

Justices concurring: McReynolds, Holmes, Van Devanter, Butler, Sutherland, Stone, Sanford, Taft, C.J.

Justice dissenting: Brandeis

305. *Frick v. Pennsylvania*, 268 U.S. 473 (1925).

Pennsylvania estate tax law, insofar as it measured the tax on the transfer of that part of the decedent's estate located within Pennsylvania by taking the whole of the decedent's estate which included tangible personal property located outside Pennsylvania, violated due process.

306. *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925).

Oregon Compulsory Education Law that required every parent to send his child to a public school was an unconstitutional interference with the liberty of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing of children and violated due process.

307. *Lee v. Osceola Imp. Dist.*, 268 U.S. 643 (1925).

An Arkansas statute that imposed special assessment on lands acquired by private owners from the United States on account of benefits resulting from road improvements completed before the United States parted with title effected a taking of property without due process of law.

308. *Connally v. General Const. Co.*, 269 U.S. 385 (1926).

An Iowa law that imposed severe, cumulative punishments upon contractors with the state who paid their workers less than "the current rate of per diem wages in the locality where the work is performed" was void for vagueness and violated due process.

Justices concurring: Brandeis, Holmes

309. *Browning v. Hooper*, 269 U.S. 396 (1926).

A Texas statute that permitted property taxpaying voters to originate an election approving creation of a road improvement district with power to float bond issue and to levy taxes to amortize the same, with provision for establishment of the district if approved by two-thirds of those voting in the election, was procedurally defective in that each taxpayer to be assessed for the improvement was not accorded a notice and opportunity to be heard on the question of the benefits and hence denied due process.

310. *Rhode Island Trust Co. v. Doughton*, 270 U.S. 69 (1926).

A North Carolina law purporting to tax inheritance of shares owned by nonresident in a foreign corporation having 50% or more of its property in North Carolina violated due process because the property of a