

DELAY OF THE LAW FRUITFUL SUBJECT

Which Was Dealt with by the American Bar Association Today.

(National News Association)
BOSTON, Aug. 30.—"Delays of the Law" and unnecessary cost in litigation, dealt with at great length in the report of the special committee of the American Bar association, occupied the chief interest at today's session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the association, meeting in Huntington hall. Many and varied were the recommendations made by the committee, one of the largest in number of members in the association.

Changes in the method of taking and recording testimony and in the regulation of appeals were among the most important general suggestions made by the committee in its voluminous report.

The special committee was appointed at the meeting of the association in 1907, and continued at each annual meeting since then being charged with considering the alleged evils in judicial administration and remedial procedure, suggesting remedies and formulating proposed laws. Its report shows it to have been one of the most active bodies in the country toward correction of imperfections in national institutions.

Paper by Judge Brown.

Today's session was opened with the reading of a paper by Justice Henry B. Brown of the U. S. Supreme Court, retired, on "The New Federal Judicial Code" the discussion of which was joined in by many of the delegates to the convention. They followed the report of the committee on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention, the Committee on Courts of Admiralty, and the Committee on Government Liens on Real Estate.

One of the most important subjects considered by the special committee on remedies towards prevention of delays was the preparation of a bill providing for the abolition of different forms of procedure between actions at law and cases in equity in the Federal courts. The committee reported that in the Committees of Judiciary in both the house and senate, the bills to this effect presented by the association committee were objected to on the ground that their provisions would interfere with the province of a jury. But the association's committee declared to the congressmen its opinion that, instead of impairing the value of a trial by jury the amendments proposed tended to increase its value and to promote the determination of cases upon the merits, rather than upon technical objections which do not affect the merits, and to which juries pay no attention. "By giving more finality to the verdict of the jury," says the committee, "rendered when the facts of a case are fresh in the memory of witnesses, and permitting the appellate courts to pass directly upon the questions of law involved without the necessity of ordering a new trial, would make it possible to terminate every cause upon its real merits, present these merits fairly to the court and put an end to the litigation as soon as this can be done consistently with giving a full and fair hearing to both parties."

"We could not discover that there was any objection in either congressional committee except that arising from a conservatism which is reluctant to make any change whatever. Nevertheless our efforts failed to obtain a report to the house or the senate from the full committee of either body."

Stringent Regulations.

Other bills suggested to congress by the association's committee would make more stringent the regulations in regard to "writs of errors," appeals in criminal cases and "habeas corpus" proceedings. Some members of each of the congressional committees were unwilling to put any limitations whatever upon the right of appeal and criminal cases, according to the report of the association's committee.

The committee reports that bills for this purpose similar to those which it advocated before congress had been passed by the legislatures of Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin, to apply to the state courts, and that they are under consideration by the legislatures of Ohio and New York.

To decrease the expenses in proceedings of appeal and writs of error, the committee disconcerns the prevailing system of Clerk Fees, declaring that "the expenses of the administration of justice should not be paid out of the fees exacted from suitors. The country can better afford to maintain its courts and provide from the public treasures for all suitable expenses of the administration of the law."

Another recommendation of the committee which it reported was not approved by congress was for the appointment of stenographers in the Federal courts, and the fixing of their duties and compensation.

An Early Anti-trust Law.

As early as 483 A. D. we find the Emperor Zenus issuing to the Praetorian prefect of Constantinople an edict opening with this declaration: "We command that no one may presume to exercise a monopoly of any kind of cloth or of fish or of any other thing serving for food or for any other use whatever its nature may be, either of his own authority or under a receipt of an emperor already procured or that may hereafter be produced, nor may any persons combine or agree in unlawful meetings, that different kinds of merchandise may not be sold at a less price than they may have agreed among themselves."—Hanns Taylor's "American Constitution."

Two Great Stars of the Philadelphia National League Team



Baseball Results

National League			
Won	Lost	Pct.	
New York	72	44	.621
Chicago	67	44	.604
Pittsburgh	69	48	.590
Philadelphia	64	52	.552
St. Louis	61	55	.526
Cincinnati	53	61	.465
Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Boston	29	87	.250

American League

Won	Lost	Pct.	
Philadelphia	77	42	.647
Detroit	74	48	.607
Boston	62	58	.517
New York	63	59	.516
Chicago	61	60	.504
Cleveland	59	60	.496
Washington	51	70	.421
St. Louis	35	85	.292

American Association

Won	Lost	Pct.	
Minneapolis	77	56	.579
Columbus	74	59	.556
Kansas City	69	62	.526
Indianapolis	65	67	.493
St. Paul	63	69	.477
Milwaukee	62	69	.473
Toledo	61	72	.459
Louisville	58	75	.436

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

National League.

R. H. E.			
Boston	5	8	2
New York	7	7	3
Harmon, Woodburn and Bliss; Witte, Ames, Crandall and Meyers and Wilson.			
R. H. E.			
Chicago	3	10	4
Philadelphia	5	8	1
Ruehbach and Needham; Chalmers and Madden.			
Cincinnati-Brooklyn (Rain).			
Chicago-Boston (Rain).			
Chicago-Philadelphia, first game, (Rain)			

American League.

R. H. E.			
Philadelphia	8	14	2
Detroit	9	14	2
Morgan, Dauforth, Coombs and Thomas and Lapp; Works and Stantonage. (11 innings.)			
R. H. E.			
New York	7	9	4
St. Louis	4	8	1
Vaughan and Williams; Mitchell and Southwick.			
R. H. E.			
Boston	0	5	1
Chicago	3	6	0
Wood and Nunamaker; Scott and Block.			
R. H. E.			
Washington	2	8	1
Cleveland	1	4	1
Johnson and Street; Kaler and Smith.			

American Association.

R. H. E.			
Kansas City	4	11	1
Indianapolis	8	13	
Brandon, Maddox and James; Dowd and Ritter. (First Game)			
St. Paul	10	1	
Louisville	1	10	2
Reiger and Land; Higginbotham and Hughes. (Second Game)			
St. Paul	0	6	2
Louisville	2		
Decanniere and Land; Heame and Ludwig. Game called at end of fifth on account of darkness.			
Minneapolis	3	13	3
Toledo	4	9	0
Leverette and Owens; Yingling and Carisch.			
Milwaukee	3	7	1
Columbus	4	10	3
Nicholson and Marshall; McQuillen, Cook and Walsh. (10 innings)			

SCIENTISTS TO MEET BRAINED YOUNG PUP

British Association Meets at Portsmouth.

(National News Association)

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science, which has had a successful career of eighty years, during which time it has accomplished notable results in furthering scientific inquiry and in promoting the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire, opened its annual meeting today at Portsmouth.

And Knapp Arrested on a Cruelty Charge.

(Palladium Special)

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Aug. 30.—On affidavits filed in the justice of the peace court here today alleging cruelty to animals Raymond Knapp a well known young man was arrested by Marshal Dixon and he probably will be tried on Thursday. It is alleged that without provocation Knapp brained a bull terrier puppy belonging to Benjamin Hindman last Friday. Hindman declared he would appear as a witness in case the state needed him.

Several hundred scientists of international reputation filled the Portsmouth town hall for the opening session. Sir William Ramsay, the world famous chemist, inaugurated himself into the presidency, vice the Rev. Prof. T. G. Bonney, who resigned, after which he delivered the presidential address.

In his address Sir William Ramsay sounded as his leading note the increasing need of scientific training with a view to future as well as to present-day requirements. He passed under review modern conceptions of the nature and constitution of the elements, especially radium and its products, and proceeded to consider the available source of energy in Great Britain and whether a reasonably economic use is being made of them. Having come to the conclusion that the present-day methods are wasteful, seriously limiting the period of British national existence, he advocated an immediate stock-taking of the nation's possessions of potential energy as the first step towards their judicious conservation.

The sessions at Portsmouth will continue an entire week. It is considered improbable that the meeting will bring forth any such surprises as the announcement of the discovery of argon at the Oxford meeting in 1895, but there is abundant material in the papers announced to insure an interesting meeting.

GUILD TO LECTURE

Dr. T. M. Guild, Richmond district superintendent of the M. E. church will lecture at Mount Lawn, near New Castle at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of September 24. His subject will be "The Man That the Times Demand."

Legal Advice.

"Sir," said a barber to a lawyer who happened to be passing his shop, "will you tell me if this is a good half sovereign?" The lawyer, pronouncing the coin to be quite genuine, coolly deposited it in his pocket, adding with great gravity, "If you'll send your boy round to my office I'll return the three shillings and fourpence change."—London Idea.

GET YOUR TAGS

In order to afford every vehicle or bicycle owner who has not, as yet, secured a license tag, the opportunity for doing so, City Controller McManam will be in his office Thursday and Friday evenings. Friday is the last day for securing a license.

PRICE WAIVES HIS RIGHT OF HEARING

Eaton Murderer Was Bound Over to the Grand Jury This Morning.

(Palladium Special)

EATON, O., Aug. 30.—His features plainly evidencing the fearful strain to which he has been subjected, Charles Price, when arraigned before Police Magistrate Kennell, Wednesday morning on a charge of murder in the first degree, waived the right for a preliminary hearing and was remanded to the county jail without bond. An investigation of the charge against him will be made by the grand jury summoned to report September 11, in the common pleas court.

From the testimony brought out during Coroner James L. Quinn's examination it is believed that the charge of murder in the first degree will stand against Price, though friends are hopeful that it may be shown that Price and Avery had an argument during which the latter threatened and struck at Price. In the event that this is done the charge may possibly be reduced to manslaughter.

The testimony given at the inquest, however, lessens the possibility of the charge being reduced on these grounds as statements by William and Leslie Samuels and George Stewart show that Price and Avery were noticed conversing, but the words that passed between them were not of an unusual loudness or suggestive of a quarrel. The Samuels boys were neighbors of Avery and were in a vehicle within a few feet of the tragedy. Avery had ridden to Eaton with them and was to return in their company.

Though he was apparently braced up a bit Tuesday, Price is considerably affected by his plight. His appetite has almost been destroyed, and the few morsels of food he manages to eat are without relish.

The Swiss government has recently granted a concession for the construction of a narrow gauge electric railway, about 110 miles long, from Meiringen to Engelberg, over the Joch pass.

The accuracy and authenticity of the figures used is vouched for, as except where otherwise noted, they are taken from the government publications and other official sources. Responsibility for the deductions made and the conclusions reached from the facts and figures presented, of course, rests with the author. Unless it can be shown that these deductions are illogical and the conclusions unwarranted, it follows that "the improvement of our waterways constitutes at once the highest duty and the greatest opportunity which confronts the citizenship and statesmanship of our country."

Mr. Thompson develops his subject in a most comprehensive manner. The conditions in this country, likewise in European and other countries, are related and comparisons made