

Amendment affords protection in its guarantee of due process of law. The difference in security of judicial over administrative action has been adverted to by this court. Compare *United States v. Woo Jan*, 245 U. S. 552, 556; *White v. Chin Fong*, 253 U. S. 90, 93.

It follows that Gin Sang Get and Gin Sang Mo are entitled to a judicial determination of their claims that they are citizens of the United States; but it does not follow that they should be discharged. The practice indicated in *Chin Yow v. United States*, *supra*, and approved in *Kwock Jan Fat v. White*, 253 U. S. 454, 465, should be pursued. Therefore, as to Gin Sang Get and Gin Sang Mo, the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals is reversed and the cause remanded to the District Court for trial in that court of the question of citizenship and for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion. As to Ng Fung Ho and Ng Yuen Shew the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals is affirmed.

Judgment affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Writ of habeas corpus to issue as to Gin Sang Get and Ging Sang Mo.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY ET AL.
v. MERCHANTS ELEVATOR COMPANY.

CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

No. 202. Argued April 18, 1922.—Decided May 29, 1922.

When, in an action by a shipper to recover charges exacted by a carrier under an interstate tariff, the rights of the parties depend entirely upon a legal construction of the tariff, involving no question of fact either in aid of the construction or in other respect, and no question of administrative discretion, the courts have jurisdiction without preliminary resort to the Interstate Commerce Commission. P. 289. *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. American Tie &*

Timber Co., 234 U. S. 138; *Loomis v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 240 U. S. 43, and other cases, distinguished.
147 Minn. 251, affirmed.

CERTIORARI to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Minnesota affirming a judgment for the plaintiff in a suit by the present respondent to recover overcharges from the petitioner Railway Company.

Mr. John F. Finerty, with whom *Mr. F. G. Dorety* was on the brief, for petitioners.

The decision below, in holding that a disputed question of construction of an interstate tariff is within the jurisdiction of a court and does not require resort in the first instance to the Interstate Commerce Commission, not only directly contravenes the decision of this court in *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. American Tie & Timber Co.*, 234 U. S. 138, but is in contravention of, or inconsistent with, the following decisions of this court: *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. Abilene Cotton Oil Co.*, 204 U. S. 426; *Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Pitcairn Coal Co.*, 215 U. S. 481; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.*, 218 U. S. 88; *Robinson v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.*, 222 U. S. 506; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Union Pacific R. R. Co.*, 222 U. S. 541; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*, 227 U. S. 88; *United States v. Pacific & Arctic Ry. & Nav. Co.*, 228 U. S. 87; *Mitchell Coal Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 230 U. S. 247; *Morrisdale Coal Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 230 U. S. 304; *Boston & Maine R. R. v. Hooker*, 233 U. S. 97; *Phillips Co. v. Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.*, 236 U. S. 662; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Clark Coal Co.*, 238 U. S. 456; *Loomis v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 240 U. S. 43; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Ohio Valley Tie Co.*, 242 U. S. 288; *Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. Solum*, 247 U. S. 477; *Director General v. Viscose Co.*, 254 U. S. 498; and *Minnesota Rate Cases*, 230 U. S. 352.

Nor can the decision of the court below be justified under the decisions of this court in which, under the peculiar circumstances of the respective cases, this court has sustained the jurisdiction of a court over questions arising under the Interstate Commerce Act of a character which this court has generally recognized to be primarily within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Wight v. United States*, 167 U. S. 512; *Southern Ry. Co. v. Tift*, 206 U. S. 428; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.*, 215 U. S. 452; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Cook Brewing Co.*, 223 U. S. 70; *Galveston, H. & S. A. Ry. Co. v. Wallace*, 223 U. S. 481; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. International Coal Co.*, 230 U. S. 184; *Florida East Coast Ry. Co. v. United States*, 234 U. S. 167; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Puritan Coal Co.*, 237 U. S. 121; *Eastern Ry. Co. v. Littlefield*, 237 U. S. 140; *Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. Mulberry Hill Coal Co.*, 238 U. S. 275; *Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co. v. United States*, 240 U. S. 334; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Jacoby & Co.*, 242 U. S. 89; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Sonman Coal Co.*, 242 U. S. 120; *Swift & Co. v. Hocking Valley Ry. Co.*, 243 U. S. 281; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Kittanning Iron Co.*, 253 U. S. 319; *St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co. v. Hasty & Sons*, 255 U. S. 252; *Central R. R. Co. v. United States*, 257 U. S. 247; *Schaff v. Famechon Co.*, 258 U. S. 76.

The only two decisions of state or subordinate federal courts which have followed and applied the decision in the *American Tie & Timber Case*, *supra*, are: *Cheney v. Boston & Maine R. R.*, 227 Mass. 336; and *Poor v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 196 Mo. App. 557.

The following decisions of state and subordinate federal courts with reference to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the courts, respectively, over questions arising under the Interstate Commerce Act, were either rendered before the decision in

the *American Tie & Timber Case*, or are distinguishable from that case: *Hite v. Central R. R. of N. J.*, 171 Fed. 370; *National Pole Co. v. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.*, 211 Fed. 65; *Gimble Bros., Inc. v. Barrett*, 215 Fed. 1004; *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co. v. Feintuch*, 191 Fed. 482; *Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Tonn*, 102 Ark. 20; *Hardaway v. Southern Ry. Co.*, 90 S. Car. 475; *Western & Atlantic R. R. Co. v. White Provision Co.*, 142 Ga. 246; *Southern Pacific Co. v. Frye & Bruhn, Inc.*, 82 Wash. 9; *St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co. v. Roff Oil Co.*, 61 Tex. Civ. App. 190; *Laing-Harris Coal Co. v. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.*, 15 I. C. C. 37.

Mr. Harold G. Simpson for respondent.

MR. JUSTICE BRANDEIS delivered the opinion of the court.

This action was brought by the Merchants Elevator Company in a state court of Minnesota against the Great Northern Railway Company and the Director General to recover \$80 alleged to have been exacted in violation of the carrier's tariff. That sum had been demanded by the carrier, under Rule 10 of its tariff, as a reconsignment charge, at the rate of \$5 a car, for sixteen cars of corn shipped from points in Iowa and Nebraska to Willmar, Minnesota, and after inspection there rebilled to Anoka, a station beyond. The tariff rate from the points of origin via Willmar to Anoka was the same as to Willmar. Willmar had been named as destination in the original bill of lading, only because it is the place at which grain coming into the State by this route is inspected and graded under the laws of Minnesota and of the United States; and the carrier knew, or should have known, that fact. Immediately after inspection disposition orders were given and the original bills of lading were surrendered in exchange for billing to Anoka. Rule 10 read:

"Diversion or reconsignment to points outside switching limits before placement: If a car is diverted, reconsigned or reforwarded on orders placed with the local freight agent or other designated officer after arrival of car at original destination, but before placement for unloading, . . . a charge of \$5.00 per car will be made if car is diverted, reconsigned or reforwarded to a point outside of switching limits of original destination."

The shipper contended that the case was within the exception known as Exception (a), as amended by Supplement One, which provided that rules (including Rule 10) shall not apply to:

"(a) Grain, seed (field), seed (grass), hay or straw, carloads, held in cars on track for inspection and disposition orders incident thereto at billed destination or at point intermediate thereto."

Whether the charge was payable depended solely upon a question of construction; that is, whether the body of the rule or the exception to it applied. On this question there was room for reasonable difference of opinion. The carrier, relying particularly upon *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. American Tie & Timber Co.*, 234 U. S. 138, and *Loomis v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 240 U. S. 43, claimed seasonably that until the true construction of the tariff had been determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the trial court was without jurisdiction. That court overruled the objection; construed the exception to mean that cars of grain are exempted from Rule 10 if held on track at billed destination for inspection and for "disposition orders" incident to such inspection; held that the disposition order may be an order to make disposition by way of reconsignment to another destination and that forwarding to Anoka was such disposition; and entered judgment for the shipper. That judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State on the authority of *Reliance Elevator Co. v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.*, 139 Minn.

69. The case is here on writ of certiorari, 255 U. S. 567. The tariff containing the rule under which the \$5 charge was made was the only governing tariff. It had been duly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The validity of the tariff, including the rule and exception, was admitted. And there was no dispute concerning the facts. The question argued before us is not whether the state courts erred in construing or applying the tariff, but whether any court had jurisdiction of the controversy, in view of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission had not passed upon the disputed question of construction.

The contention that courts are without jurisdiction of cases involving a disputed question of construction of an interstate tariff, unless there has been a preliminary resort to the Commission for its decision, rests, in the main, upon the following argument. The purpose of the Act to Regulate Commerce is to secure and preserve uniformity. Hence, the carrier is required to file tariffs establishing uniform rates and charges, and is prohibited from exacting or accepting any payment not set forth in the tariff. Uniformity is impossible, if the several courts, state or federal, are permitted, in case of disputed construction, to determine what the rate or charge is which the tariff prescribes. To ensure uniformity the true construction must, in case of dispute, be determined by the Commission.

This argument is unsound. It is true that uniformity is the paramount purpose of the Commerce Act. But it is not true that uniformity in construction of a tariff can be attained only through a preliminary resort to the Commission to settle the construction in dispute. Every question of the construction of a tariff is deemed a question of law; and where the question concerns an interstate tariff it is one of federal law. If the parties properly preserve their rights, a construction given by any court, whether it be federal or state, may ultimately be reviewed by this court either on writ of error or on writ of certiorari; and

thereby uniformity in construction may be secured. Hence, the attainment of uniformity does not require that in every case where the construction of a tariff is in dispute, there shall be a preliminary resort to the Commission.

Whenever a rate, rule or practice is attacked as unreasonable or as unjustly discriminatory, there must be preliminary resort to the Commission. Sometimes this is required because the function being exercised is in its nature administrative in contradistinction to judicial. But ordinarily the determining factor is not the character of the function, but the character of the controverted question and the nature of the enquiry necessary for its solution. To determine what rate, rule or practice shall be deemed reasonable for the future is a legislative or administrative function. To determine whether a shipper has in the past been wronged by the exaction of an unreasonable or discriminatory rate is a judicial function. Preliminary resort to the Commission is required alike in the two classes of cases. It is required because the enquiry is essentially one of fact and of discretion in technical matters; and uniformity can be secured only if its determination is left to the Commission. Moreover, that determination is reached ordinarily upon voluminous and conflicting evidence, for the adequate appreciation of which acquaintance with many intricate facts of transportation is indispensable; and such acquaintance is commonly to be found only in a body of experts. But what construction shall be given to a railroad tariff presents ordinarily a question of law which does not differ in character from those presented when the construction of any other document is in dispute.

When the words of a written instrument are used in their ordinary meaning, their construction presents a question solely of law. But words are used sometimes in a peculiar meaning. Then extrinsic evidence may be neces-

sary to determine the meaning of words appearing in the document. This is true where technical words or phrases not commonly understood are employed. Or extrinsic evidence may be necessary to establish a usage of trade or locality which attaches provisions not expressed in the language of the instrument. Where such a situation arises, and the peculiar meaning of words, or the existence of a usage, is proved by evidence, the function of construction is necessarily preceded by the determination of the matter of fact. Where the controversy over the writing arises in a case which is being tried before a jury, the decision of the question of fact is left to the jury, with instructions from the court as to how the document shall be construed, if the jury finds that the alleged peculiar meaning or usage is established.¹ But where the document to be construed is a tariff of an interstate carrier, and before it can be construed it is necessary to determine upon evidence the peculiar meaning of words or the existence of incidents alleged to be attached by usage to the transaction, the preliminary determination must be made by the Commission; and not until this determination has been made, can a court take jurisdiction of the controversy. If this were not so, that uniformity which it is the purpose of the Commerce Act to secure could not be attained. For the effect to be given the tariff might depend, not upon construction of the language—a question of law—but upon whether or not a particular judge or jury had found, as a fact, that the words of the document were used in the peculiar sense attributed to them or that a particular usage existed.

¹ *Goddard v. Foster*, 17 Wall. 123, 142; *Hutchison v. Bowker*, 5 M. & W. 535, 542; *Tubbs v. Mechanics' Insurance Co.*, 131 Ia. 217; *Aetna Indemnity Co. v. Waters*, 110 Md. 673; *Tower Co. v. Southern Pacific Co.*, 184 Mass. 472. See *Ogden v. Parsons*, 23 How. 167, 170; *Fuller v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.*, 70 Conn. 647, 677; Thayer, Preliminary Treatise on Evidence, 203-207, 215, 259.

It may happen that there is a dispute concerning the meaning of a tariff which does not involve, properly speaking, any question of construction. The dispute may be merely whether words in the tariff were used in their ordinary meaning, or in a peculiar meaning. This was the situation in the *American Tie & Timber Co. Case*, *supra*. The legal issue was whether the carrier did or did not have in effect a rate covering oak ties. The only matter really in issue was whether the word "lumber" which was in the tariff, had been used in a peculiar sense. The trial judge charged the jury: "If you believe from the evidence that oak railway cross ties are lumber within the meaning and usage of the lumber and railroad business, then you are charged the defendant had in effect a rate applying on the ties offered for shipment." This question was obviously not one of construction; and there is not to be found in the opinion of this court, or in the proceedings in either of the lower courts, a suggestion that the case involved any disputed question of construction. The only real question in the case was one of fact; and upon this question of fact "the views of men engaged in the lumber and railroad business as developed in the testimony" were in "irreconcilable conflict," p. 146. As that question, unlike one of construction, could not be settled ultimately by this court, preliminary resort to the Commission was necessary to ensure uniformity. The situation in *Loomis v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, *supra*, was similar. There the question to be decided did not require the consideration of voluminous conflicting evidence; but it involved the exercise of administrative judgment. The carrier had been requested by a shipper of grain, fruits and vegetables to supply cars for loading. In order to load ordinary box cars to the minimum capacity on which the freight rates are based and to the maximum to which the shipper is entitled, it is necessary that they should be equipped with grain doors or transverse bulkheads, so that they may

safely contain the load and enable unloading to be done without waste and inconvenience. Those sent lacked the inside doors and bulkheads. The carrier having refused to furnish these, the shipper was obliged to do so and sought reimbursement. The tariff was silent on the subject. The controverted question was not how the tariff should be construed, but what character of equipment should be deemed reasonable. To determine this enquiry the court held that preliminary resort to the Commission must be had, because "an adequate consideration of the . . . controversy would require acquaintance with many intricate facts of transportation and a consequent appreciation of the practical effect of any attempt to define services covered by a carrier's published tariffs, or character of equipment which it must provide, or allowances which it may make to shippers for instrumentalities supplied and services rendered."

In the case at bar the situation is entirely different from that presented in the *American Tie & Timber Co. Case*, or in the *Loomis Case*. Here no fact, evidential or ultimate, is in controversy; and there is no occasion for the exercise of administrative discretion. The task to be performed is to determine the meaning of words of the tariff which were used in their ordinary sense and to apply that meaning to the undisputed facts. That operation was solely one of construction; and preliminary resort to the Commission was, therefore, unnecessary. The petition for certiorari was asked for on the ground that the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in this case was in conflict with the above decisions of this court and also that the decisions in several state courts and in the lower federal courts were in serious conflict on the question involved. In the brief and argument on the merits, it was also asserted that some recent decisions of this court are in conflict with the rule declared and applied in the *American Tie & Timber Co. Case*, *supra*, and the *Loomis*

Case, supra. If in examining the cases referred to ¹ there is borne in mind the distinction above discussed between

¹ In the following cases in which the jurisdiction of the court was sustained without preliminary resort to the Commission, the question involved was solely one of construction of a tariff, or otherwise a question of law, and not one of administrative discretion. (1) *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Cook Brewing Co.*, 223 U. S. 70, 84; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. International Coal Co.*, 230 U. S. 184, 196; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Puritan Coal Co.*, 237 U. S. 121, 134; *Eastern Ry. Co. v. Littlefield*, 237 U. S. 140; *Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. Mulberry Hill Coal Co.*, 238 U. S. 275; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Sonman Coal Co.*, 242 U. S. 120; *Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Kittanning Iron & Steel Mfg. Co.*, 253 U. S. 319. See also *Swift & Co. v. Hocking Valley Ry. Co.*, 243 U. S. 281; *St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co. v. Hasty & Sons*, 255 U. S. 252, 256. (2) *Hite v. Central R. R. of N. J.*, 171 Fed. 370, 372; *Gimble Bros., Inc. v. Barrett*, 215 Fed. 1004; 218 Fed. 880; 226 Fed. 623; *National Elevator Co. v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.*, 246 Fed. 588; *Francesconi & Co. v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.*, 274 Fed. 687, 691. Compare *Empire Refineries, Inc. v. Guaranty Trust Co.*, 271 Fed. 668. (3) *Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Tonn*, 102 Ark. 20, 26; *Western & Atlantic R. R. Co. v. White Provision Co.*, 142 Ga. 246; *Gustafson v. Michigan Central R. R. Co.*, 296 Ill. 41; *Wolverine Brass Works v. Southern Pacific Co.*, 187 Mich. 393, 396; *Reliance Elevator Co. v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.*, 139 Minn. 69; *St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co. v. Roff Oil & Cotton Co.*, 61 Tex. Civ. App. 190, 192; *Southern Pacific Co. v. Frye & Bruhn, Inc.*, 82 Wash. 9. Compare *Hardaway v. Southern Ry. Co.*, 90 S. Car. 475. See *contra Cheney v. Boston & Maine R. R.*, 227 Mass. 336. Compare *Poor v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 196 Mo. App. 557, 564.

In the following cases where the court refused to take jurisdiction because there had not been preliminary resort to the Commission, the question presented either was one of fact or called for the exercise of administrative discretion. *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. Abilene Cotton Oil Co.*, 204 U. S. 426; *Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Pitcairn Coal Co.*, 215 U. S. 481; *Mitchell Coal Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 230 U. S. 247; *Morrisdale Coal Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 230 U. S. 304; *Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. Solum*, 247 U. S. 477, 483; *Director General v. Viscose Co.*, 254 U. S. 498. See also *United States v. Pacific & Arctic Ry. & Nav. Co.*, 228 U. S. 87.

controversies which involve only questions of law and those which involve issues essentially of fact or call for the exercise of administrative discretion, it will be found that the conflict described does not exist and that the decisions referred to are in harmony also with reason.

Affirmed.

FIDELITY & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND
v. UNITED STATES.

APPEAL FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

No. 207. Argued April 21, 1922.—Decided May 29, 1922.

1. In fixing special bankers' taxes under the Act of June 13, 1898, c. 448, § 2, 30 Stat. 448, the assessment is not confined to that part of a banker's capital which is used in making loans or directly in other banking transactions, but includes capital held or deposited as a reserve or invested in securities and which serves to give credit to the banking business; and even where such securities have been designated as assets of another kind of business and physically segregated as such, they still may represent capital employed in the banking business if they continue to give it credit. P. 301.
2. But where a corporation is lawfully engaged in several distinct lines of business, including banking, for each of which its capital supplies necessary credit, the whole of the common capital cannot be deemed capital of a single department; there should be an apportionment, and the extent to which the capital is used in banking is a question of fact. P. 301.
3. In an action to recover taxes collected under this act, where the plaintiff corporation claimed that the business of its banking department was conducted without the use of its capital but solely on its depositors' money, and the Court of Claims, though requested, made no specific finding on that subject but other findings respecting the segregation of the plaintiff's several kinds of business, investments, accounting, etc., from which the extent, if any, to which the capital was used in banking could not be definitely ascertained, *held* that the case should be remanded for further findings. P. 303.