

46. *Delaware, L. & W.R.R. v. Town of Morristown*, 276 U.S. 182 (1928).

A New Jersey municipal ordinance that compelled use of railroad station grounds for a public hackstand without compensation deprived the railroad of property without due process.

Justices concurring: Brandeis, Holmes (separately)

47. *Sprout v. City of South Bend*, 277 U.S. 163 (1928).

An Indiana municipal ordinance that exacted from motor bus operators a license fee adjusted to the seating capacity of a bus could not be validly enforced against an interstate carrier, for the fee was not exacted to defray expenses of regulating traffic in the interest of safety, or to defray the cost of road maintenance or as an occupation tax imposed solely on account of intrastate business.

48. *Nectow v. City of Cambridge*, 277 U.S. 183 (1928).

A Massachusetts municipal zoning ordinance that placed owner's land in a residential district with resulting inhibition of use for commercial purposes deprived the owner of property without due process because the requirement did not promote health, safety, morals, or general welfare.

49. *Washington ex rel. Seattle Title Trust Co. v. Roberge*, 278 U.S. 116 (1928).

A municipal (Washington) zoning ordinance that conditioned issuance of a permit to enlarge a home for the aged in a residential area on the approval of the owners of two-thirds of the property within 400 feet of the proposed building violated due process because the condition bore no relationship to public health, safety, and morals and entailed an improper delegation of legislative power to private citizens.

50. *Lovell v. City of Griffin*, 303 U.S. 444 (1938).

A Griffin, Georgia, ordinance that exacted a permit for the distribution of literature by hand or otherwise violated freedom of press as guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by imposing censorship in advance of publication.

51. *Hague v. CIO*, 307 U.S. 496 (1939).

A Jersey City ordinance forbidding distribution of printed matter and the holding, without permits, of public meetings in streets and other public places withheld freedom of speech and assembly contrary to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Roberts, Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Stone, Reed, Hughes (concurred with opinions of Robert Stone), C.J.

Justices dissenting: McReynolds, Butler