



1925

New Notes

North Dakota Law Review

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Recommended Citation

North Dakota Law Review (1925) "New Notes," *North Dakota Law Review*. Vol. 2: No. 7, Article 4.
Available at: <https://commons.und.edu/ndlr/vol2/iss7/4>

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than ordinarily applies to the general public, (in this case working with a steel shovel in close proximity to an underground pipe line), the injury is compensable.—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. vs. Rochester, 281 S. W. 306 (Texas, 1926).

Where pneumonia resulting in death occurred 81 days after employee cut his hand, which became infected, the burden was on claimant to establish by expert evidence that death resulted from such injury, and the statement of a physician who treated the injured person to the effect that he was not prepared to state that pneumonia from which employee died resulted from the injury but that such result was extremely possible held to be insufficient to prove connection between the injury and death.—Anderson vs. Baxter, 132 Atl. 358 (Penn., 1926).

Questions of fact and weight of evidence are for the Compensation Bureau to determine; and upon evidence showing that deceased was struck on the chest by a pole used as a lever; that no report of injury was made at the time, and deceased discharged for lack of work; that he died a week later; that the autopsy revealed no fracture, lungs in advanced stage of tuberculosis, diseased kidneys, and the direct cause of death was rupture of an aneurism of the aorta, probably of two years' duration and syphilitic in nature; the Bureau's finding that death was not the result of injury in the course of employment must be sustained.—Duarte vs. Industrial Commission, 243 Pac. 886 (Cal., 1926).

NEWS NOTES

Kansas has one hundred fifty fewer lawyers than it had three years ago.

The heroic statute of the late Chief Justice Edward Douglass White was recently unveiled at New Orleans.

A district bar association was recently organized at Minot by attorneys from the northwest counties of the state.

Frank J. Loesch of Chicago proposes novel reading as a remedy for the tendency of lawyers to separate justice from law by technicality.

A fund of \$500,000 has been completed through the instrumentality of the American Bankers Association to endow scholarships and research in economics in American colleges.

The American Bar Association has endorsed the constitutional amendment changing the beginning of the first session of a new congress to January following the election.

W. S. Heller, president of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, asserts that attorneys speak an average of sixty-five words a minute faster than they did forty years ago.

Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, Minnesota, long prominent at the Minnesota bar, died on May 21st. He was an authority on the law of waters and was one of the leaders in the American Bar Association in the fight against judicial recall.

The faculty of the Harvard Law School will conduct a crime survey in Massachusetts during the coming summer and fall and will submit its recommendations to the 1927 legislature. The survey will be wider in its scope than the Cleveland survey which also was under the direction of Dean Pound. It will cover not only the administration of justice but general crime conditions as well.

The Indiana State Bar Association has recently put to a test the rule long prevailing in that state whereby the only qualification for admission to the bar was a good moral character. Judge Fortune refused to admit an applicant without an examination testing his legal knowledge. Upon application by the applicant to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus, the issuance of the writ was refused.

In *Robins v. Jones*, 277 S. W. 333, the Kentucky supreme court takes cognizance of the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, in allowing an attorney's fee of \$6,000.00 for successfully defending a will contest. There is greater likelihood, the court says, that attorneys will do themselves injustice in the way of charges for services outside of litigated matters than that they will deal unjustly with clients in their charges for services in litigated matters.

Senator Thos. J. Walsh of Montana at a meeting of the Tri-State Bar Association, consisting of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana delivered an address against reform in federal procedure. He contended that the task which the bill now before congress imposes upon the supreme court is one entirely beyond the power of that court to perform. In his opinion the reformed procedure is unnecessary, would aggravate the evils which it is intended to remove, and would introduce confusion in the practice.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

The American Bar Association meeting will be held at Denver on July 14th, 15th and 16th. On the first evening Hon. James M. Beck will deliver the annual address, and the following evening Thomas J. Norton of Chicago will speak on "National Encroachments and State Aggressions." Duncan Campbell Lee of London will represent the English bar at the meeting. On the afternoon of July 14th, there will be a symposium on the "Enforcement of the Criminal Law" with addresses by Guy A. Thompson of St. Louis, prominent in efforts to improve the administration of criminal justice in Missouri, and Richard Washburn Child of New York City, who has devoted much time to an investigation of the administration of criminal justice. In the afternoon of July 15th, there will be a symposium on "Greater Efficiency in Judicial Procedure," with addresses by Robert C. Dodge of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council, Edson R. Sunderland of the University of Michigan Law School and Roscoe Pound of Harvard University Law School. Three half day sessions will be devoted to committee reports. July 13th, preceding the opening of the sessions, is set apart for the sectional meetings. Those of the criminal law and judicial sections have programs of unusual interest. The afternoon of July 16th, and the whole of July 17th,