

#### A. Elkins Act of 1903

1. Partly in response to pressure from the railroads, Congress made it illegal *to ask for a rebate*.
2. In the original ICA, railroads could be punished for *giving a rebate* but if shippers asked for one, that was not a criminal act.

#### B. Hepburn Act of 1906

1. Authorized the ICC to set maximum rates and to order railroads to comply after 30 days.
2. Set up a system of *fast* appeals in the Federal Courts.
3. Instructed the courts to accept ICC rulings *until evidence was massed to the contrary*. In effect, *railroads were guilty until proven innocent!*

#### C. Mann-Elkins Act 1910

1. Federal courts removed from the process. The ICC was empowered to suspend proposed rate increases.
2. Railroads were forbidden from acquiring competing lines.
3. Jurisdiction of ICC expanded to telephone, telegraph, cable, and wireless companies.

- D. **The Adamson Act of 1916 (the 8-Hour Day)** -- Mandated the 8 hour day on the railroads as of 1 January 1917. This substantially increased the labor costs of the railroads. *No rate increase was granted by the ICC to make up for the increased costs.*