and then when the original date set for the execution had expired he raised the point that the Governor had exceeded his authority in granting the reprieve, and that Lambert was legally dead and could not be resentenced. Lambert's counsel no doubt felt that it was incumbent upon him to exert every effort and resort to every subterfuge to save his client's neck, and yet there is a grave question as to the propriety of lawyers resorting to technicalities to defeat a verdict reached after a fair trial. At any rate it is a matter of congratulation that the United States Supreme Court refuses to permit itself to be used as a medium to secure the release of convicted murderers about whose guilt no questions have been raised.

THE United States Supreme Court has once more refused to be a party to the defeating of justice in this State. The Court yesterday declined to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* for Theodore Lambert, the Camden murderer, whose life his lawyer was trying to save on a technical ground. The point raised by Lambert's lawyer was not based on any claim that the condemned man was not fairly tried, or that there was any possibility of his innocence; but upon what can be termed little else than a trick. Lambert's lawyer had secured a reprieve for his client from Governor Werts on the plea of needing more time to make an application to the Board of Pardons for a commutation of sentence,