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The Tillamook Headlight.
 Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

A Blow to Woman Suffrage.

About the same hour two or three days ago, when the Oklahoma constitution framers were defeating a proposition to put woman suffrage in the charter of that state, a large delegation of women were urging a committee of the New York legislature not to give the ballot to their sex. The scope of the measure which was proposed in Guthrie was different from that which is pending in Albany. The question in Oklahoma was to give the women an absolute equality with men at the ballot box. The bill which is proposed in New York is to let women taxpayers vote at special elections in cities of the third class in that state on propositions which affect taxation.

In Albany the matter has not yet been settled. No action has been reached on the proposition, but the result is likely to be adverse to the suffragists. It was noticed at the hearing before the legislative committee in Albany that five times as many women opposed the measure as favored it. This preponderance on the side of the antisuffragists does not affect the merits of the measure, but it will have some influence on the vote on it in the legislature. It must be borne in mind that the antisuffragists have a stronger society in New York than in any other state, and they mustered in big force at Albany, while the suffragists did not turn out in their usual numbers, though those who were on hand showed a good deal of earnestness in their cause.

The suffragists have been meeting some setbacks in the past two or three years. Oregon turned down the suffrage proposition in 1906 by the largest majority ever rolled up against it in this state. Kansas and Montana did the same thing in 1905, and Rhode Island in 1906. As radicalism seemed to hold away in Oklahoma the suffragists had hopes of scoring a triumph in that coming state, but met a reverse instead. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho grant women the suffrage on the same terms as men, allowing them to vote for every office from presidential electors down. But all attempts to increase this number have failed. In many states women have a limited suffrage, extending to school questions, propositions affecting taxation and other things, but even there the list does not increase. One of the reasons why the sex line in the voting privilege is not abolished in more of the states is that a large majority of the women seem to be indifferent or are opposed to its abolition.

Capt. Hobson says the Japanese can take the Philippines any day. What is Mr. Hobson's idea of the end of that little plesantry?

It would be interesting to Japan if the Russian diplomatists should begin to ply it with questions indicating a possible renewal of pressure in Manchuria.

Tennessee's new senator, Bob Taylor, is expected to introduce in that body a variety of jokes that will not require an executive session and a public apology.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$32,000,000 to education will be still more acceptable if the crankeries of the Chicago university are not held up to the country as the proposed model.

The "trust-busting" goes on but we haven't heard of any trust retiring from business. They seem to have the nine lives of a cat and when you think you have the "critter" killed it breaks out in a new place.

"The entire school system of San Francisco," says a California paper, "is one great political machine and honey-combed with wire-pulling." The Japs should be careful about duplicating the Boss Ruess and Mayor Schmitzes.

At one public sale in New York 1000 horses were sold at an average of \$425 per head. In addition to automobiles and flying machines the number of horses is increasing and the price of Missouri mules is soaring. The science of locomotion is in a lively state.

Col. Bryan believes that a man is justified in declining a presidential nomination if the platform is not satisfactory to him. The colonel made his own platform in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 the democratic declaration of principles was changed to suit the personal views of Judge Parker. In neither case did the platform help the candidate.

Joseph Phillips, originator of the famous cling peach that bears his name, the finest canning variety ever produced

and the enricher of many orchardists, died in a hospital the other day at Yuba, Cal., a pauper. That's usually the fate of great discoverers and inventors, who do something to benefit humanity. Had Mr. Philips invented a murderous gun to kill people by the wholesale he might have got a fortune from the government for it, become famous like Maxim, Krupp, and Gatling and died in a palace.

Those who imagine that the trusts own this country should take a look at the incomes from the various industries last year. The iron and steel trust, which is the biggest of all and has its clutch on every pocket book, shows only earnings of \$1,290,000,000, while the income from American farms reached the astounding total of \$6,800,000,000. This is nearly three times the earnings of all the railroads of the United States put together, and all other industries seem small in comparison with the farmer's gigantic output.

Many remarkable things appear in the last annual report of the secretary of Agriculture. The farm products of 1906 had a farm value of \$6,800,000,000 half a billion over 1905 and in excess of two billion more than the productions of the census year 1900. Corn remains by far the most valuable crop, estimated at \$1,100,000,000, while cotton next on the list, including seed, was worth to its growers \$640,000,000. Thus King Corn knocks out King Cotton and becomes easily "monarch of all the surveys." Hay is third at \$600,000,000, wheat, \$450,000,000; oats, \$300,000,000; potatoes, \$150,000,000.

There was a time when it was customary to measure the cost of pork by the price of corn, and the usual estimate was 10 pounds of pork for a bushel of corn, but in later years it has been discovered that other feeds can be used to advantage, and pork made more cheaply with a variety than with corn alone. Experience has shown that the hog relishes the great variety of feeds usually produced on the farm, such as grass, rape, all kinds of clovers, defective and immature fruits, house slops, skim milk, buttermilk, whey from the cheese factory which, when fed in conjunction with the grain ration, makes pigs grow faster and makes weights at less cost, than when compelled to subsist entirely on grain.

If California is howling for a war with Japan, the rest of the country will gladly let out to her the contract to do all the fighting. Outside of the heated zone around San Francisco, nobody seems excited, nor do they see the wisdom of a bloody war between two mighty nations over such a question as whether there shall be separate schools for Japanese children. If nations should go to fighting every time there is a little friction over some local dispute, they would be at war all the time. War is a very serious business and should never be lightly spoken of, "Let us have peace," say the American Farmer.

All records for benevolent donations were surpassed with the announcement recently that John D. Rockefeller had given \$32,000,000 to the general educational board, a body incorporated by congress for the purpose of promoting education through the country by means of gifts and otherwise. While the board is not confined to the distribution of Mr. Rockefeller's donations, nevertheless he has been the principal contributor to its funds since its organization, having given \$11,000,000 on a previous occasion. This latest contribution is the largest ever made by an individual for any social or philanthropic purpose in the history of the race. The only condition attached to the gift is that Mr. Rockefeller and his son may direct the disbursement of two-thirds of the amount. The younger Rockefeller is a member of the general educational board and it was through him that the board was advised of his father's addition to the endowment. It is understood to be the purpose of the board to assist colleges, as distinguished from the larger institutions known as universities. The board promptly accepted the gift and acknowledged its gratitude to the donor.

Thos. Alva Edison, the inventor, says that when a man gets to be 59 years old it is time to knock off work and play. Mr. Edison was 59 years old on Feb. 11, and his playtime begins. "For forty-five years I have been making experiments with electricity," said Mr. Edison, "but all those years I have been turning these experiments to commercial value so fast that I have not had a chance to play with electricity for the fun of the thing, just to see how much I could find out about it. But from tomorrow on I am going to give up the commercial end of it and work in my laboratory purely as a scientist. That will be the pleasure I have long been promising myself." Mr. Edison referred to the final perfection of his new storage battery for electric motor vehicles. His manufactory for the production of this new device, which has been erected with in sight of the Edison house, is complete, and will soon begin to put its product on the market.

Dr. W. P. Turner, a London physician of high standing, who has made a first-hand study of tuberculosis for many years, has recently published his conclusions, the main feature of which is that

the disease is an animal disease, primarily derived in all cases from cattle. According to the review of this work in Current Literature, he holds that the original source of infection is a plant, cattle deriving it from timothy or other allied grasses from affinity, and that man acquires the disease from infection or in oculation, never by inhalation; also, that it is not hereditary or subject to predisposition. The bacillus is a saprophyte, feeding on vegetable decay, but that it becomes pathogenic or disease breeding when the cattle in which it occurs are deprived of the sunlight which contains a property known as actinism. The group of diseases thus transmitted by cattle or flesh food he calls mycotic. The grasses are the primary host, cattle are the intermediary host, and man rounds out the life cycle. So that consumption can be regarded only as a parasitic disease. According to this theory, inhalation has nothing to do with the spreading of consumption, and the theory that infection is conveyed by the sputum is abandoned, while the idea of contamination through kissing would prove nonsensical.

SIRUP UNDER SUSPICION.
 Pure Food Authorities at Odds with Molasses Makers.

The griddle-cake, which is one of the most popular breakfast dishes in the land, owes its large following, in a measure, to the opportunity it affords for the consumption of liberal quantities of sirup. Just now sirup, as found on the market under a great variety of brands, is under suspicion by the pure food authorities. The word sirup, until the enforcement of the new law, really meant anything, from molasses, a by-product of sugar manufacture, to glucose pure and simple, or a combination of these two products.

A very palatable sirup that is also, lately free from chemical treatment or adulteration can be made from sugar cane; but this is somewhat more expensive than the other products heretofore offered, and its production has been very limited. The government experts have been working for four years to demonstrate the feasibility of the manufacture of cane sirup in the south, and now that the question has arisen whether molasses showing traces of sulphur is an unlawful product, indicating that it has been artificially bleached, this work assumes great importance.

Contention of Bureau of Chemistry.
 The molasses people assert that such a definition of purity, if applied to their output, would shut out practically all molasses as now manufactured for table consumption. On the other hand, the bureau of chemistry asserts, after four years' work in a large, practical way at Waycross, Ga., that a table sirup of high palatability and agreeable color can be made from sugar cane without the addition of any bleaching or clarifying substance of any kind, and without any other manipulation than the application of heat, mechanical skimming, settling and filtering, and, furthermore, that such sirup, if properly filled into sterilized packages while hot, may be kept indefinitely without fear of fermentation.

Peculiar Feature of Sirup.
 A most peculiar feature of sirup made directly from sugar cane, and not as a sugar by-product, is that it can be consumed indefinitely without cloying the appetite, while, as every one knows, maple sirup and the mixed glucose sirups soon lose their palatability. Cane sirup is considerably darker than the table sirups to which the public has been accustomed, and considerable prejudice will have to be overcome before the consumer will accept the darker sirup without feeling that it lacks purity.

On the other hand, molasses sirup, when light-colored, has been bleached with sulphur fumes, an operation which the experts declare, leaves in the finished product an appreciable quantity of sulphuric acid, which, of course, is highly objectionable. Then, too, glucose is practically colorless, so that in proportion to which it is mixed with table molasses sirups the resulting admixture is lighter in color, and, while light color is generally accepted as an index of superiority, it is, in reality, an index of chemical manipulation. The public will doubtless receive a very much superior table sirup, however the outcome of the present controversy in regard to molasses adulteration may result.

The yield of sirup from sugar cane is about twenty-two gallons per ton, and the cost, according to government figures, allows some margin of profit, even at prevailing prices, which are influenced very materially by the cheaper products heretofore sold as table sirups.

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