

SPECIAL WEEKLY NEW YORK LETTER TO THE DAILY MIRROR

Big Row Brewing Between Stock and the Produce Exchanges--Future Jurors will be Hard to Find in Gotham--Three Big New Bridges to be Constructed.

New York Feb. 9.—There is a fine old row brewing between the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange over control of the trading in mining stocks.

First the New York Stock Exchange members resented the attitude of the public in neglecting the trade on the big Board for business on the curb, and then they began to look around to see how they could break up the mining craze and bring the business back to their offerings.

This movement has gone so far there seems to be little doubt that official action will be taken during the present month, so that all of the better grade of stocks now being traded in on the curb will be brought to the Produce Exchange floor, and that many of the present curb brokers will take memberships in the Produce Exchange, where certificates can be obtained for a few hundred dollars each.

The confidence largely is based on the success attained by the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange having its inception in the old New York Mining Exchange, formed in the seventies, and which later united with the New York Petroleum Exchange, and the Miscellaneous Securities Board. This, in 1885, formed the present organization known as the Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange.

It is interesting to note that Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archibald, S. C. T. Dodd, Anthony N. Brady, Charles W. Morse, Valentine P. Snyder and Dumont Clarke were among the early members of the Consolidated board.

Never in the history of Wall Street have the big corporations of the country resorted to short-term note issues, for the purpose of raising cash for improvements, as now. Fully \$150,000,000 of notes have been issued or offered for sale since December first, with more to come.

These conditions have been brought about through the prevalence of abnormally high money rates and the general overstocking of the securities market with issues of a permanent character. Then, too, the situation has been amplified by the great prosperity of the country, which is outstripping the financial means of the country.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad lead all the interests in note issuing by putting out paper to the amount of \$26,000,000, although the American Telephone & Telegraph company and the New York Central Railway were close behind with issues of \$25,000,000 each.

Owing to the rather sensational rise in the shares of the Douglas Copper Company in the curb market, during the last couple of weeks considerable attention has been directed to the property.

One of the leading smelting interests of the country has had an expert of international reputation

going over the property and it is said to have been on his report that the recent heavy buying was based. During the past year the Douglas company has acquired several additional mines in Mexico and has conducted a vigorous development of its original properties, including the completion of a railroad for taking out its ore, and the construction of a new 1,000 ton smelter.

The company controls the Anita Copper Mines Company of Mexico, which owns copper, gold, coal and timber properties in the State of Sonora; the Pacific Refining & Smelting Company, which owns government concessions in the same State, for building and operating smelting plants, railroads, telephone and telegraph lines; the Sonora Consolidated Gold Mines Company, which owns a group of mines near the town of Quirigo, and the Baroy, a coal field in the same State.

This includes ownership of the town site buildings and improvements at the new station of Fundacion, on the Cananea, Yaqui River & Pacific Railroad, which now is being constructed for the Southern Pacific Company from Guaymas to the City of Mexico.

As a result of the treatment accorded to the unfortunate man compelled to do jury duty in the murder trial of Harry K. Thaw, it will be harder than ever in the future to find a jury box in New York City.

The attitude taken by the State toward jurors in this trial has been nothing short of disgraceful. Men who have been forced to serve on this jury have been treated more as they themselves were charged with murder than as though they were to pass upon the innocence or guilt of the accused.

As soon as a juror was accepted by the attorneys for both sides he was placed in close confinement. From the minute of his acceptance the juror has been under the constant espionage of a court officer. He has been prevented from reading letters or newspapers, until every line in them has first been passed upon by an official and he has been compelled to forego communications, even with business associates or family.

In the meantime, however, the judge presiding at the trial has, without restriction, gone from the court room at the end of each day's proceedings, has dined with his family or friends, in public or private as he saw fit, and has had no interference with his private life. The time spent in court comprised his business hours and he spent his other time just as would any other professional or business man after his day's work was done.

It is hard to see why a man, of sufficiently clean repute to act as a juror should not be permitted to spend time outside the court room in a normal manner just as the judge is permitted to spend his time. If this were permitted there would be far less trouble in securing jurors. As it is, one does not wonder that New York men fight as they do against being called upon for jury duty.

Two bridges from Staten Island and one from Manhattan to the New Jersey shore have been recommended for construction, to the legislature of New York and New Jersey by the special joint committee.

Each Staten Island bridge would cost approximately \$500,000. The Manhattan bridge, which would cost nearly \$35,000,000 would be built from a point somewhere between Fourteenth and Seventy-second streets and would be a suspension bridge, one hundred and fifty feet above high water, and with a span of 3,000 feet, the longest in the world.

It is planned to use the big bridge for several railroads, which, upon payment of rentals, would be permitted to run into the heart of New York city. Foot passengers and vehicles also would be accommodated. While an elaborate plan has been mapped out it will require the action of two legislatures with the approval of Congress to carry it through.

The construction of new hotels in the metropolis proceeds with unabated vigor, but, in spite of the large

number of transient and family hotels already here, there are many times when accommodations are utterly inadequate to meet the demands. Some days the transient population of New York runs as low as 75,000 while on others, according to railroad passenger officials, it is as high as 200,000.

It was only eight years ago when, during the Dewey celebration, there was such a congestion here that many people had to go to neighboring towns for sleeping accommodations. Then it was declared that within five years there would be so many hotels in New York that such a condition would be impossible. During the years that have passed more hotels have been built than were dreamed of at the time, but still, at times, the demand for accommodations exceeds the supply.

The situation largely is because of the number of people who live permanently in the New York hotels. It being a matter of record that fully 15,000 families so reside.

Returns of the school census, taken under orders from the State Department of Education show that nearly 20,000 children of school age are not attending school as required by the Compulsory Education Law.

Of these 4,371 are working illegally; 4,387 are kept at home illegally; 294 are truants; 8,402 are not

attending evening school as required, and 1,449 are physically unable to attend school. The actual total of non-attendants found to date is 13,303 and every effort to bring them to school is being made by Associate Supt. Meloney, who looks after the enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law but he declares he is handicapped by an inadequate force of attendance officers.

The census, taken by the police in October, November, December and January, includes all persons between four and eighteen years of age in the greater city.

The sea going flat is the latest "improvement" being offered by steamship lines bidding for transatlantic traffic. This is the successor to the a la carte restaurant, the Turkish bath, and the elevators which recently have been included as features of the big ocean liners.

The Atlantic Transport Line, the vessels of which ply between here and London, is responsible for the latest idea. It differs from the familiar suite in that it has a private hall, a person to act as janitor, and all the other modern inconveniences of Harlem life. Workmen are now constructing these new apartments on the steamer Minnetonka, which is laid up in London.

There will be two flats on each liner, one each side, and they will be built forward, on the upper promenade decks, in the space now occupied by the officers' quarters. Each flat will have a parlor, hall, two bedrooms, a bathroom and a clothes closet. Tenants of the apartments will take their meals in the regular restaurant sections as there will be no kitchen range or dumb waiter attachment.

EDWARD STAATS LUTHER.

THE WORK OF THE JUVENILE COURT WILL BE FULLY ILLUSTRATED Social Economy will Receive Attention at Jamestown Exposition, as a Section of Department of History and Education -Miss Minnie Bronson Speaks Most Intelligently on Subject.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9.—Social Economy, which has been defined as the philosophy of humanity, is to receive attention at the Jamestown Exposition, as a section of the department of history and education. This subject, which has so broad a range, covering as it does all the relations of humans with each other and with the conditions under which they live, politically, industrially and socially, will be treated in divisions and subdivisions. Of these perhaps none is more interesting than that which relates to the child under the head of "Juvenile Court."

Its conceded importance lies in the fact that it is the outgrowth of a beneficent system which directs its efforts to the root of human ills and seeks prevention or cure, scientifically—through training, environment, culture—rather than in accord with the old punitive idea.

Seemingly delinquency in the child may be due to heredity or due to improper training, or the misdirected energy of youth seeking adventure, as students of the subject put it.

The justification for state intervention in the interest of humanity is justified by the adherents of the advanced theories in such an example as the following one:

A feeble-minded woman, early in the last century, gave birth to four feeble-minded girls. These girls, unrestrained and without training, roamed the surrounding country and easily became the prey of evil men. The offspring of these feeble-minded girls numbered fourteen, more than half illegitimate and all feeble-minded. The descendants of these fourteen have numbered some nine hundred people, ninety-five per cent. of whom belong to the great family of degenerates, that is they have been epileptics, idiots or criminals.

"The inference," says a writer, "is easily drawn. If the first feeble-minded had been placed in an institution, she would have lived a happy and contented life, finally dying without issue. The saving expense to the state is beyond computation, and the value to a society a vital matter."

Miss Minnie Bronson, who is chief of the department of Social Economy of the Jamestown Exposition, on the subject of the juvenile court and its

relations to the care of the child says:

"Broad philanthropy recognizes the fact that the best way to prevent crime and to protect the citizen is to rescue the children who are destitute and neglected, and those who display premature symptoms of wrongdoing, by bringing to bear upon them educational and formative influences, and preventing their association with hardened criminals.

"In the case of delinquent children, we have come to believe in the last twenty-five years of growth that children who commit crime are not necessarily criminals, and that it is better not to treat them as such.

"It happens more often than not that when the real cause of a crime is inquired into, it is found to be the mere boyish love for adventure which has run wild because of environment, lack of care, thoughtlessness or misdirected energy. The boy may be technically a thief. He is not, in truth one, at all. He may be made such by mismanagement in his correction. The necessity of saving this boy from the influences of prison and of giving right direction to his boyish enthusiasm is apparent.

"Dr. Folk, in his book on the care of neglected and delinquent children, epitomizes the history of juvenile reformation during the century, in these words: 'The removal of youthful offenders from associations with adults, and their treatment from an educational and reformatory instead of punitive point of view.'

"With this thought in mind, the new method of dealing with juvenile criminals was projected. I refer to the juvenile courts.

"The exhibit will include copies of laws under which each court operates, printed reports showing comparison with previous methods, letters from teachers, public officials, etc., reviewing the work; charts showing the number of ages of children in court within a given period; other showing the parentage and forms of delinquency, etc., photographs of the house of detention, if one exists, and its inmates, and histories of typical cases."

Thus visitors to the exposition, who are interested in such matters will find in it a comprehensive school in tabloid form of the lessons learned throughout the country by careful study and experiment.

FUNCTIONS OF JUVENILE COURT AND DUTIES OF ITS OFFICERS

Established for the Purpose of Dealing with Cases of Youthful Delinquency in Which Other Courts Have no Jurisdiction--Parents Who Tolerate or Encourage Violating Laws may be Subjected to Fine of \$1000.

In a conversation with Probate Judge Foster recently it developed that there is a great deal of misapprehension regarding the functions of the juvenile court and the duties of its officers. The law is comparatively new, having been passed by the last legislature and people have not as yet had sufficient experience with the new law to understand its workings.

The Juvenile Court was established for the purpose of dealing with cases of youthful delinquency, cases in which courts have heretofore had no particular jurisdiction. Truancy cases largely, compose the majority of the court's business. When a youngster is found to be "skipping" school, the superintendent first talks to him and if persisted in, the case is brought before the Juvenile court. This tribunal, at its discretion may commit the child to an institution for the correction of incorrigibility or may disburse the offender with a warning and place him under the eye of a probation officer.

And right here is where the rub comes in in counties like Marion. The Probation officer must act without compensation, or rather while there is provision for the appointment of a probation officer, yet there is no provision made for his compensation, and he therefore must serve without remuneration. In theory, perhaps, it works out that a man serves as well without, as with, compensation; but as a living, breathing, actual practicality, it is very very wide of the truth. And this is in no wise intended as a reflection on those men who have thus far given so generously of their time and patience, in serving in this capacity.

The members of the Board of County Visitors has also rendered valuable aid to the court from motives of pure philanthropy and yet, there are many weaknesses in the system. For instance, supposing a case of truancy is reported from any of the surrounding villages. Supposing the child is placed on probation how, then is the probation officer of Marion going to keep proper tabs on that youngster? It simply resolves itself into the court appointing someone in the village to keep an eye on the offender and report his lapses or his progress along the line of good behavior.

Another matter Judge Foster has advocated to the county commissioners, deserves every commendation. This is the matter of fixing up a room at the county jail for the detention of juvenile delinquents pending their hearings.

As matters now stand, several mere boys have been arrested and thrown into a jail cell, associated with hardened criminals who in a four hours can instill more harm in a child's mind than can be educated out in a year. And then added to this is the humiliation that ever comes to the sensitive nature in the knowledge of having been "jailed." The Judge's idea is to have a room fixed up apart from the cell room; a bright cheerful place under the charge of a matron, whose kind influence will be for good, during the time the youthful delinquent is held in duress.

But above all, the main thing that is seemingly unknown is that parents themselves are responsible to the law for many of the misdeeds of their offspring. In many cases, boys under 17 years of age openly smoke cigarettes and cigars in the presence of their parents. Some parents openly encourage such performance; yet the child is committing an offense against the law and the parents are contributing to the commission of that crime. Wherefore the law in the Juvenile court says that parents who tolerate, or encourage, or in any way encourage their children to violate the laws, are themselves guilty of contributing to that violation and at the court's discretion may be subjected to a fine of \$1000.

It has developed in several instances, that children accused of truancy, have been encouraged in it by their parents. To those it has been explained that they are committing an offense greater than that of the child and it has usually resulted in the child attending school regularly thereafter.

Many pathetic and touching cases come before the Juvenile court in the course of a year, and it is always with the idea of doing the best for the child, that the court tempers its judgments with as much mercy as is consistent with good judgment and the moral welfare of the child. The court is not primarily for the purpose of punishment, but is designed as a corrective institution and to that end, Parents must be made to understand that they are largely responsible for many of the lapses of their children.

What to do when Billious.

The right thing to do when you feel billious is to take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Try it. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.



MRS. JAMES BRYCE, WIFE OF THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR Mrs. James Bryce, wife of the new British ambassador at Washington, is quite an interesting woman. Before her marriage to the famous author and statesman she was prominent in sociological work, having written and lectured considerably. She possesses a wide knowledge of public affairs. Mrs. Bryce was in early middle life when in 1880 she became the wife of the man who wrote "The American Commonwealth" and who was past fifty then. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Marlon Ashton. She came of a well known family residing at Fordham, near Manchester, England.



BRITISH PRINCES WHO HAVE ENTERED THE NAVY.

The young princes Edward and Albert, sons of the Prince of Wales, have just entered the British navy. The father of the boy prince, George Frederick Ernest Albert, is the second and only surviving son of King Edward VII, and is heir to the throne of Great Britain. He holds the rank of vice admiral in the navy, being known as "the sailor prince." Prince Edward, his oldest son and the heir presumptive, is twelve years of age, while Prince Albert is eleven. The two boys are preparing to follow in their father's footsteps as naval officers.