

Justices concurring: McReynolds, Brandeis, Butler, Sanford, Van Devanter, McKenna, Taft, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Holmes, Sutherland

285. *Accord: Bartels v. Iowa*, 262 U.S. 404 (1923). A similar Iowa law violates due process. Same division of Justices as in *Meyer v. Nebraska*.

286. *Accord: Bohning v. Ohio*, 262 U.S. 404 (1923), as to an Ohio law.

287. *Georgia Ry. v. Town of Decatur*, 262 U.S. 432 (1923).

A Georgia law that extended corporate limits of a town and that, as judicially construed, had the effect of rendering applicable to the added territory street railway rates fixed by an earlier contract between the town and the railway impaired the obligation of that contract by adding to its burden.

*Accord: Georgia Ry. v. College Park*, 262 U.S. 441 (1923).

288. *Wolff Packing Co. v. Industrial Court*, 262 U.S. 522 (1923).

A Kansas law that compelled a business engaged in the manufacturing and processing of food to continue operation in the event of a labor dispute, to submit the controversy to an arbitration board, and to abide by the latter's recommendations pertaining to the payment of minimum wages, subjected both employers and employees to a denial of liberty without due process of law.

*Accord: Dorchy v. Kansas*, 264 U.S. 286 (1924), same Kansas law voided when applied to labor disputes affecting coal mines; *Wolff Packing Co. v. Industrial Court*, 262 U.S. 522 (1923), voiding other provisions of this Kansas law that authorized an arbitration tribunal in the course of compulsory arbitration, to fix the hours of labor to be observed by an employer involved in a labor dispute.

289. *Kentucky Co. v. Paramount Exch.*, 262 U.S. 544 (1923).

A Wisconsin law that required a foreign corporation not doing business in Wisconsin, or having property there, other than that sought to be recovered in a suit, to send, as a condition precedent to maintaining such action, its officer with corporate records pertinent to the matter in controversy, and to submit to an adversary examination before answer, but which did not subject nonresident individuals to such examination, except when served with notice and subpoena within Wisconsin, and then only in the court where the service was had, and which limited such examinations, in the case of residents of Wisconsin, individual or corporate, to the county of their residence violated the Equal Protection Clause.

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