

199. *Harrison v. St. Louis, S. F. & T. R.R.*, 232 U.S. 318 (1914).

An Oklahoma law that prohibited foreign corporations, upon penalty of forfeiting their license to do business in that state, from invoking the diversity of citizenship jurisdiction of federal courts, imposed an unconstitutional condition.

200. *Foote v. Maryland*, 232 U.S. 495 (1914).

The Maryland oyster inspection tax of 1910, levied on oysters coming from other states, the proceeds from which were used partly for inspection and partly for other purposes, such as the policing of state waters, was void as imposing a burden on interstate commerce in excess of the expenses absolutely necessary for inspection.

201. *Farmers Bank v. Minnesota*, 232 U.S. 516 (1914).

Minnesota tax on bonds issued by a municipality of the Territory of Oklahoma and held by Minnesota corporations was void as a tax on a federal instrumentality (Art. VI).

202. *Russell v. Sebastian*, 233 U.S. 195 (1914).

Amendment in 1911 of California constitution of 1879, and municipal ordinances of Los Angeles adopted in pursuance of the amendment were ineffectual by reason of the prohibition against impairment of contracts contained in Art. I, § 10, of the Federal Constitution, to deprive a utility of rights acquired before said amendment, which embraced the privilege of laying gas pipes under the streets of Los Angeles.

203. *Singer Sewing Machine Co. v. Brickell*, 233 U.S. 304 (1914).

Alabama sewing machine license tax could not be collected from those agencies of a foreign corporation engaged wholly in an interstate business, that is, in soliciting orders for machines to be accepted and fulfilled at the Georgia office of the seller.

204. *Tennessee Coal Co. v. George*, 233 U.S. 354 (1914).

Because venue is not part of a transitory cause of action, an Alabama law that created such a cause of action by making the employer liable to the employee for injuries attributable to defective machinery was inoperative insofar as it sought to withhold from such employee the right to sue on such action in courts of any state other than Alabama; the Full Faith and Credit Clause of Art. IV does not preclude a court in another state that acquired jurisdiction from enforcing such right of action.