of a lower berth, took salable property from the owner without compensation and therefore deprived the owner of property without due process of law.

Justices concurring: Lamar, Day, Hughes, Van Devanter, Pitney, McReynolds, White, C.J.

Justices dissenting: McKenna, Holmes

228. Truax v. Raich, 239 U.S. 33 (1915).

An Arizona statute that compelled establishments hiring five or more workers to reserve 80 percent of the employment opportunities to U.S. citizens denied aliens equal protection of the laws.

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

Justice dissenting: McReynolds

229. Provident Savings Ass'n v. Kentucky, 239 U.S. 103 (1915).

Kentucky statute levying tax, in the nature of a license tax for the doing of local business, on premiums collected in New York by a foreign insurance company after it had ceased to do business in that state violated due process because it affected activities beyond the jurisdiction of the state.

230. Indian Oil Co. v. Oklahoma, 240 U.S. 522 (1916).

Oklahoma tax on lessee's interest in Indian lands, acquired pursuant to federal statutory authorization, was void as a tax on a federal instrumentality.

231. Rosenberger v. Pacific Express Co., 241 U.S. 48 (1916).

Texas statute imposing special licenses on express companies maintaining offices for C.O.D. delivery of interstate shipments of alcoholic beverages imposed an invalid burden on interstate commerce under the terms of the Wilson Act of 1890 (26 Stat. 313).

232. McFarland v. American Sugar Co., 241 U.S. 79 (1916).

A Louisiana law that established a rebuttable presumption that any person systematically purchasing sugar in Louisiana at a price below that which he paid in any other state was a party to a monopoly or conspiracy in restraint of trade violated both the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment because it declared an individual presumptively guilty of a crime and exempted countless others paying the same price.