

gasoline station was totally void insofar as interstate sales could not be separated from the intrastate sales.

265. *Kansas City So. Ry. v. Road Improv. Dist. No. 6*, 256 U.S. 658 (1921).

Arkansas statute that authorized local assessments for road improvements denied equal protection of the laws insofar as railroad property was burdened for local improvement on a basis totally different from that used for measuring the contribution demanded of individual owners.

266. *Eureka Pipe Line Co. v. Hallanan*, 257 U.S. 265 (1921).

West Virginia statute that forbade engaging in the business of transporting petroleum in pipe lines without the payment of a tax of 2¢ for each barrel of oil transported imposed an invalid burden on interstate commerce as applied to company's volume of oil produced in, but moving out of, West Virginia to extra-state destinations.

Justices concurring: Holmes, McKenna, Day, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Taft, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Clarke, Pitney, Brandeis

*Accord: United Fuel Gas Co. v. Hallanan*, 257 U.S. 277 (1921), voiding like application of the West Virginia tax to the interstate movement of natural gas.

Justices concurring: Holmes, Pitney, McReynolds, Day, Van Devanter, McKenna, Taft, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Brandeis, Clarke

267. *Dahnke-Walker Co. v. Bondurant*, 257 U.S. 282 (1921).

A Kentucky law prescribing conditions under which foreign corporations could do business in that state, and that precluded enforcement in Kentucky courts of contracts made by foreign corporations not complying with such conditions, could not be enforced against Tennessee corporation that sued in a Kentucky court for breach of a contract consummated in that state for the purchase of grain to be delivered to and used in Tennessee; such transaction was in interstate commerce, notwithstanding that the Tennessee purchaser might change its mind after delivery to a carrier in Kentucky and sell the grain in Kentucky or consign it to some other place in Kentucky.

Justices concurring: Van Devanter, Holmes, Pitney, Day, McKenna, McReynolds, Taft, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Brandeis, Clarke

268. *Truax v. Corrigan*, 257 U.S. 312 (1921).

An Arizona statute that regulated injunctions in labor disputes, but exempted ex-employees, when committing tortious injury to the business of their former employer in the form of mass picketing, libel-