

210. *United States v. Reynolds*, 235 U.S. 133 (1914).

An Alabama law that permitted a person convicted of an offense to contract with another whereby, in consideration of the latter's becoming surety for the convicted person's fine, the convicted person agreed to perform certain services, and that further stipulated that, if such contract were breached, the convicted person would become subject to a fine equal to the damages sustained by the other contracting party and payment of which would be remitted to that contracting party, imposed a form of peonage proscribed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Holmes (separately)

211. *McCabe v. Atchison, T. & S.F. Ry.*, 235 U.S. 151 (1914).

Oklahoma Separate Coach Law violated the Equal Protection Clause by permitting carriers to provide sleeping, dining, and chair cars for whites but not for Negroes.

Justices concurring: White (separately), C.J., Holmes (separately), Lamar (separately), McReynolds (separately)

212. *Sioux Remedy Co. v. Cope*, 235 U.S. 197 (1914).

A South Dakota law that required a foreign corporation to appoint a local agent to accept service of process as a condition precedent to suing in state courts to collect a claim arising out of interstate commerce imposed an invalid burden on said commerce.

213. *Choctaw & Gulf R.R. v. Harrison*, 235 U.S. 292 (1914).

An Oklahoma privilege tax, insofar as it was levied on sale of coal extracted from lands owned by Indian tribes and leased on their behalf by the Federal Government, was invalid as a tax on federal instrumentality.

214. *Coppage v. Kansas*, 236 U.S. 1 (1915).

Kansas law proscribing "yellow dog" contracts whereby the employer exacted of employees an agreement not to join or remain a member of a union as a condition of acquiring and retaining employment deprived employees of liberty of contract contrary to due process.

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

Justices dissenting: Day, Hughes, Holmes (separately)

215. *Heyman v. Hays*, 236 U.S. 178 (1915).

Tennessee county privilege tax law, insofar as it was enforced as to a liquor dealer doing a strictly mail-order business confined to shipments to out-of-state destinations was void as a burden on interstate commerce.