

cept in the case of a few runshops which were attended by negroes. The reports received here from St. Thomas direct indicate the deaths at Kingston at about 1,000 killed, 3,000 homeless, and placed the damage at \$10,000,000.

CONDITIONS AT KINGSTON.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Express this morning publishes the following cable dispatch which came through last night from Francis U. Kahle, evidently from the temporary cable station at Bull Bay outside of Kingston. The dispatch on cable says: "The dispatches sent by correspondents of the press service, who estimate the dead at a much lower figure. 'Jamaica, Jan. 17.—Busted at a standstill. Streets, parks. Five hundred surely dead. Sixty-five thousand homeless. Food, blankets, troops, police. Country house completely destroyed. Hurricane—eighty buried Catholic ground; 130 yesterday. 'Sir Alfred Jones says natives will work Panama, take places cooler labor India. 'Want Canadian architect to rebuild. Natives refuse work. 'Estimate loss \$10,000,000. Estimated 100 whites dead. 'Capt. Young destroyed. Insane at large. 'Halfway-Colon cable broken. Immediate repairs impossible. 'Manager of cable says 1,000 dead. Henricky Hooton estimates dead from 500 to 1,000. Capt. Lament dead, engaged American girl. 'Sir James Ferguson instantly killed in street. 'Fire burned out. 'Positive insurance carried by New York Union Insurance company, England, 23,000 sterling. 'People need tents. Great suffering in rain. 'Francis Kahle, Buffalo, safe."

Francis U. Kahle is manager of the Woodward Cable company. Mrs. Kahle and Miss Anna Scott also of Buffalo were in Kingston until Jan. 5 when they left for Trinidad. Mr. Kahle was to meet them there.

MESSAGES FOR JAMAICA TAKEN.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Western Union Telegraph company yesterday subject to the sender's risk. As to the messages from the island, the company is experiencing much the same difficulty that confronted it during the early hours of the San Francisco disaster. The city of Kingston is so greatly disorganized that it is next to impossible to find the persons to whom messages are addressed, while the messenger service into the city from the company's sub-station, about five miles from Kingston, is necessarily slow. Many of the messages which came through from the island yesterday were filed at the sub-station, but apparently a great many people made a 30-mile trip across country to Holland bay.

As nearly as the company can determine, the employees in the cable office at Kingston, after the destruction of the building, followed lines out of the city and tested them until they were finally able to obtain a connection with Holland bay. The company has not been able to gain any definite information regarding the casualties or damage at Kingston. Its lines run only to Havana and any bulletins that come to them are sent by the employees of the Cuban Submarine Cable company. The Western Union company's cable office there was visited yesterday by many inquirers after friends and relatives in Jamaica.

The Commercial Cable company refused yesterday to accept any messages for Jamaica. Its cable is broken somewhere near the Jamaican shore and it had no idea yesterday how long it would take to repair the break.

NATHAN FRANKO RESIGNS.

New York, Jan. 17.—Nathan Franko, concert master of the Metropolitan Opera House, has resigned his position, due to the management of the opera and difficulties with the members of the orchestra, with whom, it is said, he had long been unpopular.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Three Salt Lake Boys Today Taking The Examination at U. of U.

The Oxford examination for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship is being conducted at the state university today, and will continue during tomorrow. The examination for these scholarships occurs simultaneously throughout the United States, and the same formula is gone through with in all of them. The questions are first unsealed before the applicant at the time he takes the examination, and at the conclusion of the same they are immediately

The full measure of palate pleasure goes with every Pound or Half Pound Box of



Better in 1907 than ever before.

SWEET CANDY CO. Manufacturing Confectioners.

sealed and mailed to the judges, at Oxford, England. The only applicants in the State of Utah are Robert Hartley and Ralph Hartley, and Nephi Richards, all of Salt Lake City.

MITCHELL CASE IN COURT.

Man Who Pulled a Gun Now Faces Judge Diehl.

Walter Mitchell, charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily harm to the person of his wife, Kitty Mitchell, who is the keeper of a house of ill fame on Commercial street, was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Diehl today. The testimony showed that Mitchell wanted the woman to leave the place and accompany him, and that she refused, whereupon Mitchell pulled a gun, but before he could do anything with it, Mrs. Mitchell seized the weapon and took it away from the man. Counsel for defense, Atty. Newton, contended that the state had failed to make a complaint as intent to do harm had not been shown. The court took the case under advisement until tomorrow morning.

TRIAL OF MRS. BRADLEY.

Attorneys Hope to Have the Case Heard Early in April.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, July 17.—The grand jury has not yet taken up the case of Mrs. Bradley, but all witnesses are now here. It is the intention of the district attorney to take the matter up at once. Attorneys for the defense will make no move whatever until the arrival of Judge O. W. Powers from Salt Lake. It is the intention of the defense to take the case to the jury without a preliminary hearing, and the expectation now is that the case will be heard some time in April.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Ernest Howard of Bingham Remanded To Custody of Sheriff.

The unexpected happened in Judge Diehl's court this morning when he ordered Ernest Howard, charged with murder in the first degree, held to the district court on the charge named, and remanded the young man to the custody of the sheriff without bail.

The story of young Howard's trouble has been told many times. He killed an Italian named Frank Yourk at the corner of 10th and Main streets, and he fired the fatal shot in self-defense. He testified that the Italian was armed with a knife and swore to kill him.

In rendering his decision Judge Diehl stated that, had it been clearly shown that the Italian had a knife in his possession and was about to attack the defendant, the latter would not have been held to answer for the murder. He stated that the Italian was armed with a knife and swore to kill him.

LESSON LEARNED.

"Like others of our fellows, as time went by, we have learned. In the old days, the sheep men made the western mutton products consist of three, four and five year old wethers, too young to die and too tough to eat. They were the only mutton products of the west. The sheep men of today, however, have learned a lesson. They have learned that the sheep must be killed when they are young and tender, and that the mutton must be packed and shipped in a way that it will keep in good condition until it reaches the market.

"Today, knowing that it pays best, he sends his goods to market clean, well grown, honestly packed and sometimes properly graded, so that his product will enter the market without a hitch. He even goes so far as to conscientiously deduct four pounds tare for packing and twine from each bag of wool, notwithstanding that the sack has cost him in the neighborhood of a half a dollar. "It is no uncommon thing today, to find on our western ranges, Hampshire Cotswolds, and Shropshire imports from old England, and Dorsets and Cheviots from Scotland, and Ramboulets from France—the former breeds in order that our mutton will be longer.

INSTRUCTIVE GATHERINGS.

"All these improvements at the present time have been brought about from the lessons taught by experience. Our chief teacher has been such gatherings as this, through the mutual exchange of ideas and experiences we have learned the fine and fat stock shows display what can be done in the way of producing both quality and quantity of flesh and wool. We have learned at the shows in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joe and Denver, and now we are being taught by the sheep men at home, and we hope that in time the best of the shows annually held in this splendid city shall be second to none.

"However, after all this has been said and done, the great era in the livestock business has just begun. The future holds much for us to do and many problems loom up that must be met and solved. Our wools must not only be graded at home, but they must likewise be sorted, spun into yarn, and woven into cloth. Today we ship the raw material to eastern states, tomorrow to be shipped back to us as finished products, the consumer paying the freight and profits both ways. We feel that the area for which this city is the distributing point within the time consumed all the wool grown within the territory is shipped eastward to be fattened and returned to us for consumption under the same conditions. Your farmers in Salt Lake can get better prices for their wool than they can elsewhere, and your packers can get better prices for their wool than they can elsewhere.

"It should not require strong arguments to convince the energetic people of Salt Lake that the development which I have heretofore outlined is not only possible and feasible but that in this favored section it will come to pass.

FUTURE OUTLOOK.

"Glorious as has been its history and present status, the future prospects of the wool growing and sheep raising industry are an inspiration. Your great city of

WOLLY BUSINESS SESSION

(Continued from page one.)

of the wool industry was located far east of the one hundredth meridian, at the time Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, and Indiana espoused the cause of Abraham and Isaac, and their fields were dotted with flocks. The scene was shifted, the way among the lofty peaks and smiling valleys of the area tributary to the Rocky mountains lies the shrine of the "Golden Fleece." Through the prairies and over the hills of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and your own fair state, gambol the silver hoofs of many millions of God's gentlest animal creatures. The wool of these animals has been so called upon to withstand many political buffeting. Like a shuttlecock has the issue of a "free" or "protected" wool been tossed back and forth.

"Nothing daunted by their severe political misfortunes, the brave shepherds left their early homes where conditions of high priced lands had become impossible, and sought new fields of endeavor. They cast their eyes to the Rocky mountains and Great American Desert, where, in the heart of our own continent, the haunts of men, contending against the adverse conditions of uncivilization, oftentimes away from the railroads and cities, they have built up in silence and solitude one of the strongest and ablest industries of the western half of the American continent.

"No tribute too great can be paid to the early pioneers in the wool business. These brave men who blazed the trail for the civilization which followed, have made possible the discovery of our present agricultural development which is the pride of the nation.

"The beautiful valleys of the intermountain country the energetic farmer first attempted agriculture in the raising of alfalfa and other hay and grain, his only market being a few miles away from his place. The flockmasters who purchased his products in order to insure safety for their flocks during the winter months. On this basis a foundation has since been erected, our magnificent agricultural produce, producing its thousands of tons of grain, vegetables, sugar, fruits and canned products.

SPENT AT HOME.

"The sheep men's money has been spent at home—no dividends have been paid abroad, but balance has swelled your bank statements; his surplus has erected your buildings and beautified your cities. The great Salt Lake valley is the center, geographically, of the wool business, extending beyond the eastern slope of Canada on the north, and southerly to sunny Mexico.

"This city has profited financially, socially, intellectually from its connection with the wool industry, facts amply justify. Some of our best citizens have been and are shepherds. Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona have given us many of our best citizens. Idaho has given us Mrs. Fred Oswald and J. D. Wood; Nevada has given us Mrs. Bonneville and W. C. Cornick, and in Utah you have such stalwarts as Rice, Moyle, Saunders, Knollin, Hanauer, and Sharp, and the list could be indefinitely extended. Nor has the flockmaster's influence been felt and services rendered locally only; he has occupied the state, national stages. Idaho has its Gov. Gooding; Montana has its Gov. Clegg; New Mexico has its Gov. Detero; and Wyoming its Senator Warren.

"Those engaged in other lines of endeavor should not at this time cast envious eyes upon the wool men because of their present prosperity. They should remember that there have been many lessons to be learned from the present fat times. They should remember that the wool has been the last of the staples to respond to the magic touch of the wand of prosperity. They must remember that the wool trade and hanging on with the last remaining strength in their finger tips through which they have gone, and at times not so far distant.

LESSON LEARNED.

"Like others of our fellows, as time went by, we have learned. In the old days, the sheep men made the western mutton products consist of three, four and five year old wethers, too young to die and too tough to eat. They were the only mutton products of the west. The sheep men of today, however, have learned a lesson. They have learned that the sheep must be killed when they are young and tender, and that the mutton must be packed and shipped in a way that it will keep in good condition until it reaches the market.

"Today, knowing that it pays best, he sends his goods to market clean, well grown, honestly packed and sometimes properly graded, so that his product will enter the market without a hitch. He even goes so far as to conscientiously deduct four pounds tare for packing and twine from each bag of wool, notwithstanding that the sack has cost him in the neighborhood of a half a dollar. "It is no uncommon thing today, to find on our western ranges, Hampshire Cotswolds, and Shropshire imports from old England, and Dorsets and Cheviots from Scotland, and Ramboulets from France—the former breeds in order that our mutton will be longer.

INSTRUCTIVE GATHERINGS.

"All these improvements at the present time have been brought about from the lessons taught by experience. Our chief teacher has been such gatherings as this, through the mutual exchange of ideas and experiences we have learned the fine and fat stock shows display what can be done in the way of producing both quality and quantity of flesh and wool. We have learned at the shows in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joe and Denver, and now we are being taught by the sheep men at home, and we hope that in time the best of the shows annually held in this splendid city shall be second to none.

"However, after all this has been said and done, the great era in the livestock business has just begun. The future holds much for us to do and many problems loom up that must be met and solved. Our wools must not only be graded at home, but they must likewise be sorted, spun into yarn, and woven into cloth. Today we ship the raw material to eastern states, tomorrow to be shipped back to us as finished products, the consumer paying the freight and profits both ways. We feel that the area for which this city is the distributing point within the time consumed all the wool grown within the territory is shipped eastward to be fattened and returned to us for consumption under the same conditions. Your farmers in Salt Lake can get better prices for their wool than they can elsewhere, and your packers can get better prices for their wool than they can elsewhere.

FUTURE OUTLOOK.

"Glorious as has been its history and present status, the future prospects of the wool growing and sheep raising industry are an inspiration. Your great city of

Choose Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder

Dentists say—"It is the best dentifrice and antiseptic in the world for the teeth and gums—leaves the enamel white and gleaming; also leaves a delicious after taste."

In handy metal cans or bottles, 25c. Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co.

Great Salt Lake is the center of a radial system of railways; it is the hub of the western railroad world, you have the Oregon and Great Salt Lake Pacific; the Northern Pacific and the Western Pacific Moffat lines building; thus enabling you to reach every state and every city in the intermountain area and beyond. With this as the great center of the production of raw material why should it not also be the center of our finished products. It seems that we can see stretching in the vista of the future endless blocks of substantial buildings wherein is given employment to thousands of laborers who are daily turning out wool and meat products enough to feed a nation. We can see our farmers converting their sagebrush lands into waving fields of peas, multi-colored and gleaming with the eye with their beauty and scenting the air with their sweet fragrance, but to be later converted into pea-fed mutton which will turn Colorado green with envy, greener than her alfalfa fields. Senator Smoot and Jim Leary have made a good start—one with a woolen mill and the other with a packing plant. We will all put our shoulders to the wheel and help them boost whether we come from Utah or not."

GOV. HUGHES FAVORS IT.

Chief Executive of New York Has Ideas on Railroad Commission.

Manager Harris of the M. & M. association received the following telegram this noon from the office of Gov. Hughes of New York at Albany: "Your telegram received. Gov. Hughes favors new railroad commission with broader powers than present one, and am sending you my memorandum thereon. (Signed) ROBERT TILLER, "Secretary to the Governor."

JUVENILE COURT DECISION.

Supreme Court Says Judge Brown Believes Himself Wiser Than Law.

The supreme court this afternoon handed down two opinions in regard to the juvenile court cases which have been pending for a number of months past. The actions were brought to test the constitutionality of the juvenile court law, which has been declared unconstitutional. The principal section involved is that in regard to the juvenile court jurisdiction over adults.

"This court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge Brown's method of procedure is severely criticised. As to that matter, the court says in part: 'The juvenile court law now in 17 laws of 1905, and it is declared unconstitutional. The questions of the eligibility of a judge of the juvenile court and the legality of his appointment are passed upon in these opinions but Judge