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**JUDGE BROWN'S
JUVENILE LAWS**

NOTED SALT LAKE CITY JURIST
SPEAKS HERE WEDNESDAY

SPEAKS AT TEMPLE THEATRE

Author of Juvenile Court Laws of Utah
and Founder of the Utah Sys-
tem will Discuss Juvenile
Court Work.

Judge Willis Brown, author of the Utah Juvenile Court laws and founder of the system, first and former Judge of the Salt Lake City Juvenile Court, President of the National Juvenile Betterment Association, and founder and head director of the Boy City of Winona, Ind., will speak next Wednesday evening at the Temple theatre. Judge Brown fills the second date of the Broken Bow Lecture and entertainment course. Judge Brown has seven different lectures on the Juvenile Court and its work. He does not announce his subject in advance but waits to see his audience and delivers the lecture which he thinks is most fitting. He is a man of wide experience in juvenile court work in the state of Utah. He has shown marvelous genius in devising the juvenile court laws and establishing the court. He inaugurated three new institutions and conducted the court during the first years of its life until it became fixed, permanent, and well understood institution, covering the entire state and Utah is known to-day as having one of the highest types of juvenile jurisprudence. The following is what some of

the Utah men and papers have to say about his work:

Salt Lake Daily Herald—When Judge Brown came here, children were being arraigned for petty offences in the same dock with hardened criminals. There was a cell in the filthy city jail marked "for juveniles." Boys and girls were sent indiscriminately to the reform school and branded for life unfit for the good association when they were not essentially wicked or vicious; the per cent of the saved was infinitesimal; the permanently damned was awful. This was the situation when Judge Brown came and began his talks to the boys, and it takes no long memory to recall how the boys rallied to his support, nor does it take any acute observation to discover that the cigarette evil has been almost entirely abolished among the boys of the community. There have been more cases where boys have been imprisoned with hardened criminals. The man who used to sell cigarettes or liquor to the boys have found it unprofitable as well as dangerous; instead of regarding the law and courts with terror the wayward youngsters have learned to know the Judge as a refuge when they are tempted, a friend when they are in trouble, and to recognize their own obligation to observe the law and enforce it. Waiving any question of moral values, the Juvenile Court has been the best investment the city or state has ever made, and the returns are due to the Judge who has managed it. Every principle in the public schools has declared the value of the court under Judge Brown's administration. Every man, woman and child who has had occasion to see the workings of the court, knows it is a powerful agency for the moral uplift of childhood of the whole community.

Salt Lake Daily Reporter—Judge Willis Brown is doing more real good than any six ministers in Salt Lake," said Rev. Benjamin Young of the first M. E. Church, yesterday afternoon. "He is getting at the bottom of things and doing what is almost impossible for the ministers to do. He is finding out just how our boys live, what temptations are thrown in their way, who it is that tempts them, who is responsible for their every act, and he is likewise finding a way of bringing about good results in each case without a moments delay." What Dr. Young has said, others have said in substance.

Hon. Willard Hanson, County Attorney, Salt Lake City—Judge Brown was chairman of the Juvenile Court Committee and drafted and largely secured the passage of our juvenile court and other bills connected with the juvenile court work. Judge Brown is in my opinion one of the ablest juvenile court workers in the Union and had it not been for his efforts and work in this community we would not have had any juvenile court law.

TIMBER CONSERVATION.

Studying Methods of Utilization for
Greatest Economy and Profit.

The future development of the lumber industry in this country lies in the direction of a closer utilization of forest products. Both foresters and practical lumbermen now agree on this point.

Just what can be done in this is well illustrated in the operations at the mill of Great Southern Lumber Company, which has just reopened its plant at Bogalusa, Louisiana, in response to the increased demand for lumber after the recent slump in business. This is perhaps the largest sawmill in the United States, if not in the world, and is capable of turning out the enormous amount of 600,000 feet of sawn lumber board measure per day. A reader can get a fair idea of this quantity of lumber when he is told that its output is enough to build a little town of 40 houses, along with a good-sized church and a school house every day.

This company was quick to grasp the significance of the rapid depletion of timber resources. Last year it began a co-operative investigation in wood utilization with the United States Forest Service and arrangements have just been completed for a renewal of the experiments. The work will be along practical lines and will be aimed to secure a closer utilization of the products of the southern lumber mills and at the same time produce a margin of profit in excess of that obtained by the methods which are now practiced.

The field for work along this line is broad. It is well known that the superior grades of lumber are obtained from old mature trees, provided they are weakened by decay or other influences.

In other words, a thousand feet board measure of lumber, sawed from a tree two feet in diameter, costs less and is worth more than a thousand feet sawed from a tree only eight inches in diameter. Moreover, timber cut from young trees usually contains a large amount of sapwood. If ties, poles, etc., are cut from such material, they will decay far more rapidly than if cut from heartwood. It is not good business policy, however, in a great many cases to saw the most valuable timber into commodities which are relatively low in cost, such as ties and poles. It is the intention therefore, of the company to find out just what size and classes of timber can be best utilized for the cheaper commodities when given a preservative treatment.

To this end a careful study will be made to ascertain the amount and value of the products sawed from trees of different sizes and just how each can be best utilized so as to secure greatest economy and profit. For example, can a tree eight inches in diameter be best utilized for ties or for flooring, and how will the profits compare if treated with

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The Busy Druggist

those sold untreated? It seems reasonable to suppose that the profits derived from the sale of treated timber will exceed those of untreated timber.

Moreover, greater use of chemically preserved wood will doubtless result in that wood giving a greater life in service. Hence, the amount of timber cut annually in the United States, simply to replace that which has decayed, will be materially decreased, and a further conservation of forest resources will result. Recent estimates by the forest service place this reduction at 10 per cent of the total timber cut. The practical benefits of those experiments and of the investigations for the utilization of sawmill waste are at once apparent.

The "Divorce Evil."

It is always considered good form to inveigh against the "divorce evil." Ministers of the gospel frequently choose this subject for pulpitizing, and lecturers, judges, etc., use it freely for moralizing purposes. That there is a "divorce evil" and that it is a serious problem in social economics as well as in moral philosophy, cannot be denied as reasonable beings. It is frequently charged that divorce is more easily obtained in this country than in any other civilized nation. This also may be true. But back of this unfortunate condition there is more than what theorists delight to term "contempt for the marriage relation"

American men and women differ little temperamentally from their brothers and sisters elsewhere. Probably if it were brought to a close analysis the American men would be found more gallant and considerate than the men of Europe. American women are better educated and enjoy a greater degree of personal freedom than any other

women in Christendom. If, therefore, the marriage relation is less cherished in America than elsewhere there must be some reason which has been slightly touched upon heretofore. It is strange indeed that the social philosophers who habitually denounce the "divorce evil" should not take the logical step toward a solution of the matrimonial problem. There is no "divorce evil" that is not attributable directly to the marriage evil. Yet this marriage evil is generally referred to as something that has developed after the wedding ceremony, instead of having existed before it. It seems to be a rather tender subject among the moralists, who either evade it altogether or approach it haltingly and make a hasty retreat. Perhaps the ministers—some of them—feel a prick of conscience when they are charged with frequent complicity in fostering the "marriage evil."

In general terms and subject to the usual rule of exceptions, it may be said that hasty and injudicious marriages are the direct cause of most divorces. In this day the spirit of adventure prevades the most sacred relationship of man and woman. Almost every newspaper records the "romance" of some silly and irresponsible couple who meet on Sunday and marry on Tuesday. It is quite the popular thing to applaud these marriages and laugh at the youthful elopers who successfully evade parental opposition. And many ministers and petty judges aid these violators of the higher law by performing the wedding ceremony for practically all comers, whether justified or not. In Kansas City, Kas., a few days ago a magistrate united in marriage a white woman and a Chinaman. In a Missouri town a boy and a girl were married "on a dare," and the officiating minister knew it. The marriage of middle-aged men to school girls is common, and frequently parents give their consent for marriages of mere boys and girls. In fact the instances of misalliances of various kinds could be elaborated indefinitely. Under such circumstances it would be passing strange if we did not have a "divorce evil." In other civilized countries, especially among the Catholic nations of Europe, marriage is safeguarded, and it follows that when marriage is safeguarded there are fewer matrimonial wrecks. If those who inveigh so solemnly against the "divorce evil" would devote themselves assiduously to correcting the present slipshod system of promiscuous and frivolous marriages, society would be benefited by their preachments. Until the process of reasoning is reversed, however, misdated couples will keep on marrying first and getting acquainted and divorces afterward, and there will always be a "divorce evil."—Exchange.

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