

SEC. 15. General. In every cause in the juvenile court the court shall investigate whether every person responsible for the care, custody, maintenance, education, medical treatment and discipline of the child or children involved is doing his full duty by such child or children and, in case the court finds that the parents, or other persons in loco parentis are not doing their duties the court shall try all lawful and proper means under this act to make them do so, giving them aid and assistance in case it be deemed necessary. The court may declare a child abandoned by one parent while it may not be by the other. In case the parents are divorced and the one having the custody is adjudged to have abandoned the child then the ability and propriety of the other parent shall be considered.

SEC. 16. Enticing away child—penalty. If any person lead, take, decoy or entice away any child placed in any family home or institution as provided by law, from such family home or institution having the lawful charge thereof or shall interfere in any way with the peaceful possession and control of such child by such family or institution, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten (10) years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) or punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and section four thousand seven hundred and sixty-one (4761) of the code is hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. Liberally construed. This act shall be liberally construed in favor of the state for the purpose of the protection of the child from neglect, or omission of parental duty toward the child by its parents, or other persons standing in loco parentis, and further to protect the child from the effects of the improper conduct or acts of any person which may cause, encourage or contribute to the dependency and neglect of such child, although such person is in no way related to such child.

Approved April 15, A. D. 1909.

CHAPTER 15.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

H. F. 440.

AN ACT to amend section two hundred sixty (260) of the code relating to superior courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Jurisdiction over inebriates or dipsomaniacs. That section two hundred sixty (260) of the code be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

“Superior courts shall have original concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the state of Iowa in all matters pertaining to the detention and treatment of dipsomaniacs, inebriates and those addicted to the excessive use of narcotics, as provided in title XII, chapter 2-a of the supplement to the code, 1907, and the same proceeding shall be held so far as applicable. Wherever the words ‘district judge,’ ‘district court’ or ‘judge of the district court’ appear in title XII, chapter 2-a the same shall be construed to apply to the superior courts or the judge thereof to the same extent that the same applies to the district court or the judge thereof.”

SEC. 2. In effect. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Register and Leader and Des Moines Capital, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 15, A. D. 1909.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Register and Leader and Des Moines Capital April 19, A. D. 1909.

W. C. HAYWARD,
Secretary of State.