

is no established rule for the determination of what belongs to the one or the other class. It originated with the courts. Generally it is applied to escape difficulties, in order that injustice may not result from the recognition of technical defenses based upon the governmental character of such corporations.⁶ But such distinction furnishes no ground for the application of constitutional restraints here sought to be invoked by the City of Trenton against the State of New Jersey. They do not apply as against the State in favor of its own municipalities. We hold that the City cannot invoke these provisions of the Federal Constitution against the imposition of the license fee or charge for diversion of water specified in the state law here in question. In view of former opinions of this Court, no substantial federal question is presented. *Pawhuska v. Pawhuska Oil & Gas Co.*, *supra*, and cases cited.⁷
The writ of error is dismissed.

CITY OF NEWARK *v.* STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ERROR TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

No. 469. Argued March 2, 1923.—Decided May 7, 1923.

1. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment cannot be invoked by a city against its State. P. 196. *Trenton v. New Jersey*, *ante*, 182.
2. So held, where it was claimed that the method adopted in c. 252, Laws of New Jersey, 1907, for fixing maximum amounts of water divertible without payment of license fees to the State, worked

⁶ Cf. 1 Dillon Municipal Corporations, 5th ed., § 110, p. 183.

⁷ See decisions per curiam: *Chicago v. Dempcy*, 250 U. S. 651; *Michigan ex rel. Groesbeck v. Detroit United Ry.*, 257 U. S. 609; *Chicago v. Chicago Railways Co.*, *id.* 617; *Avon v. Detroit United Ry.*, *id.* 618; *Edgewood v. Wilkinsburg & East Pittsburgh Street Ry. Co.*, 258 U. S. 604; *Sapulpa v. Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.*, *id.* 608.

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arbitrary discriminations, prejudicial to the City of Newark.
P. 195.

Writ of error to review 117 Atl. 158, dismissed.

ERROR to a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals, in favor of the State, in its action to recover license fees from the City of Newark, for water diverted from the Pequannock River.

Mr. George W. Wickersham, with whom *Mr. Jerome T. Congleton* was on the briefs, for plaintiff in error.

Mr. William Newcorn, Assistant Attorney General, with whom *Mr. Thomas F. McCran*, Attorney General, of the State of New Jersey, was on the brief, for defendant in error.

MR. JUSTICE BUTLER delivered the opinion of the Court.

The State of New Jersey recovered judgment against the City of Newark for \$18,104.08 and costs, in an action brought in the State Supreme Court. The judgment was affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the case is here on writ of error. It is based on a state enactment which is attacked on the sole ground that it violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The State's right to recover depends upon the validity of an enactment of the State (c. 252, Laws of 1907) which is sufficiently set forth in the decision of this Court in *Trenton v. New Jersey*, handed down on this day, *ante*, 182.

In *East Jersey Water Co. v. Board of Conservation & Development*, 91 N. J. L. 448, 453, it is said:

"The statute requires payment 'for all such water hereafter diverted in excess of the amount now being legally diverted,' with the proviso that no payment be required until the legal diversion shall exceed one hun-

dred gallons per day per capita. We are of opinion that 'legally diverted' means not a future diversion, but one now being exercised under a legal right, and that under this statute a legal abstractor may take what he was diverting in 1907, and, if that did not reach the statutory maximum of exemption, as much more as is required to make the total diversion one hundred gallons per day per capita for each of the municipalities supplied, without payment of the license fee.

"If, in 1907, the daily diversion exceeded one hundred gallons per capita, the amount then diverted, if lawful, may be taken without payment, and if it was less, no license fee can be imposed until it exceeds the statutory quantity."

The complaint alleged that under the provisions of this act the City was "permitted to divert . . . an average daily free allowance of water to the amount of 36,241,666 gallons, the said last mentioned amount being the amount of water which was being diverted by said municipality on June 17th, aforesaid, the date when the act aforesaid became effective and operative"; and claimed for each of the years subsequent to July 1, 1914, a license fee of one dollar per million gallons for the excess of the daily average diversion of water over the quantity above specified. The answer alleged that prior to the passage of the Act of 1907, the City had acquired a plant capable of furnishing 50,000,000 gallons of water per day, and set up certain separate defenses. At the trial, the court on motion of the State, struck out the separate defenses; the facts were not in controversy, and judgment was given for the amount claimed. About the same time, the State also recovered judgment against the City of Trenton for the license fee imposed by the same act. Both cases were taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest court of the State, and there by one decision the judgments were affirmed. (117 Atl. 158.) That court said:

“The facts are not in dispute. It is conceded that the city of Trenton, at the time of the enactment of the act of 1907, was taking from the Delaware river daily 14,200,000 gallons of water for local use, and that the city of Newark was daily extracting from the Pequannock river 36,241,666 gallons for local use. These diversions represent the antestatutory flowage, and are considered by the state under the eighth section of the act of 1907 to be non-taxable.”

To establish its contention that § 8 of the enactment in question so discriminates between those authorized to divert water that it violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the City says that the highest court has in this case construed the words “now being legally diverted” to mean the amount of water which was actually diverted on the day when the act went into effect, namely, June 17, 1907; that had the City flowed into its mains 50,000,000 gallons that day, the tax would have been levied only upon the excess over that amount, and on the facts shown in the complaint, there would have been no tax in the years above referred to; that the purely accidental figure of 36,241,666 gallons, the amount actually diverted on that day, will for all time be the basis of the assessment of the tax upon the City. It is suggested that cities less populous by one-half than Newark, but owning plants far in excess of their needs might have diverted on June 17, 1907, twice the amount of water which the City of Newark diverted, and that a city twice as large might have diverted half as much, and the former of such cities would thereby have procured an almost perpetual exemption, and the latter would have brought on itself an insupportable burden of indefinite duration; and that accidents of climate, of conflagrations and of breaks in the mains on the critical date, June 17, 1907, would have resulted in increasing the exemption.

The enforcement by the State of the provision of the act imposing upon the City the specified annual payments for such diversion of water does not violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The regulation of municipalities is a matter peculiarly within the domain of the State. In *Trenton v. New Jersey*, decided this day, *ante*, 182, it is held that the imposition of the license fee specified in this act is not a taking of property of that city in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The reasons supporting that conclusion apply here. The City cannot invoke the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment against the State.¹ Considering the former opinions of this Court, there is no substantial federal question in the case.

The writ of error is dismissed.

BEGG ET AL., RECEIVERS OF MANHATTAN &
QUEENS TRACTION CORPORATION, *v.* CITY
OF NEW YORK ET AL.

APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT.

No. 5. Argued April 13, 16, 1923.—Decided May 7, 1923.

When an application is made to the District Court in a pending suit, for a summary injunction to protect the exercise of the court's jurisdiction in that suit and prevent interference with property of which it has custody therein, the jurisdiction of the summary proceeding depends upon, and takes its character from, the jurisdiction of the main cause; and, when this is based on diverse citizenship only, the summary jurisdiction rests wholly on that basis also, even though federal questions are set up in the application as ground for the summary relief; and, consequently, a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, upon review of the sum-

¹ Cf. *Williams v. Eggleston*, 170 U. S. 304, 310; *Mason v. Missouri*, 179 U. S. 328, 335.