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U.S. Supreme Court Act/Exclusive Privilege Contracts/Correction

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many state jurisdictions as the normal and most convenient procedure for reviewing the determinations of public service commissions, industrial accident boards and similar agencies."

We have argued that the writ of review was not only the "normal and most convenient procedure," but that it is the only equitable and satisfactory method of handling the situation in so far as it relates to the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, and that the right of review should be broad and not restricted. At present we have only a limited right of appeal (not review) in which the procedure before the court is entirely different from the procedure before the administrative body.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ACT

The new Federal Jurisdictional Act, which passed early in 1925, was referred to by Chief Justice Taft about a year later in the following statement: "The theory is that where there is a trial court and one (intermediate) appellate court, the litigants, so far as doing justice to them is concerned, should be satisfied with the decision of the appellate court, and that that decision should be brought to the Supreme Court only when the principle to be settled by the Supreme Court will be useful to the public in settling general law."

The act has been in force about three years and has resulted in expediting the work of the Supreme Court to a very large extent. Whereas the Court was some 500 cases in arrears on its docket when the law was passed, that number has now been reduced to less than 200, and it is expected that the close of the next term will find the Court caught up with all current business.

It is interesting to note that of the 859 cases disposed of at the last term only 95 were reversals.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE CONTRACTS

A Kentucky taxicab company, holding a contract with a railroad company granting exclusive privileges in its station grounds in Kentucky, was interfered with by a Kentucky taxicab company in carrying out of that exclusive contract. As the Kentucky decisions appeared to hold that such a contract was invalid, the first company reorganized as a Tennessee corporation, renewed its contract, and then brought suit against the Kentucky corporation in Federal Court. The U. S. Supreme Court (three justices dissenting) held: A railroad company lawfully may grant exclusive privileges in its station grounds to a transfer company. If not prohibited by a statutory or constitutional provision of the state wherein it is made such grant will be upheld by a federal court, even though the same would be held invalid by the state court under its view of the common law. Obtaining jurisdiction of a federal court by incorporating in another state in order to effect diversity of citizenship is not collusive.

CORRECTION

In printing the names of the members of the committee that is to have charge of the work of directing the publication of the new digest the name of A. W. Cupler was substituted for that of C. L. Young. The committee consists of T. R. Bangs, F. T. Cuthbert, C. L. Young and L. E. Birdzell. The motion calling for the appointment of the committee authorized the committee to appoint additional members.