

182. *Missouri Pacific Ry. v. Nebraska*, 217 U.S. 196 (1910).

A Nebraska law compelling railroad, at its own expense, and upon request of grain elevator operators, to install switches connecting such elevators with its right of way, deprived the carrier of property without due process of law.

Justices concurring: Holmes, White, Day, Lurton, Fuller, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Harlan, McKenna

183. *Dozier v. Alabama*, 218 U.S. 124 (1910).

An Alabama law that imposed a license tax on agents not having a permanent place of business in that state and soliciting orders for the purchase and delivery of pictures and frames manufactured in, and delivered from, another state, with the title remaining in the vendor until the agent collected the purchase price, imposed an invalid burden on interstate commercial transactions.

184. *Herndon v. Chicago, R.I. & P. Ry.*, 218 U.S. 135 (1910).

When a railroad already has provided adequate accommodations at any point, a Missouri regulation that required interstate trains to stop at such point imposed an invalid, unreasonable burden on interstate commerce. Also, a Missouri law that forfeited the right of an admitted foreign carrier to do a local business upon its instituting a right of action in a federal court imposed an unconstitutional condition.

185. *Bailey v. Alabama*, 219 U.S. 219 (1911).

An Alabama law that made a refusal to perform labor contracted for, without return of money or property advanced under the contract, *prima facie* evidence of fraud and that was enforced under local rules of evidence that precluded one accused of such fraud from testifying as to uncommunicated motives, was an invalid peonage law proscribed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Hughes, Lamar, Harlan, Day, Van Devanter, McKenna, White, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Holmes, Lurton

186. *Oklahoma v. Kansas Natural Gas Co.*, 221 U.S. 229 (1911).

An Oklahoma law that withheld from foreign corporations engaged in interstate commerce a privilege afforded domestic corporations engaged in local commerce, namely, of building pipe lines across its highways and transporting to points outside its boundaries natural gas extracted and reduced to possession therein, was invalid as a restraint on interstate commerce and as a deprivation of property without due process of law.