

The by-laws of the association, by setting up obstacles to the admission of any competitor of a member, were found to limit seriously the opportunity of a newspaper to enter a city against an established, wire-service newspaper. "Trade restraints of this character, aimed at the destruction of competition, tend to block the initiative which brings newcomers into a field of business and to frustrate the free enterprise system which it was the purpose of the Sherman Act to protect." (326 U.S. 13-14).

The classic case of a bottleneck violation is found in United States v. Terminal Railroad Association, 224 U.S. 383 (1912). A group of railroads had set up a jointly owned company which controlled practically all terminal facilities in the vicinity of the twin cities of St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois, where much of the nation's east-west traffic crossed the Mississippi River. The railways which served the Eastern United States terminated on the Illinois side of the river, and those which served the Western region terminated on the Missouri side. The terminal company owned the lines connecting the various rail termini on each side of the river with the only two bridges and ferry which were available for crossing. The contract setting up the terminal