army assaulted Sojan yesterday afternoon. Having carried these approaches to that height, the assailants entrenched themselves in the glacis of the trenches. In the evening the left wing delivered an assault on Kekwan, fighting its way to the lower parapet. There the Japanese held their ground stubbornly in the face of a Russian counter-attack.

"Having been reinforced during the night, the Russians charged down upon the Japanese, the desperate hand-to-hand conflicts ensued. The Japanese beat back the enemy and destroyed two covered positions in the front moat. A Japanese substitute Lieutenant with 30 volunteers then succeeded in making his way to the rear of the fort. There he engaged in a personal conflict with a Russian officer and killed him. Having destroyed over two more defenses in the rear of the moat, the substitute Lieutenant withdrew his force with a loss of two men.

"Later in the night the advanced position of the Japanese was taken and retaken twice. The besiegers succeeded in holding the approaches and constructing trenches, connecting them with the army's front parallel. At dawn numbers of dead were visible on the slopes. Fort 'P,' north of the new and old batteries in the left center of the line of the defense, was captured, as a result of the severe fighting of the night.

"These operations have successfully driven a wedge into the Russian center. Severe explosions and extensive fires have occurred in the fortress within the last few days. The total casualties of the attack by the Japanese were 1100. Over 500 were killed up to October 29. The spirit of the men is magnificent. The firing of all the guns is wonderfully effective.

"The climax to the late bombardment came between 4 and 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It was a superb spectacle. Every fort of the enemy was engaged, and the fighting in the trenches was constant and severe. The outposts of the contending forces were only 40 feet apart. At 1 o'clock this morning one of the Japanese trenches collapsed into a Russian gallery. The enemy being surprised under ground, fled in confusion.

Mining men propose that the Eddy corporation license tax law be amended so as to make an exception in favor of mining companies. An exception in favor of any class of corporations besides those organized for educational, religious and charitable purposes, would probably invalidate the whole law and deprive the state of this source of indirect revenue. Whatever basis is adopted for determining the amount of the tax to be paid, the rate should apply to all corporations organized for business purposes.—Oregonian.

ON FIRE AT SEA.

Lime Cargo Slakes on Challenger.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., Nov. 7.—The three masted schooner Challenger lies on the bottom of Willapa River, opposite South Bend, in 14 feet of water, where she was sunk this morning in order to extinguish a lime fire in her hold. The fire had been burning four days and this was the only port the Captain could make because of heavy weather. The schooner arrived here last evening. She was loaded with 3800 barrels of Roche Harbor lime and 150,000 feet of lumber. In telling of his trying experience, Captain Nelson said:

"I left Port Blakeley October 24th for San Francisco. The schooner was becalmed four days in the Straights. After passing Cape Flattery, we had a northeast wind for 12 hours. Then the wind suddenly changed to the Southeast and blew a hurricane, the ship laboring heavily. On the 29th, two seamen were washed overboard, but although the seas were high, they were picked up.

"The gale kept on increasing until November 4th, when I discovered smoke issuing from the cabin. Then I knew the ship was on fire. I crowded on all sail to make port and lost much canvass. At noon on the 4th, I was at Tillamook Rock, but could not get in because of the mountainous seas. Then I steered for the Columbia River. By this time, no man could stand at the wheel because of smoke and fumes from the line. I signalled for a Columbia River tug, but the bar was too rough for one to come out. I hailed the Lightship, but could get no help and then made for Willapa Harbor. The tug Astoria was inside but afraid to cross out until I hoisted distress signals, when Captain Olsen, of the Astoria, came out and took me in tow. On crossing the bar, seas washed over the tug and ship, and Captain Olsen was knocked down and badly hurt. I was towed to South Bend. Two hours later, flames broke through the cabin and the ship had to be scuttled."

Captain Nelson and the crew are in bad shape, having suffered much from burns and loss of sleep. Their water tanks were flooded and they had been five days without fresh water. Everything is being taken off the schooner, but her full damage will not be known for a day or two yet. The loss may be total, as no insurance was carried.

The Challenger is of 270 tons burden and is owned by the Pacific Stevedoring & Ballasting Company, of San Francisco, and Captain H. Nelson, her master. She was built at Eureka about 20 years ago.

According to official figures received by the Foreign Office, the Southwest African war has so far cost Germany about \$20,000,000, and although it is believed that the Herrero uprising is nearing its end, the struggle with the Witbois is as bitter as ever. Fears are expressed in Berlin that the Witbois rising will be followed by rebellious movements in other parts of the colony, and it is understood that additional troops will be sent to the seat of war before the winter.

Russian flaxseed is responsible for the introduction of the Russian thistle, which first appeared upon a single farm, and now covers over 40,000 square miles of the United States.

SOUTH PRAIRIE.

Election was very quiet here, the usual number of voters casting their ballots. It is rumored that there are two young men of the Prairie going to make Quick marriages.

The logging camp is running full blast, working under the supervision of Oak Nolan.

Mr. Christensen, our cheese maker, is making cheese every other day, receiving about 3,000 lbs of milk.

Grease have been quite plentiful on the Prairie during the late rains.

Frank Fowler is kept quite busy in his blacksmith shop.

Mr. Marolf has his new house up and enclosed.

Mr. Darby has moved out towards Spring Valley.

Several of the dairymen of the neighborhood are putting in their spare time working in the logging camp.

Disastrous Wrecks.

Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Cragg of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by Chas. Clough, Druggist. Price, 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

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Educational Comments.

[TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.]

Practical Education.—It is extremely difficult, in some schools, to teach even the multiplication table to boys, unless they can be made to see some pecuniary advantage to be derived from it. If young Americans can be shown how it will help him to sell calico, buy pork, trade in stocks, and build railroads, he will apply himself to its study with all the avidity of a young Croesus. The study of Latin and Greek is antagonistic to the judgment of thousands in this utilitarian age. Unless a boy is to be a minister, it cannot be seen how it will be of much advantage to him to be a classical scholar. He may be obliged to talk German in his business, or go to France to buy goods, but he will never need to talk Latin or write Greek. An excellent classical education cannot, on account thereof, raise any more potatoes to the acre, or succeed in a commercial venture. He is branded as a "literary fellow," and laughed at by the ignorant populace for his "culture." On account of this feeling many young men are driven away from classical colleges of known thoroughness, to commercial schools of equally well-known superficiality, where mental training goes for nothing, and the "practical," whatever that may mean, is daily worshipped. Here they learn how to do what they have not the mind to create. They become simply educated tools, always dependent, never self asserting, always slaves, never masters.

A purely technical education, one that trains the eye or hand for special work, is necessarily one sided. It can never make great men. It may make great artisans, copyists, and automatons, but never great thinkers. Such persons must always be guided by higher minds, who have been taught to think beyond the work of the hour. Education of all the forces of the mind can alone fit men to occupy stations in life above mere plodding wood sawers, or post hole diggers. It fits the mind to command other minds.

In my respects our American schools are better than the European. There a child is educated to fill the station in life he is expected to occupy. One boy is intended for a weaver, and he must study that which will help him in his life-work. Another is intended for a carver, another for a watch maker, and so the hand of aristocracy prescribes to each what he is expected to be. American parents would rebel against all this, for here, where every boy is expected to be a citizen, and every girl a citizen's wife, each must receive the culture fitted for their future important position.

Advocates of a purely technical education are urging the most undemocratic of the ideas. Since it would be impossible to introduce the learning of all trades in the schoolroom, it would be necessary to require a compulsory learning of certain ones. The general training of the eye and hand and body is only another way of educating the mind, for we know nothing of the mind, except through the senses. The most abstract of all studies, the Greek and Latin, are admirably adapted to train the senses. They quicken perception, and sharpen the judgment. What can be more practical?

The idea that a good education fits anyone to fill any station in life is absurd. It only lays the foundation for such fitness. There are certain things every child ought to know, to grow up without a knowledge of which should be a crime. Armed with an ability in computation, intelligent reading, and accurate penmanship, in addition to a thoroughly cultivated, comprehensive, grasping mind, any person should be able to occupy any station in life he might desire. Perseverance, added to a mind of grasp and power, will accomplish wonders.

Educational nonsense.—There is more nonsense printed in our newspapers under the head of educational literature, than will fill a hundred duodecimo volumes. Vague theories, antiquated ideas, illogical reasonings, false maxims, and incorrect methods abound. I reproduce a few of these ideas as samples of what might be indefinitely extended.

It is as unconstitutional for the State to go into the business of education, as into the business of banking—Higher education unfits most men for the station in life for which God of nature has designed them.—The greatest enemy of progress in our country is the free public high school.—The State has no more business to provide for the free education of its teachers than its ministers.—To the denominations alone belong the business of education.—Examinations afford no test of ability.—The study of books should be entirely prohibited in all schools.—The tendency of all science is atheistic.—No arithmetic placed in a child's hand should contain anything but problems.—It is contrary to the law of nature to pay women as much as men for the same work.—Women are by nature unfitted to become school officers and managers.—Only masculine women ever succeed as teachers, and then they are totally unfitted to become wives.—It is oppression of the worst sort to make a child study what he dislikes.—It is unconstitutional to compel a parent to send his children to school. I spare the reader the recital of more of this sort. Although I have omitted quotation marks, I have preserved the spirit of what has been quoted. It is

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apparent that educational humbugs have not all gone into permanent winter quarters, but enough live over to propagate a wonderful progeny of grubs of ignorance. The work of education has assumed the form of a battle, and during its progress we may suffer a temporary defeat, but victory is certain. Free education for everybody in everything necessary to good citizenship is our watchword. We do not propose to stop the battle until the full and glorious sunlight of free education is pouring its pure and health-giving rays into the darkest basement and meanest hovel in all our land. Who is on our side? G. A. WALKER.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., October 8th, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on November 21st, 1904, viz.: FRANCIS M. JOHNSON; H. E. No. 126 for the Ne 1/4 of Section 16, Tp. 4 south, Range 9 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Guy Mattson, Fred Lowellen, Elmer E. Cross, Jerry Wellen, of Hebo, Oregon. ALGERNON S. DRESNER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., September 21st, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, ERWIN HARRISON, of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6499, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and W 1/2 of SW 1/4 of section 27, and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section No. 34, in Township No. 5 S, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1904. W. C. Bailey, F. L. Sappington, of Tillamook City, Ore.; A. M. Austin, of Netarts, Ore.; Arthur Austin, of Delph, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of December, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESNER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, August 27th, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, MARRIEN R. KIRKPATRICK, of Bellingham, county of Whatcom, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6499, for the purchase of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 32, in Tp. No. 5 south, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1904. He names as witnesses: Gilbert D. Stearns, Louis De Champlain of Bellingham, Wash.; Walter C. Bailey, of Tillamook, Oregon; Arthur Austin, of Delph, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of November, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESNER, Register.

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TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., August 22nd, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, MRS. ROSE V. CLOUGH, of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6497, for the purchase of the E 1/2 of E 1/2 of section 32, in Tp. 2 south, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November, 1904. She names as witnesses: James M. Morgan, James Morgan, Edward Morgan, of Netarts, Oregon; Frank Easter, of Tillamook, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of November, 1904. ALGERNON S. DRESNER, Register.

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