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Magazine Section.--Tillamook, Oregon, April 19, 1906.

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EIGHTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN HONOR OF MISS ANTHONY.

Protest Against Laws Which Allow Mothers Small Protection Over Children - Plea for Exercises of Corrective Ballot.

It is a rare occurrence when noted men of the country gather together to do honor to a woman who has worked and striven for a cause to which many of them are antagonistic. Yet this was the case a week or two ago when statesmen, political leaders, jurists, and literary lights joined in paying homage to Miss Susan B. Anthony, the great woman suffragist, on the occasion of her eighty-sixth birthday.

This meeting was held in Washington, D. C., in February, Miss Anthony, of course, being present to listen to the addresses and words of felicity. She had just come from a convention of woman suffragists in Baltimore. Among the letters of congratulation read was one from President Roosevelt which said:

"Let me join in congratulating Miss Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her eighty-sixth birthday and extend my best wishes to her upon her continued good health."

In reply to the numerous congratulations, Miss Anthony, owing to a severe cold, confined her remarks to these few words:

"I wish the men would do something besides extend congratulations. I have asked President Roosevelt to push the matter of a constitutional amendment allowing suffrage to women by a recommendation to Congress. I would rather have him say a word to Congress for the cause than to praise me endlessly."

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, a prominent woman leader, presided over the meeting, introducing the speakers, and incidentally poking much fun at the members of the sterner sex. She said that any man who accepts a post of especial learning immediately dons a gown. It was true of college professors, of graduates, and of men who sat upon the Supreme Bench. She stated that the gown is a symbol of wisdom.

Over One Hundred Woman Leaders.

In connection with this celebration of Miss Anthony's birthday, one hundred and fifty advocates of woman suffrage swooped down on the Members of Congress and hurled at the Statesmen all sorts of feminine oratory on the subject. In appealing to the solons of the Capitol, the argument was made by the women that God did not intend the female to be subservient to man, and that she should be given justice through the ballot.

The principal address was made by Miss Mary Thomas, of Baltimore, who protested against the laws discriminating against women.

"We have no right to the children we have cradled in our loving arms beyond the age of seven years," she said, "and now our boys of eighteen need not ask our permission to join the army and navy if their fathers are willing. The girls of Maryland, who cannot contract legal marriages under sixteen years of age, may then consent to their own degradation and their destroyer go free. Think of this terrible injustice to ignorance and innocence and grant us the power to protect the child who cannot protect himself."

"The saloon keeper, the cigarette vender, and the gambler may ply their nefarious trade at our very homes and we are powerless to save the boys of the land from their influence. We ask of Congress the right to express our opinion at the ballot box, because it will be the surest and safest way to accomplish what we desire."

Miss Anthony's Remarkable Battle Against Ridiculous and Calumnies.

Susan Brownell Anthony was born 86 years ago at the Hockley Quaker settlement at South Adams, Mass., and was as quiet and gentle and obedient a little Quaker maiden as any of her playmates in that tranquil spot. Her life was uneventful until she took up teaching and went out into the world.

She was 26 years old when she made her first fight for the right of suffrage. It was for the right to vote at a temperance meeting which was dominated by young men. The Sons of Temperance were holding a convention at Albany, N. Y., and the Daughters of Temperance were invited to meet with them. Susan was one of the Daughters who accepted the invitation. Early in the proceedings the young women discovered that their position in the convention was purely an honorary one. The men did not propose that they should have any voice in the proceedings. It was against scripture that they stood in the sphere that was against her natural sphere and against her natural voice in the woman should raise her voice in the councils of men, were the arguments of the men in answering the protests of the women and in refusing their petition to be allowed to vote.

Suddenly a tall, slender Quaker girl arose from her seat and, followed by six others, marched out of the convention hall. The leader was Susan B. Anthony. It was her first rebellion against that order of things which gave men a monopoly of power. She immediately set about organizing the Women's New York State Temperance Society. That was the real beginning of what has been her life's work, in which the central theme has ever been equal suffrage for the sexes.

Great Courage to Withstand Rebuffs

It required great courage to undertake this work at the time and in the manner she did. But she possessed that requisite and exercised it on many occasions. She never faltered, never lost heart, though she was constantly subjected to ridicule, calumny and opposition. Few women were brave enough to follow her in those days. In 1852 she addressed a large convention of men teachers. A clergyman who was present complimented her afterwards.

"You spoke ably and well," he said, "but I had rather see my mother and sister dead in their graves than to hear them speaking from a public platform."

Unceasingly she preached the doctrine of woman's suffrage and equal rights. Few, even among women them-

TRIUMPH FOR ROOT

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF ACT ALLOWS SMALLEST RATE ON AMERICAN GOODS.

Securing This Unlooked For Concession Makes Secretary of State a Diplomat of First Rank--German Market Prized.

War has been averted between the United States and Germany; not the strife of cannon and sword, but commercial war, which nevertheless very seriously threatened important American industries.

The recent action of the German reichstag in passing legislation deferring from March 1 next until June 30, 1907, the assessment of the maximum

and other producing interests in the Middle West, which consider the German market their "velvet."

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

Points of Vantage Where Millions Are Made (and Lost) While You Wait.

In keeping with the recent remarkable rise in stock prices in this country is the rapid advance in rates at which New York Stock Exchange seats are selling. The membership of the Exchange is strictly limited to 1,100, and seats are therefore objects of ardent desire on the part of many hundreds of market operators, to whom a membership would be materially valuable. A month ago a seat sold for \$85,000, a record price. A few days ago membership rights were sold for \$90,000 and one seat was bought at the unprecedented price of \$95,000. It is believed that if there is another transaction of this character soon the price will reach \$100,000, or somewhat more than 50 per cent. greater than the rate at which seats were sold two years ago. In 1873 Stock Exchange seats sold for \$4,000, and this was regarded as high.

An idea of the reason why Wall Street operators are anxious to obtain the right to transact their business on the floor of the Exchange is gained from the fact that the stock transactions nowadays average close upon 1,000,000 shares a day. If every member of the Exchange were active, and the business were evenly divided, such a daily business would give to each member a commission upon about 990 shares, amounting to a yearly income of \$32,700. This is, of course, entirely apart from individual operations and profits.

These Stock Exchange seats are regarded as assets. There has been in the past some trading in them for the sake of the profits gained by the rise in the rate, but the tendency was discouraged by a rigid enforcement of the rule that the purchaser must be acceptable to the governors of the Exchange. Men now sell their seats only for urgent reason, such as failure of health, or removal to other fields. In the latter case the New York seat is probably more profitably turned into cash, at the high rates now prevailing, than to be held for future use. When a member of the exchange dies, his executors sell his seat for the highest obtainable rate. The bidding is often spirited, and some of the most striking advances in the record prices have been scored in this way.

MILLIONAIRES FOR WAITERS.

Caddies Feasted as Guests of the Germantown Cricket Club, Near Philadelphia.

Millionaires and men of prominence in the business and social life of the city turned waiters and fed the little lads who have served as caddies on the golf links of the Germantown Cricket Club, at a banquet at the clubhouse at Wilsahickon Heights the other night. The lads were delighted with the feast, but more pleased with the attention showered upon them by the dignified men of affairs, who left nothing undone to make them happy.

As the eighty-six youngsters, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, sat about the banquet board, garbed in their regular costumes, Samuel T. Heebner, one of the old members of the club, wielded the carving knife, and huge slices of turkey were promptly hurried to the hungry youngsters by the millionaire waiters.

First, ex-Minister to Italy, William Potter would hurry away with a plate, then Sheriff Brown and Director of Public Safety Potter would rush from the carver's side, carrying platters heaped with turkey and tempting vegetables. Edward S. Buckley, Jr., president of the club, took a hand and was assisted by Vice-President H. H. Kingston, Harian S. Page, Howard Perrin, Joseph S. Clark, Charles T. Cowperwaite, Henry A. Lewis, Robert C. Cooke, William Diaton and W. Finley Brown, and all of them were busy looking after the wants of their caddies, all of them men of great affairs.

After the collation had been served, William C. Houston, chairman of the golf committee, called the gathering to order and made a brief address, in which he congratulated the boys upon their behavior during the year. As a means of still further pleasing the caddies, each was presented with a box of candy and prizes ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 in gold.

A Propeller in the Air.

An English device is reported of an air motor boat, which, while not remarkable as a speed craft, is yet very useful in navigating many bodies of water which on account of their extreme shallowness are practically closed to navigation. Other deeper rivers and lakes are likewise avoided by a screw or paddle wheel craft on account of their growths of rank vegetation.

A flat, shallow draft launch has been constructed which overcomes both difficulties, for its screw propeller or fan works, not in the water but in the air. Driven by a motor, the fan whirling in the air sends the boat along at a good rate of speed.

Curara one of the deadly poisons, and that with which South American Indians anoint their arrow heads, has been found very helpful in the treatment of hydrophobia.

IN THE WARM SOUTHLAND.

A FEBRUARY JOURNEY FROM THE LAND OF ICE TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Breezy Account of a Midwinter Trip to Charleston, Jacksonville and St. Augustine--Hotels Which Are Palaces.

We left Washington on February eighteenth and after spending two delightful days in New York boarded the "Seminole" for Jacksonville, on Washington's birthday. Now the one accomplishment of my life has been that I was always a good sailor; but on this trip I had to succumb, never raising my head from the pillow from the hour we started until we reached Charleston. I thought pretty faithfully of my son who was sick for 12 days while going to the Isthmus. It was a terrible passage for us, very cold, rainy and completely dismal. Nearly every one was sick, only two ladies and a few gentlemen, my husband among them being the exceptions. I had the dubious pleasure of taking all my meals in my berth. For two nights the steamer pitched and rolled to such an extent, that my husband couldn't stay in his upper berth, and when we came around Hatteras it seemed really perilous. The captain said it was the roughest night the boat had experienced for five years and it will be a long, long while before I shall want to round Hatteras again! Saturday morning however the misery was over, and at eight A. M. we stopped at Charleston, with a partially clear sky, and a few hours before us in which to do the City. We drove to the "Battery" and walked the length of the sea wall

ter in the distance, and the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. In the park are several old statues and on a warm night it must be a charming spot.

Flowers in Winter.

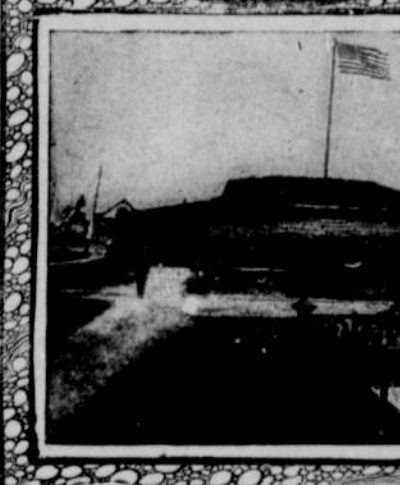
Then we drove through the town encountering everywhere gardens in bloom and trees in foliage as if it were the month of May. A lady we met gave me an exquisite red and white camelia, and I saw an immense bush



CALHOUN MONUMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C. covered with red ones. We went into St. Michael's church, one of the oldest churches in the South, twice injured by fire, and the walls cracked during the great earthquake. The three walls are lined with memorial tablets; the pews are of the old style, high ones,

FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR.

OSCEOLA'S GRAVE, FORT MOULTIA.



there. The street is broad, the houses right on the street, their grounds on either side planted with vegetables, magnolia trees, roses in full bloom, and a wealth of vines everywhere. The houses here were built before the war, and are immense three story structures running way back, with two and three story verandas facing the South to catch the sea breeze. Quint old carvings are on the doors which are also resplendent with great brass knockers. The view is fine and expansive, including Charleston Harbor, Fort Sum-

our heads just appearing over the tops. We rambled through the market, a one story building extending from block to block till I think I counted six. Here we saw fruits and fresh vegetables in abundance, the darkey women balancing great flat baskets on their

(Continued on next page.)

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SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Leader of Woman Suffrage Movement Who Has Just Celebrated Her Eighty-sixth Birthday.

self, grasped her message and her very name became a term of derision. She was caricatured, insulted, jeered at and maligned. In the early days of the movement Women's Rights was the synonym for dress reform, for neglected home duties for rabid political tendencies and for unwomanly women.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was Miss Anthony's earliest ally. Together they conducted one campaign after another, seemingly making but little headway at first. They traveled all over the country, going from place to place in open wagons, stage coaches or what ever other conveyance was obtainable, and from door to door on foot. They endured many hardships and were subjected to insults innumerable. People said of them that Mrs. Stanton made the balls and Miss Anthony fired them. She proved her good marksmanship by making every ball count.

Partial Suffrage in Many States.

"I never saw that tall, stately Quaker girl coming across my lawn," said Mrs. Stanton, "but what I knew another bomb-shell was to be hurled into some assembly of men."

Miss Anthony was arrested and fined for illegal voting in 1872. She had cast a ballot at the election. She never paid the fine. Since then four states have granted the right of suffrage to women; 23 states have given them the right to vote at school elections, and New York permits women taxpayers to vote on all questions affecting the taxation of property. For years Miss Anthony hoped to live to see a woman elected and inaugurated as President of the United States, but she has abandoned that hope now, realizing that such a thing will not come to pass in her day.

Her life is now less strenuous and she and her sister, Mary, have a quiet pretty home at Rochester N. Y. She keeps in touch with every cause in the interest of or for the advancement of woman, and in her voluminous correspondence continues to give advice and counsel to women in all quarters of the globe. Out of her little workshop in the attic of the Rochester home comes much of the ammunition used in continuing the battle for suffrage. Six years ago, at the age of 80 she learned to operate a typewriter, which she employs in her personal correspondence and in carrying on her work.

Time has dealt gently with her. She is still stately and erect, and her step has the vigor and elasticity of most women many years her junior. Her memory is undulled by age, all of her faculties seem to retain the keenness which made her such a power in the prime of her life. Her interest in the world's affairs is unabated, and her mind is attuned to every movement having for its object the betterment of mankind.

schedules of the new Imperial tariff against American goods, thus averting a tariff war with the United States, is the climax to a protracted interchange of correspondence between Secretary Root and Ambassador Sternberg, in which Secretary Root has achieved his first great feat of pure diplomacy.

The success of the State Department in obtaining for another sixteen months a reprieve for the German tariff in consideration in the German trade with other governments that have made great concessions to obtain the minimum tariff in Germany, without any amelioration of our schedules against German goods entering this country, ranks as one of the notable works of statesmen in several decades of the recent history of the American foreign office. Had Secretary Root not already given ample promise of being a diplomat of the first class, he would now be hailed as the new stellar light in international politics.

All Done in a Month.

Only a month before the action of the reichstag, the German government was still apparently inexorable in its position that the maximum rates would be enforced on March 1.

In the light of the reichstag's action, at the earnest solicitation of Chancellor von Buelow, one might be led to think a colossal bluff had been attempted, and pushed to the last moment by Germany. But this, it is understood here, is not the case. The seed of education as to the result of the tariff war, which Mr. Root had been sowing, did not sprout until within the last few weeks; then its growth was rapid.

Realizing that Mr. Root was thoroughly familiar with all the premises and sound in his understanding of what the results would be of any course pursued by Germany, and that he could not be shaken from his position of polite regret that no concession was possible at this end of the wire, the German statesmen quickly went to their reichstag, and had legislation passed deferring the trouble.

Had the department here shown signs of hysteria, or had Secretary Root not fully appreciated the several angles of the case, or had he made excited efforts to have Congress act hurriedly in giving Germany concessions before March 1, the Germans would have decided that the United States could be coerced by actually applying the maximum tariff, but Mr. Root's plied explanations that nothing at all could be done here, either before or after March 1, had an exceedingly quieting effect upon German tariff opinions.

Secretary Root's impassive attitude, which was so remarkably effective in this case, is all the more notable, in view of the flood of excited protests that have come to Washington from associations of farmers, manufacturing