

sive and precluded a right of recovery because of unseaworthiness predicated upon the death statute of Virginia, where the injury was sustained.

73. *Baizley Iron Works v. Span*, 281 U.S. 222 (1930).

A Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act could not be invoked to obtain recovery for injuries sustained by a workman while painting angle irons in the engine room of a ship tied to a pier in navigable waters; recovery was controlled exclusively by federal maritime law.

Justices concurring: McReynolds, Sutherland, Butler, Van Devanter

Justices dissenting: Stone, Holmes, Brandeis

74. *Accord: Employers' Liability Assurance Co. v. Cook*, 281 U.S. 233 (1930).

A Texas workman's compensation law is inapplicable for the same reason.

Justices concurring: McReynolds, Butler, Sutherland, Van Devanter, Stone (separately), Holmes (separately), Brandeis (separately)

75. *Santovincenzo v. Egan*, 284 U.S. 30 (1931).

A New York law pertaining to the descent of property of an alien decedent was inoperative as to the property of an alien because of the conflicting provisions of a treaty negotiated with the nation to which the decedent owed allegiance.

76. *Van Huffel v. Harkelrode*, 284 U.S. 225 (1931).

Federal bankruptcy courts are empowered to sell the real estate of bankrupts free from liens for state taxes; lien laws of Ohio stipulating that the liens were to attach to the property were ineffective to prevent the federal court from transferring the liens from the property to the proceeds of the sale.

77. *Henkel v. Chicago, St. P., M. & O. Ry.*, 284 U.S. 444 (1932).

A Minnesota statute fixing amounts to be paid as compensation or in fees to expert witnesses could not be applied to determine costs in a federal court proceeding because the statute was superseded by a federal enactment determining the fees to be paid witnesses.

78. *Murray v. Gerrick & Co.*, 291 U.S. 315 (1934).

Washington Workman's Compensation Act, adopted after the United States had acquired exclusive jurisdiction over a tract that became Puget Sound Navy Yard, could not be invoked by the widow and child of a worker fatally injured while working for a contractor in the Yard because Congress by law had consented only to suits by a personal representative under the Washington Wrongful Death Statute.