

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* POLK.

CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 298. Argued April 28, 1921.—Decided May 16, 1921.

In a proceeding under a state workmen's compensation law to recover for the death of a railroad employee, findings that, when injured, he was employed as a member of a crew in charge of a draft of freight cars attached to an engine in a yard and containing both interstate and intrastate cars and freight, establish his employment in interstate commerce; a special relation to the intrastate commerce which would have rendered his employment intrastate cannot be presumed but must be proven by the actor in the proceeding. *Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co. v. Di Donato*, ante, 327. P. 333. 266 Pa. St. 335, reversed.

THE case is stated in the opinion.

*Mr. George Gowen Parry* for petitioner.

*Mr. Francis M. McAdams* for respondent.

MR. JUSTICE MCKENNA delivered the opinion of the court.

Certiorari to review a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania affirming an award made under the Workmen's Compensation Board of the State in favor of respondent who is the widow of John M. Polk, who died as the result of an accident, occurring in the course of his employment by the Railway Company.

The matter of her petition proceeded in due course from the referee of the Board to the Board, from the latter to the Court of Common Pleas, and thence to the Supreme Court of the State, she being adjudged by all of them en-

332.

Opinion of the Court.

titled to an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State.

The facts as found are that Polk on August 28, 1917, while employed by the Railway Company on a freight train, in its Port Richmond Yard, handled by engine No. 832, was caught between two cars, and as a result thereof sustained injuries from which he died.

At the time of the occurrence of the injury the Company was a common carrier, by rail, engaged in interstate and intrastate commerce, and at such time there was a draft of freight cars attached to the engine which was in charge of the crew of which Polk was a member. Some of these cars were bound from points within the State to other points within the State and the others were loaded with various commodities, some of which were bound from points outside of the State to points within the State and others of which were bound from points within the State to points outside of the State, and there was at least one car of this draft which was passing through the State from a point in New York to a point in Illinois.

The Board, upon the appeal of the Company, adopted the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the referee and affirmed his award. This action was affirmed by the Court of Common Pleas and the latter's judgment by the Supreme Court.

The referee did not find definitely as a fact that Polk was engaged in intrastate commerce at the time of his injury, but assumed that the fact might be so, therefore, regarded it as so, because, in his opinion the burden of proving the contrary, that is, that Polk "was actually engaged in duties incident to interstate commerce," was upon the Company and the Company had "not met the burden required of it," and further, that the Company "offered no testimony whatever to show what work John M. Polk was performing at the time he was injured; . . ."

The Supreme Court approved the findings and the

deductions from them. It is manifest therefore that the case is within the rule of *Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co. v. Di Donato*, just decided, *ante*, 327. Here, as there, the employment concerned both kinds of commerce, and was to be exercised as much on one as on the other,—in other words, was as much and as intimately directed to the interstate cars and freight as to the intrastate cars and freight, and that there might have been some duties directed to the latter though there is no evidence of it, is the suggestion of a speculation that has no tangible prompting in the case.

Besides, we cannot accede to the view that there is a presumption that duties performed on a train constituted of interstate and intrastate commerce were performed in the latter commerce. The presumption, indeed, might be the other way. It is to be remembered that it is the declaration of the cases that if there is an element of interstate commerce in a traffic or employment it determines the remedy of the employee. *Second Employers' Liability Cases*, 223 U. S. 1; *New York Central R. R. Co. v. Winfield*, 244 U. S. 147.

*Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. Washington*, 222 U. S. 370, 375, declares and illustrates the principle. Expressing the facts and the law applicable to them, it was said, "The train, although moving from one point to another in the State of Washington, was hauling merchandise from points outside of the State destined to points within the State and from points within the State to points in British Columbia. . . . This transportation was interstate commerce, and the train was an interstate train, despite the fact that it may also have been carrying some local freight. In view of the unity and indivisibility of the service of the train crew and the paramount character of the authority of Congress to regulate commerce, the act of Congress was exclusively controlling." *Southern Ry. Co. v. United States*, 222 U. S. 20.

332.

Syllabus.

It would seem indisputable, therefore, if there be an assertion of the claim or remedy growing out of an occurrence in which there are constituents of interstate commerce, the burden of explanation and avoidance is on him who asserts the claim or remedy, not on the railway company to which it is directed, and there is nothing in *Osborne v. Gray*, 241 U. S. 16, in opposition. Indeed, the court was asked in that case to do what the referee and the Supreme Court in this case have done, that is, to assume to know things of which there is no evidence.

*Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.*

MR. JUSTICE CLARKE dissents.

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BROWN v. UNITED STATES.

CERTIORARI TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE  
FIFTH CIRCUIT.

No. 103. Argued November 19, 1920.—Decided May 16, 1921.

1. The right of a man to stand his ground and defend himself when attacked with a deadly weapon, even to the extent of taking his assailant's life, depends upon whether he reasonably believes that he is in immediate danger of death or grievous bodily harm from his assailant, and not upon the detached test whether a man of reasonable prudence, so situated, might not think it possible to fly with safety or to disable his assailant rather than kill him. P. 343. *Beard v. United States*, 158 U. S. 550.
2. So held of a homicide committed on a post-office site by one who was there in discharge of his duty. P. 344.
3. In a prosecution for murder, it appeared that the defendant shot the deceased several times and again when the deceased had fallen and was lying on the ground. *Held*, that evidence of self-defense