

less notice of appeal shall have been served personally upon some member of the Commission within thirty days following the rendition of the decision appealed from. An appeal shall not be a stay. If the decision of the Commission shall be changed or modified, the practice prevailing in civil cases as to the payment of costs and the fees of medical and other witnesses shall apply. Appeal shall lie from the judgment of the Circuit Court of the County or the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City to the Court of Appeals as in other civil cases, and such appeals, shall have precedence over all cases except criminal cases.

The Attorney-General shall be the legal adviser of the Commission and shall represent it in all proceedings whenever so requested by any of the Commissioners in all Court proceedings under or pursuant to this Act, the decision of the Commission shall be prima facie correct and the burden of proof shall be upon the party attacking the same.

SEC. 56. If the Commission or the Court before which any proceedings for compensation or concerning an award of compensation have been brought, under this Act, determines that such proceedings have not been so brought upon reasonable ground, it shall assess the whole cost of the proceeding upon the party who has so brought them. Claims for legal services in connection with any claims arising under this Act and claims for services or treatment rendered or supplies furnished pursuant to Section 36 of this Act, shall not be enforceable unless approved by the Commission. If so approved, such claim or claims shall become a lien upon the compensation awarded, but shall be paid therefrom only in the manner fixed by the Commission.

SEC. 57. Where the injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person, other than the employer, to pay damages in respect thereof, the employe, or in case of death, his personal representative or dependents as hereinbefore defined, may proceed either by law against that other person to recover damages or against the employer for compensation under this Act, or in case of joint tortfeasors against both; and if compensation is claimed and awarded or paid under this Act any employer may enforce for the benefit of the insurance company or association carrying the risk or the State Accident Fund, or himself, as the case may be, the liability of