

free speech is in no way infringed by the statute or the order of the board." 236 Wis. 329, *passim*.

What public policy Wisconsin should adopt in furthering desirable industrial relations is for it to say, so long as rights guaranteed by the Constitution are respected. *Aikens v. Wisconsin*, 195 U. S. 194; *Senn v. Tile Layers Union*, 301 U. S. 468. As the order and the appropriate provisions of the statute upon which it was based leave the petitioners' freedom of speech unimpaired, the judgment below must be affirmed. Problems that would arise had the order and the pertinent provisions of the Act been otherwise construed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin need not therefore be considered.

*Affirmed.*

MR. JUSTICE ROBERTS took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

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THOMSON, TRUSTEE OF CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., ET AL. *v.* GASKILL ET AL.

CERTIORARI TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

No. 139. Argued January 7, 8, 1942.—Decided March 2, 1942.

1. The policy of Jud. Code § 24 (1), conferring jurisdiction by diversity of citizenship, calls for strict construction of the statute. If a plaintiff's allegations of jurisdictional facts are challenged by the defendant, the plaintiff must support them by competent proof, or the bill must be dismissed. P. 446.
2. Owing to the absence from the record of agreements upon which this suit was founded, it can not be determined whether the nature of the plaintiffs' claims is such that they may be aggregated in determining the jurisdictional amount. P. 446.
3. In computing jurisdictional amounts, claims of plaintiffs can not be aggregated merely because they are derived from a single instrument, or because the plaintiffs have a community of interests. P. 447.

4. The value of the "matter in controversy," in a suit based on diversity of citizenship, is measured, not by the monetary result of determining the principle involved, but by its pecuniary consequence to those involved in the litigation. P. 447.

119 F. 2d 105, reversed.

CERTIORARI, 314 U. S. 590, to review a decree reversing a decree of the District Court which dismissed for want of jurisdiction a suit by numerous conductors and brakemen against the above-named Railway Company, its trustee in reorganization proceedings, and others. The plaintiffs claimed seniority rights to work on certain railroad runs, arising under agreements between the railway and two railway brotherhoods. The bill sought an accounting to show the loss to each plaintiff from failure to observe these rights, and damages for each accordingly, in the order of his seniority, and prayed for future enforcement of the agreements.

*Messrs. Wymer Dressler and W. M. McFarland*, with whom *Messrs. W. C. Fraser, J. M. Grimm, Robert D. Neely, W. T. Faricy, and Samuel H. Cady* were on the brief, for petitioners.

*Mr. S. L. Winters*, with whom *Mr. Nelson C. Pratt* was on the brief, for respondents.

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER delivered the opinion of the Court.

The question for decision is whether the record shows an essential requisite of the jurisdiction of the District Court, namely, that the "matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of \$3,000." Judicial Code, § 24 (1), 28 U. S. C. § 41 (1). There were other questions which, in the view we take of the case, need not be stated.

Respondents, forty-one conductors and brakemen employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,

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brought suit against the railroad and one Kimball, an employee of the road, in the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska. The complaint alleged that the plaintiffs "belong to" the trackage of the railroad called the Nebraska Division; that "the controversy arises over the division of seniority rights between the Nebraska Division to which plaintiffs belong, and the Sioux City Division to which the defendant George Kimball belongs, over the Northwestern road from Omaha, Nebraska to Sioux City, Iowa"; that trains running between these points moved over 31 miles of the Nebraska Division and 70 miles of the Sioux City Division; that prior to May 1, 1930, seniority rights of the plaintiffs were governed by certain contracts "referred to sometimes as the 'Schedule of Wages and Rules of Compensation for Conductors and Trainmen,'" which provided that, when trains were operated over more than one seniority district, the "percentage of miles run over each division will govern in assignment to such runs"; that since May 1, 1930, the railroad has assigned all of the work on the Omaha-Sioux City run to the Sioux City Division; that, although the railroad insists that the plaintiffs' seniority rights have been abrogated "by an alleged agreement between the said defendant railroad trainmen, and the order of Railway Conductors," the plaintiffs are not bound by such agreement; and that, on account of the "wrongful deprivation" of their seniority rights, the plaintiffs have been damaged in excess of \$3,000.

The railroad's answer stated that the plaintiffs had only such seniority rights as were derived from agreements between the railroad and the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; that the agreements could be abrogated or modified by the railroad and the unions without the consent of the plaintiffs; that the track between Omaha and Blair, located on the Omaha-

Sioux City run, was not part of the Nebraska Division of the railroad; that this trackage is owned by the Chicago, St. P., M. & O. Railway Company; that the only part of the Nebraska Division on the run between Omaha and Sioux City is 7.5 miles long; and that the complaint did not show the existence of the required jurisdictional amount. The District Court ordered the plaintiffs to prove that more than \$3,000 was involved, and ten of them submitted affidavits. The substance of each affidavit was that, since May 1, 1930, the Chicago & Northwestern had "operated trains over thirty-one miles of the Nebraska Division in violation of existing contracts," and that, "to the best of [affiant's] knowledge and ability," his loss exceeded \$3,000. The defendants submitted affidavits supporting the allegations of their answers. But neither the pleadings nor the affidavits of the parties contain the terms of the various agreements referred to in the complaint and upon which the plaintiffs' action is based.

Upon the defendants' motion to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction, the District Court held that the pleadings and supporting affidavits established that "the amount in controversy as to any one plaintiff does not amount to as much as \$3,000," and that the nature of the suit was not such as to permit aggregation of the claims of all the plaintiffs. Accordingly, the action was dismissed. The first conclusion of the District Court was not challenged either in the Circuit Court of Appeals or before us. The plaintiffs contended that their claims should be aggregated because "the rights of the plaintiffs are so interlocked and interwoven that the rights of one cannot be determined without the others being parties thereto." The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal, holding that the plaintiffs' claims could be aggregated for purposes of determining the value of the matter in controversy. The Court stated that, although it found the com-

plaint "very difficult of analysis," it had construed it "most favorably to the pleader, for the purpose of passing on the sole question of jurisdiction raised on the appeal." 119 F. 2d 105, 108. We brought the case here, 314 U. S. 590, in view of the important question affecting the jurisdiction of the district courts.

The policy of the statute conferring diversity jurisdiction upon the district courts calls for its strict construction. *Healy v. Ratta*, 292 U. S. 263, 270; and see *Elgin v. Marshall*, 106 U. S. 578, 580. Accordingly, if a plaintiff's allegations of jurisdictional facts are challenged by the defendant, the plaintiff bears the burden of supporting the allegations by competent proof. *McNutt v. General Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 298 U. S. 178, 188-89; *KVOS, Inc. v. Associated Press*, 299 U. S. 269, 278; *Gibbs v. Buck*, 307 U. S. 66, 72. The bill must be dismissed if the evidence in the record does not support the allegations as to jurisdictional amount. And our review of the District Court's determination of the jurisdictional amount must be confined to this record. *Henneford v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.*, 303 U. S. 17, 19; *Clark v. Paul Gray, Inc.*, 306 U. S. 583, 589-90.

Since the record does not contain the various agreements upon which the plaintiffs' action is founded, there is no basis for determining whether this is a suit "in which several plaintiffs, having a common undivided interest, unite to enforce a single title or right, and in which it is enough that their interests collectively equal the jurisdictional amount," *Lion Bonding Co. v. Karatz*, 262 U. S. 77, 86; see *Shields v. Thomas*, 17 How. 3, 5; *Troy Bank v. Whitehead & Co.*, 222 U. S. 39, 40-41; *Gibbs v. Buck*, 307 U. S. 66, 74-75, or one in which "the matters in dispute are separate and distinct, and are joined in one suit for convenience or economy," *Davis v. Schwartz*, 155 U. S. 631, 647; see *Clay v. Field*, 138 U. S. 464, 479-80; *Russell v. Stansell*,

105 U. S. 303. Aggregation of plaintiffs' claim cannot be made merely because the claims are derived from a single instrument, *Pinel v. Pinel*, 240 U. S. 594, or because the plaintiffs have a community of interest, *Clark v. Paul Gray, Inc.*, 306 U. S. 583. In a diversity litigation the value of the "matter in controversy" is measured not by the monetary result of determining the principle involved, but by its pecuniary consequence to those involved in the litigation. *Wheless v. St. Louis*, 180 U. S. 379, 382; *Oliver v. Alexander*, 6 Pet. 143, 147.

The record contains no showing of the requisite jurisdictional amount, and the District Court was therefore without jurisdiction. The judgment will be reversed and the cause remanded to the District Court without prejudice to an application for leave to amend the bill of complaint.

*Reversed.*

MR. JUSTICE ROBERTS took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

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D'OENCH, DUHME & CO., INC. v. FEDERAL  
DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION.

CERTIORARI TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE  
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

No. 206. Argued January 9, 1942.—Decided March 2, 1942.

1. Jurisdiction of the District Court of an action by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to collect a note, part of the assets acquired by the Corporation as collateral securing a loan made by it to a state bank, is based upon the fact that the plaintiff is a federal corporation suing under an Act of Congress authorizing it to sue and be sued "in any court of law or equity, State or Federal," and providing that "All suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity to which the Corporation shall be a party shall be deemed to