

Justices concurring: Butler, McReynolds, Hughes, C.J., Brandeis, Stone, Roberts,  
Reed

Justice dissenting: Black

430. *Hale v. Bimco Trading Co.*, 306 U.S. 375 (1939).

A Florida statute imposing an inspection fee of 15 cents per cwt. (60 times the cost of the inspection) on cement imported from abroad is invalid under the Commerce Clause (Art. I, § 8, cl. 3).

431. *Lanzetta v. New Jersey*, 306 U.S. 451 (1939).

A New Jersey statute that provides, "Any person not engaged in a lawful occupation, known to be a member of any gang consisting of two or more persons, who had been convicted at least three times of being a disorderly person, or who has been convicted of any crime in this or any other State, is declared to be a gangster . . ." and punishable upon conviction, violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment because of vagueness and uncertainty.

432. *Lane v. Wilson*, 307 U.S. 268 (1939).

An Oklahoma statute that provided that all persons, other than those who voted in 1914, who were qualified to vote in 1916 but failed to register between April 30 and May 11, 1916, should be perpetually disenfranchised, was found to violate the Fifteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Hughes, C.J., Roberts, Black, Reed, Frankfurter

Justices dissenting: McReynolds, Butler

433. *Thornhill v. Alabama*, 310 U.S. 88 (1940).

An Alabama statute that forbids the publicizing of facts concerning a labor dispute, whether by printed sign, pamphlet, word of mouth, or otherwise, in the vicinity of the business involved, and without regard to the number of persons engaged in such activity, the peaceful character of their conduct, the nature of the dispute, or the accuracy or restraint of the language used in imparting information, violates freedom of speech and press as guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Hughes, C.J., Stone, Roberts, Black, Reed, Frankfurter,  
Douglas, Murphy

Justice dissenting: McReynolds

434. *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, 310 U.S. 296 (1940).

A Connecticut statute that forbids any person to solicit money or valuables for any alleged religious cause, unless he has first procured a license from an official who is required to determine whether the cause is a religious one and who may deny issuance if he determines that the cause is not, imposes a prior restraint of the free exercise of religion in violation of due process.