

only four years
later in

14 ATLANTA MOTEL v. UNITED STATES.

~~their own rules regarding segregation commerce could
not "flourish in the midst of such embarrassments." At
489.~~ And in 1916 in *Caminetti v. United States*, 242
U. S. 470, Mr. Justice Day held in the Court:

SPOKE

That the "intercourse" of which The Chief Justice ~~speaks~~ included the movement of persons through more States than one was settled as early as 1878 in *Hall v. De Cuir*, 95 U. S. 485. ~~Louisiana required all persons traveling in the State to be carried in the same cabin regardless of race or color. Chief Justice Waite in an opinion for the Court struck down this requirement as being a burden on commerce. He found commerce on the Mississippi River, which passed through or along the borders of 10 different States, "immense" and therefore of national concern. If States were permitted to enforce~~

→ 1849, in the *Passenger Case*, 7 Howard, 283 where Mr Justice McLean stated for the Court: "that the transportation of passengers is a part of commerce is not now an open question." At p 401. Again in 1912 Mr Justice McKenna speaking for the Court said: "Commerce among the states, as we have said, consists of intercourse and traffic between their citizens, and includes the transportation of persons and property."

Hoke v U.S. 227
US 308, 320.