

Justices dissenting: Brandeis, Holmes

290. *Pennsylvania v. West Virginia*, 262 U.S. 553 (1923).

A West Virginia law that required pipe line companies to fill all local needs before endeavoring to export any natural gas extracted in West Virginia was void as a prohibited interference with interstate commerce.

Justices concurring: Van Devanter, Sutherland, Butler, McKenna, Taft, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Holmes, McReynolds, Brandeis, Sanford

291. *Clallam County v. United States*, 263 U.S. 341 (1923).

Washington state and county property taxes cannot be levied on the property of a corporation that, though formed under Washington law, was a federal instrumentality created and operated by the United States as an instrument of war.

292. *Tampa InterOcean Steamship Co. v. Louisiana*, 266 U.S. 594 (1925).

A Louisiana license tax law could not validly be enforced as to the business of companies employed as agents by owners of vessels engaged exclusively in interstate and foreign commerce when the services performed by the agents consisted of the soliciting and engaging of cargo, and the nomination of vessels to carry it, etc. (*See Texas Transp. Co. v. New Orleans*, 264 U.S. 150 (1924), voiding like application of a similar New Orleans ordinance.)

293. *Burns Baking Co. v. Bryan*, 264 U.S. 504 (1924).

A Nebraska law that prescribed the minimum weights of loaves of bread to be made and sold and that, in order to prevent the palming off of smaller for larger sizes, fixed a maximum for each class and allowed a "tolerance" of only two ounces per pound in excess of the minimum was found to be unreasonable, to be unnecessary to protect purchasers against the imposition of fraud by short weights, and therefore to deprive bakers and sellers of bread of their liberty without due process of law.

Justices concurring: Butler, Sanford, McReynolds, Sutherland, McKenna, Van Devanter, Taft, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Brandeis, Holmes

294. *Atchison, T. & S.F. Ry. v. Wells*, 265 U.S. 101 (1924).

A Texas law that permitted a nonresident to prosecute a case which arose outside of Texas against a railroad corporation of another state, which was engaged in interstate commerce and neither owned nor operated facilities in Texas, was inoperative because it burdened interstate commerce.