

"Due process of law" requires complete vindication of constitutional guarantee of presumption of innocence, and fair and impartial jury trial. State v. Cole, 155 N.E.2d 507, 508, 107 Ohio App. 444.



Within the principle that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due course of law, by the phrase "due course of law" is meant a proceeding which the adversary parties have a right to be confronted by the witnesses against them, and to have the issues between them tried by a jury in a due and orderly manner as provided by law. Nettles v. Somervell, 25 S.W. 658, 660, 6 Tex.Civ.App. 627.



"Due process of law" carries with it the right of trial by jury, when trial by jury has been the usual course of administration in the particular class of cases, through courts of justice to which the one in question belongs. Light v. Canadian County Bank, 37 P. 1075, 1077, 2 Okl. 543.



A court's failure to protect accused's constitutional rights to jury trial, to be informed of nature and cause of accusation, confront adverse witnesses, have compulsory process to obtain witnesses, and have counsel's assistance, is denial of "due process of law." State ex rel. Henning v. Jameson, 22 N.W.2d 731, 732, 71 S.D. 144.

