- 64. *Accord: Minnesota v. First Nat'l Bank*, 273 U.S. 561 (1927), holding inoperative for the same reason a Minnesota law taxing national bank shares.
- 65. Accord: Commercial Nat'l Bank v. Custer County, 275 U.S. 502 (1927), holding inoperative a similar Montana tax law.
- 66. Accord: Keating v. Public Nat'l Bank, 284 U.S. 587 (1932), holding inoperative for the same reason a New York tax law.
- 67. Montana Nat'l Bank v. Yellowstone County, 276 U.S. 499 (1928).

A Montana law that levied a tax on national bank shares was inconsistent with a federal law prohibiting a levy on such shares "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State."

68. Hunt v. United States, 278 U.S. 96 (1928).

Arizona game laws were not enforceable in a national game preserve and could not be invoked to prevent the killing of wild deer in the preserve as ordered by federal officers acting under the authority of federal law.

69. International Shoe Co. v. Pinkus, 278 U.S. 261 (1929).

An Arkansas insolvency law was superseded by the Federal Bankruptcy Act to the extent that a creditor of one who invoked the state laws was entitled to have his claim paid by the state receiver in conformity with the order of distribution sanctioned by the federal law.

Justices concurring: Butler, Holmes, Stone, Sanford, Van Devanter, Taft, C.J. Justices dissenting: McReynolds, Brandeis, Sutherland

70. Nielsen v. Johnson, 279 U.S. 47 (1929).

An Iowa inheritance tax law that discriminated against nonresident alien heirs violated a treaty with Denmark.

71. Carpenter v. Shaw, 280 U.S. 363 (1930).

An Oklahoma law that imposed a 3% tax on the gross value of royalties from oil and gas was void as a tax on the right reserved to Indians as owners and lessors of the fee when applied to Indians who had received allotments exempted under the Atoka agreement and leased by them for production of oil and gas (Art. VI).

72. Lindgren v. United States, 281 U.S. 38 (1930).

The right of action given under the Federal Merchant Marine Act to the personal representative to recover damages on behalf of beneficiaries for the death of a seaman resulting from negligence was exclu-