

Justices concurring: Holmes, McKenna, Day, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Brandeis,  
Clarke, White, C.J.

Justice dissenting: Pitney

49. *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Boegli*, 251 U.S. 315 (1920).

Federal legislation having preempted the field, Indiana law could no longer subject a telegraph company to a penalty for failure to deliver promptly in Indiana a message sent from a point in Illinois.

50. *Merchant's Nat'l Bank v. Richmond*, 256 U.S. 635 (1921).

A Richmond, Virginia, ordinance and a Virginia statute that, as construed, levied a tax on state and national bank shares at the aggregate rate of \$1.75 per \$100 of valuation and upon intangibles at the aggregate rate of 85 per \$100 valuation, a substantial proportion of which property was in the hands of individual taxpayers, were void as in conflict with federal law prohibiting discriminatory taxation of national bank shares for the reason that the tax was imposed on the national bank stocks to the aggregate value of more than \$8,000,000 whereas the value of state bank stocks taxed was only \$6,000,000.

51. *First Nat'l Bank v. California*, 262 U.S. 366 (1923).

A California law that escheated to a state bank deposits unclaimed for 20 years, notwithstanding that no notice of residence has been filed with the bank by the depositor or any claimant, was invalid as applied to deposits in national banks because of conflict with federal law.

52. *Bunch v. Cole*, 263 U.S. 250 (1923).

When lease of an Indian allotment, made by the allottee in excess of the powers of alienation granted by federal law, is declared null and void by federal law, Oklahoma statute, as judicially applied, which gave the lease the effect of a tenancy at will and as controlling the amount of compensation which the allottee may recover for use and occupation by the lessees also was void, consistently with the principle of national supremacy.

53. *Sperry Oil Co. v. Chisholm*, 264 U.S. 488 (1924).

An Oklahoma law that required that a lease on a family homestead be executed by the wife as well as by the husband was inoperative, consistently with the principle of national supremacy, to the extent that under federal law Congress had empowered a Cherokee Indian to make an oil or gas lease on his restricted "homestead" allotment subject only to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.