

EARL OF DUDLEY HAS MADE GOOD IN PUBLIC CAREER

Governor General of Australia Who May Become Executive Head of Canada Has Had Varied Experiences.

London, Jan. 28.—The Earl of Dudley, who is prominently mentioned as the next governor general of the commonwealth of Australia since the early part of 1908, is now on the point of retiring from that post. In English court circles the opinion is gaining ground that the earl is slated to succeed Lord Grey at Ottawa. Nearly everyone agrees that he is far more likely to receive the appointment than either the Duke of Connaught or the Duke of Teck, both of whom have been mentioned for the place.

Abandons the Wild Life.

The present holder of the title succeeded his father, the first earl, in 1855. He was born in 1857 and was educated at Eton. He neglected to enter the university, and instead devoted himself to extensive travel and to the study of men rather than of books. In 1888 he was appointed high steward of Kidderminster, and he was mayor of Dudley from 1895 to 1897. During the last Boer war he fought in South Africa with his regiment of Worcestershire volunteers. In the days of his youth the Earl of Dudley manifested most decided sporting proclivities. Indeed, it is said that he was in a fair way to squander his fortune and spoil his career when he met and fell in love with the beautiful young woman who became the Countess of Dudley. She completely reformed him. It is said that one of the conditions on which she married him was that he should give up gambling and horse racing. He was greatly addicted to both and was himself a noted steeplechase rider. On the day of his marriage he swore to the turf forever.

Great Success in Politics.

His success in politics has been somewhat remarkable for a man of his years. He was taken into Lord Salisbury's government in 1895 as under secretary of the Board of Trade. He showed talent as well as industry in the work of the department and in 1902 he was rewarded with the appointment to the lord lieutenantship of Ireland. He remained at Dublin until 1906 and a year or so later came his appointment to succeed Sir Henry Stafford Northcote in Australia.

Countess a Remarkable Woman.

The Countess of Dudley is renowned for her philanthropic work and her beauty. The history of her childhood and early life is exceedingly romantic. She was the Cinderella of her family, which had been wealthy and well placed, but when the riches of Charles Gurney took into themselves wings the future of the youngest daughter looked very dark indeed. So married was the girl's cleverness and beauty, however, that after the father went to South America to seek fortune anew and her darling mother decided to open a dressmaking establishment in London, the Duchess of Bedford, a first cousin of Mrs. Gurney, came forward with the offer of a dowry and an education for pretty little Rachel. So, amid the most lavish wealth, the girl grew up. The Duchess proved a noble friend, and the future Countess of Dudley was brought out in London society with great splendor. The eldest of the twin sons of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, they are named Edward Frederick, for whom King Edward VII was sponsor, and George Reginald, for whom King George was sponsor. The Dudleys have two other sons and three daughters—the youngest and the eldest, Lady Gladys (for whom King Edward was also sponsor), being very near her nineteenth birthday. For the youngest daughter, Lady Alexandra Patricia, Queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught were sponsors. The eldest son and heir to the title is Viscount Midham, who is now in his seventeenth year.

PRESENT MEMBERS BACK ON THREE CITY BOARDS

Mayor Simon yesterday filed notice of the reappointment of Dr. George B. Story on the city health board. Dr. Story's term expired January 23. The new appointment is for three years, beginning with that date. Ion Lewis and E. G. Clark, members of the park board, were reappointed for terms of four years, to date from January 28, and J. C. Alsworth, a member appointed to the city health board, was given another appointment for four years, until January 23, 1915.

Quick Action Prescription Cures Colds in a Day

The best and quickest prescription known to medical science for colds and coughs is as follows: "Get one ounce of glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Shake it well. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal—start at bed time. Smaller doses to children, according to age." Be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw top sealed case. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house. Any one can mix this at home. There are many cheaper preparations of large quantity but it doesn't pay to experiment. This treatment is certain cure.

CHILD LIFE IN CITY IS PLAINLY SHOWN IN GREAT EXHIBIT

Problem of the Child in the City Adequately Presented by Child Welfare League Now Open in New York.

(By the International News Service.) New York, Jan. 28.—No more interesting or comprehensive study of the life of a city child has ever been offered than that at the New York Child Welfare exhibit, which is now on at the Seventy-first Regiment armory in this city, and will continue until February 12.

It is by far the most remarkable exhibition of its kind that has ever been shown in this country, and furnishes an excellent opportunity for the study of the vital problem which confronts every large city in the country—its children.

The daily incidents in the home, school and street life of the miserable little urchins on the lower East side are strikingly depicted by photographs and other exhibits, as well as the lives of the little ones, who reside in the more fashionable upper West side district.

Three hundred people—educators, philanthropists and settlement workers—have been gathering material for the exhibit for two years, and it has cost approximately \$70,000, this amount being raised by voluntary contributions.

The work was divided among twenty committees, which included twenty paid investigators. Photographs and statistics of all kinds were collected which will prove of great value.

Optimistic in Purpose.

While the exhibit deals frankly and fearlessly with child conditions as they are, its purpose is optimistic. For along with the bad it has shown the good, and in each case has indicated better ways of encouraging and spreading good influences or of remedying existing evil conditions.

Especially interesting are the exhibits gathered by the committees on streets and recreation and amusements. There are photographs showing the extremes to which children are forced to resort in order to play at all; street accidents are graphically illustrated; a typical candy shop is shown and the kind of candy children buy and its effect upon them illustrated.

The statistics gathered by these committees are no less interesting, and in some cases tragic. They reveal the fact that many children of poor families begin the day without breakfast, and were it not for the free luncheon provided by the city, they would be compelled to forego a meal at noon. In one school alone there were 200 children who had no one at home to get lunch for them at noon. Hundreds of others are compelled to work after school hours, and many of these have not an adequate amount of rest.

Among the questions sent to the public schools to be answered by the children were the following:

- 1.—What do you do when you go home from school?
- 2.—How long do you have for play?
- 3.—How long do you have to study your lessons?
- 4.—Do you belong to any library?
- 5.—How many books have you read this term?
- 6.—What newspapers do you read in your home?
- 7.—What time do you get up in the morning?
- 8.—At what time do you go to bed at night?

Here are the facts as shown in the replies of seven little girls from one class. Only one of them was over 10 years old. Six of them worked at tying feathers, that is, making willow plumes, after school. One, a 12-year-old, sewed buttons and made buttonholes on babies' dresses, receiving 5 cents a dozen for the work. As for play, three of the seven calmly say that they have no time to play, one has an hour, two have half an hour, and one says, "after I have finished one feather I can play on the street."

Four have half an hour for study, two have an hour and one has "one minute." One of the seven belongs to a library. One hasn't read any book at all. The others have read one or two. Only one reads a newspaper. Two are in bed from 9 to 6, one from 10 to 5:30, one from 8 to 5:30, one from 11 to 6, one from 10 to 5, and one from 9 to 4:30. Not one of them has, therefore, an adequate amount of rest.

Play Room is Limited.

The small amount of playroom that New York children have is shown by a map, which divides the city into districts. In one of these districts, having nine miles of streets, a population of 35,000, and a school registration of nearly 5000, there is only one vacant lot, 113 saloons, 78 candy shops, and a large number of moving picture shows.

The candy shops play an important part in the life of the child. One of the worst features of some of them is being fought by law, that is the back in the habit of medicine. But many of them still depend for their existence on the sale of unwholesome candy and of equally unwholesome dime novels and picture postcards. The child crowded off the street and forced to substitute "standing around" for good healthy play finds this candy shop an alluring place in which to do that standing around.

As one of the child welfare investigators put it, "It's lollypops against baseballs." Another resource of the city child is the moving picture shows. These have been striking the subject of a careful investigation in connection with the coming exhibit. Probably more than

SCENES IN LIVES OF NEW YORK CHILDREN



GUIDE TO PERMITS UNDER NEW CODE

Rules to Help Applicants and Inspector Are Posted at City Hall.

On account of the numerous complaints received by the city building inspector's office, as to the inconvenience and annoyance caused the building public by the new rules of the building code, which took effect the first of the present year, Plan Examiner Ben Smith has posted a notice in the office, which, if read by persons wishing to obtain permits, will greatly facilitate the labor and reduce the time required for their issuance. The notice is as follows:

"Application forms for permits will be furnished at the office of the inspector of buildings. These forms are of two kinds, applications for new buildings and applications for alterations or repairs. The information asked for in the forms must be filled out completely and must be legible; otherwise the application will not be considered.

"On the back of the application form a diagram of a city block is shown; within this block the size and location of lot or lots must be shown in ink or indelible pencil, together with the size and location of the building or structure and the distance to buildings on adjoining lots.

"For all frame buildings a floor plan, cross section and elevation, with the dimensions of all structural parts, span of girders, beams and joists and distance from center to center of same must be shown.

"Section 45 of the Building Code requires that two sets of plans be submitted for every permit requiring plans, one set of which will be stamped 'Approved' and returned to the applicant to be kept on the job during construction.

"The permit number (yellow card) furnished at the desk must be posted on the job during construction.

"All plans for buildings over one story in height and costing \$2000 or more must be in ink or other indelible rendered drawings."

WOMAN FALLS IN FIT; KERCHIEF STRANGLES

New York, Jan. 28.—A handkerchief Miss Mary McKay, of No. 158 Ainslie street, Williamsburg, innocently wound around her neck, caused her death by strangulation.

Miss McKay was subject to epileptic fits. It is thought that while sweeping she was seized with a fit, and that when she fell over a key caught on the handkerchief, knotting it. She then strangled to death.

Miss McKay had been dead an hour when her father discovered her. The key was fast to the handkerchief and had prevented her from breathing.

Spirits for Rheumatism

The increased use of spirits for rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is a wonderful cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following is the formula: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris compound and one ounce of glycol Sarsaparilla compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring." Any druggist has these ingredients or will quickly get them. Any one can mix them. This formula was published here last winter and thousands were promptly benefited. It gives immediate relief.

Machine to Feed Chickens

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 28.—R. Vilm of Coronado has come to the rescue of families who "want to keep a chicken" and still be absent from home for a day or so at a time. He has invented a device with an alarm attachment which lifts the lid of the feed trough in the chicken yard at the usual feeding time and notifies the chickens to be on the job. It works perfectly, Vilm says, and he will have it patented.

Sundale Grows Rapidly

Sundale, Wash., Jan. 28.—Several hundred poles lying at the North Bank station indicate that the new line to be run from the Sundale Orchard company's tract through Goodness Hill to Golden-dale, is assured.

A new school house will be ready for the fall term, a fine site with spring water, under pressure, having been donated by the company.

J. R. Shepard has contracted for setting out over 9000 trees this spring. Almonds, nectarines, peaches and apricots, with some apples, make up the list.

CALIFORNIA'S VERY APPREHENSIVE OF JAPANESE PROBLEM

That Protection From Federal or State Authorities Against Yellow Men Is Imminent Need Is Claim Made.

(United Press Lead Wire.) Sacramento, Jan. 28.—If the federal government will not protect California the state must protect itself by adopting laws to regulate the Japanese, according to Senator J. B. Stanford, who will introduce a resolution Monday calling upon California congressmen to oppose the proposed new treaty with Japan. Bills aimed at the Japanese in particular and Asiatics in general now slumber in committees. Stanford declared that if Washington should ignore California the state must proceed regardless of the action of the federal authorities to prevent wholesale nipping of California.

Restriction of Japanese labor, restrictions in their ownership of land and their engaging in certain pursuits are pending before the legislature. The general belief is that upon Washington's action depends the fate of measures.

Anti-Japanese Sentiment Strong.

It can be authoritatively stated that a situation potent with dangerous possibilities with reference to the anti-Japanese question in California confronts Governor Johnson's administration. The reported proposal of Washington to permit elimination of the coolie restriction clause from the treaty with Japan has aggravated the task of California's legislative insurgents. These insurgents have been sitting on the lid of the Japanese question in an effort to keep anti-Asiatic agitation under cover until congress shall have given California the Panama Pacific exposition incorporation.

The lid is growing hot and a strong minority represented by Democrats and former "machine" legislators are active in endeavoring to cause a situation embarrassing to the insurgents. The action of the federal government at Washington has renewed the energies of the anti-Japanese and it is expected efforts will be made next week to bring those measures out of the committees where they now slumber, so as to force action upon them by the legislature.

A resolution calling upon the California delegation at Washington to resist any change in the immigration clause of the treaty was introduced in the assembly today by Paisley, a Democrat. If the sub-committee refuses to report out the resolution the minority will bring the matter to a vote on the floor and predict that a majority of the legislators will stampede from the administration corral and adopt the resolution.

Declares Situation Perilous.

"California's position is one of peril," declared Sanford tonight. "The federal government must see that we would be overrun with a horde of Orientals and that soon the Pacific coast slope would be more Japanese than American. We cannot afford to place our homes and interests in peril to satisfy Japan. We cannot afford to have Japan dictate what laws shall govern us and what measure or measures shall not be passed.

"The legislature is obeying its best impulses when it demands protection against an influx of Asiatics. I hope that Washington will see the light in time and deal with the question from the inside."

"If the resolutions and anti-Asian legislation should fail to pass this legislature, the measure will go before the people of California under the initiative, referendum and recall and the people of California will point a way out of the difficulty that Washington will have to follow.

"The initiative, referendum and recall will pass this legislature with good majorities and will be endorsed overwhelmingly by the people of the state at the next election. Given that and the danger of Asiatic immigration imminent, California will put through the laws necessary to preserve her integrity."

Paisley spoke in similar manner of the scope of the Japanese question in California and added that Washington should be made to realize the seriousness of the situation as viewed on the Pacific coast.

Governor Johnson refused to make any statement regarding Paisley's resolution and Sanford's statement. He is known to be confident that the California legislature will do nothing to embarrass the Washington government and places reliance on insurgent leaders in senate and assembly.

CENTRAL OREGON HIT BY RAILROAD BOOM

All central Oregon is rejoicing today over the arrival at Coleman of the track laying crews of both the Hill and Harriman lines. This means that central Oregon is soon to be thrown open by railroad communication, to the outside districts and promises a great future to this big territory in the Deschutes valley.

Each of these roads is today approximately 70 miles from Bend and residents of this fast growing town are awaiting the arrival of the roads there, when they will terminate until extensions are made in 1912.

Bend has now its own electric lighting plant and improvements are keeping pace with the development of the surrounding country, which is now under irrigation. Since the irrigation of all the land with Richmond as a center, Bend has forged ahead with rapid strides. Already Bend has a population of about 1000 inhabitants, and as this location is considered to be especially valuable for town sites, there has been considerable investment of capital there anticipating the arrival of the Oregon Trunk line. Bend is preparing to greet the railroad as its deliverer.

Roseco Howard, general manager of the Oregon Irrigation company, is authority for the statement that the work of irrigation in the Deschutes valley is progressing rapidly, although the recent inclement weather seemed to retard progress as fast as could be desired. There are now thirty teams and 50 men at work on the project and more will be added when the weather allows.

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SHERIFF BARNES' RECOVERY.

Three Doctors Failed.

Peruna's Work in this Desperate Case the Talk of the County.

Relieved of Throat Trouble by Pe-ru-na

Mr. E. W. D. Barnes, ex-Sheriff of Warren County, Tennessee, in a letter from McMinnville, Tenn., writes: "I had throat trouble and had three doctors treating me. All failed to do me any good, and pronounced my health gone. I concluded to try Peruna, and after using four bottles can say I was entirely cured."

Cataract of Throat.

Mr. C. Happy, Hardin, Ray Co., Mo., writes: "I can safely recommend Peruna as a remedy that will cure all catarrhal troubles."

"It was of great benefit to me, as it cured me of catarrh of the throat, and I took a very bad cold and had a gripe last February—it settled in my throat and lungs. I took three bottles of Peruna and it cured me."

"I highly recommend it to all who are sick, and I am glad to add my endorsement to that of others."

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.

Mr. Charles H. Stevens, 122 14th St., Detroit, Mich., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of Peruna as a remedy for catarrh."

"I suffered for some time with chronic nasal catarrh, but after five months' treatment, during which time I used seven bottles of Peruna, I am pleased to say that I am entirely well, there not being the slightest trace of catarrh left. Peruna is without doubt (in my mind) the greatest remedy known for catarrh."

Ask Your Druggist for a Free Pecuna Almanac for 1911