

Justices dissenting: Stone, Hughes, C.J., McReynolds

85. *Federal Land Bank v. Bismarck Lumber Co.*, 314 U.S. 95 (1941).

Because the Federal Farm Loan Act exempts federal land banks from state taxes, other than those on property acquired in the course of dealings, the North Dakota sales tax cannot validly be collected on the sale of materials to a federal land bank to be used in improving real estate (Art. VI, cl. 2).

86. *Cloverleaf Butter Co. v. Patterson*, 315 U.S. 148 (1942).

Consistently with the Supremacy Clause, federal laws and regulations relating to the entire process of manufacture of renovated butter supersede state laws under which Alabama officials inspected and seized packing stock butter acquired by a manufacturer of renovated butter for interstate commerce.

Justices concurring: Roberts, Black, Reed, Douglas, Jackson

Justices dissenting: Stone, C.J., Frankfurter, Murphy, Byrnes

87. *Tulee v. Washington*, 315 U.S. 681 (1942).

Being repugnant to the terms of a treaty concluded with the Yakima Indians reserving to the members of the tribe the right to take fish at all usual places in common with the citizens of Washington Territory, a Washington law requiring such Indians to pay license fees for the exercise of such privilege cannot be enforced.

88. *Pollock v. Williams*, 322 U.S. 4 (1944).

Florida Statute of 1941, §§ 817.09 and 817.10, made it a misdemeanor to induce advances with intent to defraud by a promise to perform labor, and further made failure to perform labor for which money had been obtained *prima facie* evidence of intent to defraud. The statute violates the Thirteenth Amendment and the Federal Antipeonage Act for it cannot be said that a plea of guilty is uninfluenced by the statute's threat to convict by its *prima facie* evidence section.

Justices concurring: Roberts, Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy, Jackson, Rutledge

Justices dissenting: Stone, C.J., Reed

89. *Hill v. Florida ex rel. Watson*, 325 U.S. 538 (1945).

A Florida law providing that no one shall be licensed as a "business agent" of a labor union without meeting certain specified standards and that all labor unions in the state must file annual reports disclosing certain information and pay an annual fee circumscribes the "full freedom" to choose collective bargaining agents secured to employees by the National Labor Relations Act.