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That this decision will lead to much inconvenience and will lessen the list of qualified voters can scarcely be doubted, but no one can question its correctness or wisdom.

Amongst other general enactments, an act has been passed and approved February 20th, 1908, making it lawful hereafter in a prosecution for felonious homicide or for assault with felonious intent, or in cases arising under Section 3671 of the Code, when "Unwritten Law" is Pleaded. ever the accused has been permitted to introduce evidence tending to show that he believed a wrong to have been committed upon some member of his family, &c., whether the same be offered in support of the defense of insanity or as evidence of extenuating circumstances, for the Commonwealth to introduce evidence as to the truth or falsity of the existence of such wrong, and for the accused to introduce evidence in rebuttal. This act was undoubtedly occasioned by the decision of the Courts in the Bywaters and Loving cases, and we believe is a wise law in the light of those cases.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Last Resort in the State of New York have within the last twelve months rendered decisions on identically the same question, diametrically opposed to each other. In the case of the State v. Williams, Judge Gray, of the New York Court of Appeals, rendering the opinion of the Court held, that the law regulating the hours of employment of women in factories in the night time was unconstitutional, the Court putting the woman on the same basis as the man as to contracts, and stating that "Considerations of her physical differences are sentimental and find no proper place in the discussion of the constitutionality of the act."

In the case of Muller v. The State of Oregon, decided February 24th, 1908, the Supreme Court of the United States held that a conviction under the law of the State of Oregon for violating the act prohibiting a woman from working more than ten