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THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CITIZENSHIP



NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Francis Holloman
Freshman

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THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CITIZENSHIP

A supplementary text and review book for use in the elementary schools, in naturalization classes, civic study clubs and in civic education generally.



Fifth Edition

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

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INTRODUCTION

Every nation in the world is yearning for democracy. But a democratic government is not secured simply by taking the name. As it is the most priceless heritage and the bestower of great blessings, democracy demands a knowledge, a sense of responsibility; respect for human rights; personal interest in the affairs of government. It means a people willing to take upon themselves the burden as well as the privilege of government.

As the history of the modern world unfolds, we Americans are becoming more conscious and appreciative of the inheritance our fathers left us. We see how well they built and with what care we must safeguard the building.

Our country is the land of freedom and of opportunity. The knowledge of its Constitution is necessary for the American-born if he is to be a desirable citizen; and for the foreign-born if they, too, are to take up the task of faithful citizenship. The millions of foreign-born among us are anxious to be intelligent, worthy citizens. For the general work of reconstruction in citizenship for both the native and the foreign-born this pamphlet is published.

The success of a democracy depends on knowledge and moral character. If all the people are not acquainted with their civic and social responsibilities they cannot act intelligently on the common affairs. The right of suffrage means very little if the people do not have some knowledge of the issues passed on at the polls. The citizen who does not possess some knowledge of the working of our democratic institutions may easily become the prey of the demagogue or of persons who are anxious to advance their own interests at the expense of the people.

The Catholic Church has always taught the fundamentals of citizenship. It has emphasized the social rights and responsibilities of citizens. On account of the great changes coming over the

world today, it is necessary that the fundamentals of government be taught in a more formal way. There was no time when people needed solid instruction more than at present, if they are to be protected against extreme radicalism, and secure their just rights.

There are three motives which influence people in the fulfillment of their civic duties, self-interest, fear of punishment and conscience or religion. In all teaching of civics it should be kept in mind that religion supplies the highest and the noblest motives for the discharge of civic obligations. Our democracy cannot long endure unless all the people are animated by motives of religion in their dealing with one another.

The N. C. W. C. Citizenship Campaign is based upon the following principles: That every youth should have before leaving school adequate training in the duties, obligations and rights of citizenship, to which end such training should be given in the elementary grades; that a broad program of instruction in social science should be given in the high schools and colleges for the development and more extensive training of civic leaders; that all persons, native or immigrant, who have not had courses in citizenship should have the opportunity of taking such courses in order better to fulfill their obligations to the community; that immigrants who come to this country with the intention of staying for any great length of time should assume their part of the common burdens of society by seeking citizenship and by performing the tasks of citizenship with understanding; and that development of individual character, the teaching of correct moral principles and the inculcation of religion are essential to the making of good citizens.

While this handbook is not intended to serve as a complete text in civics, both the *Fundamentals of Citizenship* and the *Civics Catechism on the Rights and Duties of American Citizens*, also published by the N. C. W. C., have been found exceptionally helpful in introducing the subject in the elementary grades. Both are especially recommended for use in the elementary schools as supplementary texts or review books, as textbooks for classes preparing for the naturalization process, and in the conduct of civic study clubs by adult groups.

CHAPTER I.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

The people of all lands have had a hand in forming the American Democracy. America was discovered in the year 1492 by Christopher Columbus, an Italian, who was sailing under the flag of Spain. The country was settled by people from nearly all of the countries of Europe. Spain, France, England, Holland and Sweden sent colonists. Men from other countries came to find a home here.

Some of the people came to this country seeking fortunes. It was thought that gold and precious metals would be found here. Others came to take up lands, but the majority of people came to find freedom which they did not have at that time in their own lands. Some came in order to have free speech; some to have freedom of religious worship; some came to get away from harsh laws which imprisoned men for debt; some came because they saw a chance to build up a great free country where the laws would be made by the people themselves and where every man might have a hand in the management of common affairs.

The small settlements made by different countries along the Atlantic Coast grew rapidly and soon all the way from Maine to Georgia large numbers of colonies were settled. The colonies finally became subject to Great Britain, although they managed almost all of their own affairs.

While these people were finding a home for freedom in America, a movement for greater freedom and for popular government was growing in the countries of Europe and especially in England. Strong forces, however, tried to prevent these changes and for a time they succeeded in getting control of the government in England and attempted to stop the growth of freedom both in America and at home. When the effort was

made to tax the colonists in America without their consent and to take from them a part of their freedom, the American Revolution broke out. The thirteen colonies declared that they were free and independent.

The famous American Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson was signed on the Fourth of July, 1776. From that time, the American colonies have been a separate and independent country. Many American patriots led the people: Patrick Henry, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and George Washington are names known all over the world for the part they took in the Revolution. Many liberty-loving people in other countries also helped America greatly in those early times.

Leading English statesmen, including William Pitt and Edmund Burke, were against a war with America because they thought the American patriots were fighting the battle for English freedom as well as for American freedom. These friends helped the leaders in America to a great extent. William Pitt said: "I rejoice that America has resisted." Among the leaders of the pro-American sentiment in the British Parliament were all the members elected from Ireland, Edmund Burke, Barré and Connolly being the leaders.

The story of America also spread to other countries in Europe when the Revolution began. Great patriots came from many countries. Lafayette came from France, Kosciusko and Pulaski from Poland, Baron Steuben from Prussia, and De Kalb from Bavaria to help America in her struggle for freedom. Irish officers like Stephen Moylan, Joseph Reed and John Fitzgerald were Aides-de-camp to Washington, and a large number of Irish soldiers fought in the Continental armies. These men deserve the highest praise. They sacrificed much; they fought valiantly in the cause of American liberty. Three of them, Pulaski, Montgomery the Irish soldier, and De Kalb, the Bavarian, died upon the field of battle. Kosciusko and Lafayette returned to their native countries and became the leaders of their

own countrymen in their struggles for liberty. All of the men who came to help America made themselves patriots of the world. Many of them had had experience in military matters and they helped General Washington in training and caring for the American army.

In 1783 the war was finally won and the United States was recognized as a free and independent nation. Six years later, the United States constitution was framed.

That constitution is the basis of the oldest government in the world today. Every other nation has changed its form of government. America has not, and yet she is the progressive leader of democracy today for the entire world. You will see the reason for this when you read and study the American constitution. It is worth while, however, to recall some of the reasons why the American constitution has been and is the guaranty of true political liberty. It broke with tyranny; it did not take up with license. It recognized and safeguarded the sanctity of law. It was not instigated by greed; nor the spirit of greed. It placed the framing of the laws in the hands of the people. It demanded that after the law was declared everyone should respect it. According to its declaration, the majority rules; but the majority can never become a tyrant, else we might have no more liberty than we would living under an autocracy.

The declaration and constitution based on the essential equality of man—that every man because a man has a God-given right to equal justice and should receive it from his fellow-men as he would receive it from God—state that there are certain inalienable rights that belong to every man as a man, and that no authority on earth has power to take them away. Man must respect law; but the law must also respect man. And so sacred were these rights regarded that a supreme court was organized whose power it is to preserve them. The American constitution vindicates law because it exacts justice and gives liberty to all. It permits no oppressor, neither autocrat nor anarchist. This constitution bound together the thirteen states into a single nation and is the foundation stone of the great American Republic.

The successful fight for liberty in America spread rapidly through Europe and deepened the desire of many peoples for liberty. The new idea of liberty spread to all countries. Unfortunately, while it fostered a like political aim, it did not always bring with it the same wisdom as marked the history of American freedom. The European struggle for liberty is marked oftentimes by terrible injustice, by disrespect for law, by public disorder and public disasters. In its history injustice is often revenged by injustice, not overcome by equality of opportunity. We see a noteworthy and terrible example of license—not liberty—in Russia today. All these attempts are endeavors after liberty and in that measure are praiseworthy. When they grow to lawlessness, they must be condemned by every lover of democracy. But the world learned to love liberty so much that it hated oppression; it hated world-dominion; it believed in the right of a people to rule themselves and enjoy their national freedom. That is why the nations of the world resisted the aggression of Germany in the late war.

That is why in that fight for liberty, the help of America was sent across the waters to make the whole world safe for democracy.

After a hundred years the seeds which had been planted in America by the patriots of America, England, France, Ireland, Poland, Bavaria and Prussia bore the fruits of democracy and of liberty to all parts of the world.

The advance of freedom for one hundred and forty years has been the work of men of many centuries. We are now living in the time when the greatest battle for freedom has been won. All countries of the world should be free to work out their problems as their people desire them to be worked out. Mistakes may be made in different countries just as we have made mistakes in America. The mistakes will be, however, those which the people make and for which no one is to blame but themselves and which they must learn to remedy. The people will run their own affairs. They firmly believe that if all will do their part the people can handle their own affairs with success.

CHAPTER II.

THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE

Democracy means that the people have the right to make the laws under which they live. It does not mean one law for one and another for another. The people have the right to make the laws and upon the people rests the duty before God to make them just with due regard for the God-given right of every man. The people willingly place a limit to their powers. They pledge themselves to keep the laws that they wish others to keep.

Democracy requires of each man a great respect for order; a more unselfish consideration of every man's rights and advantage. The people must provide for themselves and each other the things which they need for common use; such as roads and streets. They must provide the means for their common protection; such as armies and navies. Democracy means that they tax themselves to provide these things for their common use and benefit. Each citizen is responsible for the conduct of Government. He is part of the state, not merely a subject of it. The Government is his. If it is bad it is his fault. He has put power into the wrong hands.

We will confine ourselves for the most part in this pamphlet to speaking of the material, temporal things that benefit the people as a whole.

What are the things which any body of people need for their common use? First, they must have roads and streets to enable them to travel and to carry goods. Second, they must have post offices to send letters and packages from place to place. Third, they must have schools and libraries for the education of the children as well as for the older people. Fourth, they must have water supplies and means of disposing of sewage, garbage

and other waste. Fifth, they need to have parks and playgrounds where all can have pleasure as well as a means of physical training. In all their dealings with one another the people should learn to respect the principles of justice and the restraints of moral law.

What are the things which people must have to protect themselves? First, they must have means of caring for sickness and preventing the spread of disease. Second, they must have policemen and other guards to prevent crime, protect the people and arrest persons who break the laws. Third, they must have means of preventing and stopping fires. Fourth, they must have an army and navy to prevent other countries from invading their lands and taking away their freedom. Fifth, they must have laws to prevent fraud and unfair dealings, and courts and officers to enforce them.

There are many other things which people need for their common use and for their protection, but these are some of the principal ones. In the crowded cities a great many means of protection and many more things for the use of all peoples must be provided. These things are all done to make it easier for people to live safely and happily and to make it more certain that everyone will receive fair play and a square deal.

In the United States are many millions of people. Some live in the city and some in the country. Each person does his work, whatever it may be, and seeks to have fair dealing among all. There will, of course, always be found people who do not play fair; for this reason it is necessary to provide ways to prevent and correct injustice. When new means of injustice are found, new methods to correct them must also be found. It is a good sign when people strive to correct evils which appear. It is the display of those Christian virtues which should underlie the dealings of men with men.

These things which are needed for the use and protection of the people are provided by the people through their government. Since the people do these things for themselves there is no one

to blame except the people when things are not done right. It should be plain to everyone that the handling of these matters is the business of all the people and that no one has a right to shirk his duties in this respect. Every person in the country benefits by the things which are provided for common use, such as roads and streets, and for protection, such as health and police officers. All people use the roads and streets and most people use the schools, library and post office. All are protected by health officers, policemen, firemen and soldiers. It is clear, then, that all should help do the work. The man who lives on others without doing his part is called a "sponger." The man who does not do his public duty is called a "slacker." The men who live in a country without doing their part of the work are "spongers" and "slackers."

There are at least four ways to do one's part in helping to look after public affairs. First, every citizen should keep up interest in the common affairs and vote at every election. Second, he should be ready to hold office and thus help to manage some of the common affairs. Third, he should understand public questions so that he can vote intelligently and so that he can criticize justly. Fourth, each person should pay his fair share of the expense of doing the work. These duties are simple ones. It is clear that each person should bear his part of the burden and pay his fair share of costs of things from which all will benefit. If a hundred people should go on a picnic, each would expect to do his part of the work and share the cost. If ten thousand people decide to build roads or pave the streets for the benefit of all, then each should do his part.

The management of all of the work which is required for the welfare of over one hundred million Americans puts a burden upon everyone which each should be happy to carry because of the benefits which he receives. It is a religious duty as well as a patriotic duty to do one's part in the common cause. Democracy cannot be a success anywhere unless the people have the will to do their part. After all, the cost which each bears is very small when compared to the benefits received.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

There are some rights which are guaranteed to every person in America. These rights are sacred to everyone. They were won by centuries of hard struggles against despots and are fixed as a part of our Constitution. No law can be passed which takes these rights away, and no officer may prevent a person from exercising them. Those who try to take away these rights violate the Constitution.

FREE SPEECH

We believe in America that every person should have a chance to speak and write his opinions freely if he does not abuse the privilege, and so the right of free speech and free press is guaranteed. The United States Constitution says that Congress shall make no law limiting the freedom of speech or of the press. The state constitutions make the same statement regarding the power of state legislatures. It is believed in this country that if every man is allowed to say publicly whatever he thinks, it will be safer than to attempt to keep the people from talking. This right does not protect a man when he makes statements that are not true and which defame the personal character of his fellowmen. In time of war it is necessary to limit free speech for the public safety. It is also wise to prevent free speech on the part of those who make threats of violence or preach sedition.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

At the very beginning of the settlement of America the right to freedom of worship was fixed as a part of our institutions and has remained as one of our most important rights. No law can be passed which deprives a man of the free exercise of his

religious duties. No law can be passed which compels the support of any church or which compels a man to go to any particular church. These rights are one of the goals which have caused people to come to America from other lands. People of all religious beliefs have sought freedom of worship in this country and have found it. Catholics and Protestants alike founded colonies here for religious freedom. The earliest guarantee of freedom of worship in America was secured by Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, in Maryland.

FREEDOM OF SEARCH

Another right in America is the freedom of every person from interference in his home. We accept the statement that "every man's house is his castle." No person or officer may enter a man's house without permission, unless a court has issued a warrant of arrest for a crime or a search warrant to search for stolen goods.

If it is believed that man has committed a crime, or has in his house stolen property, a warrant may be issued for his arrest or a search warrant may be issued to search his house. The warrant must name the place to be searched and the person or thing to be taken. Without such a warrant an officer breaks the law himself if he attempts to force his way into any home. Sometimes, by mistake, an effort might be made to enter a home, but anyone can stop an officer at his door and demand to see his legal right to enter. In this way homes are made safe from petty officers who might annoy people by pretending to search for persons or things.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND LIFE

Every person has the right to the protection of his property and his life. He also has the right to carry on his own occupation without interference from others. No man's property may be taken from him except by a court for cause after a fair trial. If a man's property is needed for a public use, as for the building of a road, it may be taken, but the owner must be paid the

fair value of the property. In this way, while the man is protected, the rights of all people are also protected against the selfishness of one man who might otherwise stop public improvements.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT

Another very important right is that which makes it impossible to send a man to prison, except after a fair trial. In some countries people are thrown into prison for pretended reasons and are kept there at the whim of the officers. That has never been possible in America. If a man is arrested, he has the right to demand a trial at once and to have his own witnesses and the assistance of a lawyer. He also has the right to be let out of prison on bail until his trial, except in serious crimes when the evidence is strong against him. Even if he is found guilty he may take his case to the higher courts. Sometimes it happens that mistakes are made, but the number of mistakes is not large. The purpose of all fair-minded people is to prevent any imprisonment by mistake, even for a single day. It is a serious injustice to anyone to be charged with a crime or to be taken to prison without cause.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

No person may be put in prison for debt unless he has committed fraud. This is a valuable right which saves people from being thrown into prison through no fault of their own. If a man were sent to prison for debt, he could not get out until he could pay the debt and he could not pay the debt because he could not earn money while in prison. It is not allowed anywhere in America to send a man to prison, because through misfortune or otherwise he is unable to pay his debts.

VOTING AND HOLDING OFFICE

All persons who live in a country must bear a part of the burdens in providing the things for common use and protection. Every citizen has the right to help decide by his vote how the common work shall be carried on. He also has the right to hold office if he can get a majority of the voters to vote for him,

and as an officer he directly manages the people's business for them. Many citizens fail to vote, but they cannot be called good citizens if they do not do this simple duty. It is the least that should be expected of any person. Not every citizen will be able to hold office, but every citizen should be willing to hold office if the people want him. All persons who are not citizens enjoy the rights we have discussed, except the right to vote, and hold office, and it is only fair that every person who does enjoy these rights should become a citizen so as to be able to do his fair share of the work.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION

The American people believe very strongly in education. The immigrants who come to this country are also very anxious that they and their children shall have the benefits of education. Almost from the beginning, in this country education has been provided and now it is possible for anyone in any part of the country to be educated free. Education, according to the best authorities of the country, is incomplete and insufficient if it does not include religious training. Catholics particularly have stood for this principle and for the sake of it support their own free schools.

Education gives a better view of the relations of people to each other. It makes better citizens by making better men. A country is safer when the people are educated to do right by their fellowmen and when fair play is the guide of everyone.

✓ Education makes men and women able to do their duty as citizens. To be good citizens everyone must be able to read and write. A man who cannot read and write cannot keep track of public affairs and act with intelligence. Everyone must be able to use figures in order to keep track of ordinary business affairs and prevent himself from being cheated. Every person should learn how to be healthy and should learn to do work by which he can earn a living and be more useful. Above all, every person should learn the way in which public affairs are governed so that he may take his part in politics and in public affairs. Any system of education which fails to build character and impart correct views in regard to human nature is essentially incomplete. ✓ Knowledge without character cannot make good men or good citizens.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

To meet the needs of all people, elementary schools are provided to train all children in the simple things which they should know, namely, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition, health, scientific history and vocational work. In every one of the States of this country every child must attend school for a certain number of years, usually between the ages of eight and fourteen. In the elementary schools, both public and parochial, we find all of the children of all the people up to the time they are about fourteen years of age. It is well that the best kind of elementary education be given because all children are in school during those years.

It would be good if every child could continue school beyond fourteen years and thus get more education in the high schools and colleges. A large number, however, drop out at fourteen years of age and go to work. Those who do go to work do not always succeed as well as those who make special efforts to continue in school. In all parts of the country, high schools are provided so that children may take four years of work after they have had their regular course in the elementary schools. In these schools many subjects are studied and children obtain a valuable education. In all parts of the country, too, there are colleges publicly and privately supported which gives a chance to everyone for the most complete education of which they are capable. They also give the chance to study for the professions such as law, medicine, dentistry and engineering.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Since the people engage in all kinds of occupation, it is a good thing to teach occupation so that boys and girls or men and women may become skilled workers in whatever they may undertake. Most of the children who leave school at fourteen years of age have not learned how to do any kind of work and they take poorly paid jobs. By taking time to learn a skilled trade they are able to earn more and get ahead further. Vocational schools are, therefore, provided to train boys in various

lines of useful work such as carpentry, machine shop, electricity and plumbing, and girls in home making, millinery and dress making. Those who take the vocational courses find that after they go to work they earn much larger wages and get on faster than the boys and girls who do not study to be skilled workers.

PART TIME SCHOOLS

It happens many times that boys and girls go to work to help earn the living for the family, especially in cases where the father is disabled or dead. They are unable to continue in school to take the high school work or the vocational work although they would be anxious to do so if they could. The American people are so concerned about the good of all that these children are not forgotten. Means are provided so that each boy and girl may go back to the school for an hour or two a day or a few hours a week to take up further studies in whatever line they select. This plan gives a chance to everyone to get a better education no matter in what condition of life he may be. In nearly all of the large cities of the country and in some of the smaller communities it is possible to attend such schools without losing time from regular work. Those who cannot go to these part time schools are given a chance to get further education by mail. A great many of the colleges and some other schools give courses by correspondence to those who cannot attend in person. Many young men and women by studying at home, evenings, have been able to help themselves very greatly.

LIBRARIES

There is still another chance to get an education by those who are unable to attend school. Every section of the country is within reach of libraries from which books may be drawn for the study of any line of work or to read about any subject. These libraries are free and anyone may borrow books from them. It is possible for anyone to educate himself by reading well selected books. Many of the greatest men which the country ever had, including Abraham Lincoln, were educated in this way.

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH

One of the best possessions a man can have is good health. Everyone should be very careful of his health, because most men depend upon their daily work for a living and they must have health to be able to work.

In many ways a man may take care of his own health and keep well. He cannot protect himself against some diseases by his own efforts. He must, therefore, join with his fellows to prevent sickness and the spread of disease. If a man eats or drinks too much, it is his own fault if he becomes sick. It is not usually his own fault when he gets smallpox or influenza from someone else. -

Since health is so valuable to everyone and it is difficult to protect one's health, the people act through their government to improve and protect the health of all and prevent diseases from spreading.

A man who has some contagious disease may think he has the right to go on the street. It is plain, however, that it is not fair to others to expose them to disease. Laws and rules are made by the people to protect all against the selfishness of one man who would spread disease. It is right that a man who has a disease which may spread should be kept away from others. He is, therefore, quarantined. By quarantine we mean that the health officers place a notice on the house and compel the person to stay at home until he can no longer give the disease to others. It is hardship upon the man who is sick to be quarantined, but it is better that he should suffer than that many others should be exposed to the disease.

There is also great danger to health in cities on account of

dirt and filth. One person might be so unfair as to refuse to clean up his yard or remove his garbage. No matter how careful all the rest might be, there would be danger of disease from this one man's neglect. In order to protect others, each person is required to remove those things which would be dangerous to health, because some would neglect to do such things. People provide for the removal of filth, garbage and sewage so as to make health conditions better for all.

WATER SUPPLY

Another danger to health is the water supply in cities and also to some extent in the country. Water in the country is generally gotten from wells and if wells are deep enough, the water is pure. There are also some wells in the cities, but the danger from wells is generally too great in a city unless they are very deep, so the city people provide for water works and bring pure water from sources outside the city. They also provide for examination of water from day to day to make sure that there are no disease germs in it. The water supply of a city can be made safe for use and it is a matter of great neglect on the part of the people if disease is spread through the water supply. There is always danger in using water from any source except the regular supply. When there is a fear of disease germs in water, it should be boiled.

MILK AND FOOD SUPPLY

Milk is the most important food, especially for babies and children. The country village gets milk from the farms nearby and there is very little danger of disease being carried in it. The milk supply of a city comes from long distances, from farms, perhaps hundreds of miles away. Milk does not keep sweet for a great length of time and care must be taken to protect it until it is used for food. Many cases of serious diseases, such as typhoid fever, are often traced to the milk supply which comes from places where there is typhoid fever. A person cannot, by himself, make sure that the milk supply is pure. Since it is a matter which is for the benefit of all people, provision is made

by the people for the inspection of the milk and also of the places from which it comes. It is much safer than if left to chance. The lives of thousands of babies are saved every year by the care which is given to the milk supply.

The same may be said of the food supply. One person cannot make sure that the food which he buys in the city does not contain the germs of disease. Drugs are sometimes used to preserve foods and they may be harmful when eaten. Foods kept in unhealthy places may spread disease. The only way to protect the people is to have regular inspectors who see that all food is pure and that the places where it is kept are clean. The people provide such inspection through their government.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

In the early springtime many cities and villages make a campaign to kill flies. This is done because it is found that the fly carries disease germs from place to place and from person to person. If they are killed in the spring, the breeding of flies is stopped and there will not be so many when the warm weather comes. Everyone should join in such campaigns because it is for the benefit of all the people. If one person permits breeding places for flies on his premises, he will thereby permit harm to others.

In some sections of the country mosquitoes are also a means of carrying disease. The danger from them becomes so serious at times that campaigns are conducted to destroy their breeding places. Oil is used in the swamps where mosquitoes breed. In the warmer countries mosquitoes, which are carriers of disease, prevent important work from being done. It was only by killing the mosquitoes that the great Panama Canal could be built. The men died from malaria fever and yellow fever until the mosquitoes were destroyed.

DRINKING CUPS AND COMMON TOWELS

Another means by which disease is spread is the common drinking cup or common towel. One person who has a con-

tagious disease will leave germs of the disease on towels, cups, soap, etc. The next person who uses them may take the disease. The cities and states have, therefore, in many cases, stopped the use of common drinking cups and common towels because of this danger of spreading disease.

SPITTING IN PUBLIC PLACES

One of the habits which many people have is that of spitting. It is harmful when it is done in public places or where there are other people. In cases where it does no harm, no one cares, but when it is done on the sidewalk, in the street car, the work-room or the store it is likely to carry disease from one person to another. Many laws and rules are therefore passed by the people in states and cities to prevent spitting on the sidewalks and in public places. It is for the benefit of all people that this be done.

ACCIDENTS

There are many accidents taking place every day on the streets and in the factories. Some of these accidents are due to carelessness on somebody's part. An accident causes loss to the person who is injured because he loses his wages and because it costs money for medical care. It also causes loss to the country because every man's labor is needed. Every person should, therefore, be careful and join in helping all movements which prevent accidents. Most of the states provide for insurance in case of accidents in factories. It is far better for all that the accident should be prevented rather than that it should be paid for afterwards. A person may, by being careful, prevent many accidents to himself. Unless all persons are careful, some are likely to be injured through the fault of others. Everything that can be done should be done to prevent accidents.

HEALTH LAWS NECESSARY

Laws and rules compelling men to do certain things for the sake of health sometimes seem to be severe. Men say often that these laws and rules interfere with their liberty. This is

sometimes true. But when the liberty of one means danger to many, it is only fair that the liberty of the one should be taken away in this respect for the safety of all the rest. Only in that way can all the people be safe from those few careless and unfair persons who think about nothing except themselves and who never care about the welfare of others.

CHAPTER VI.

MAKING LAWS

Laws are rules which govern people in their relations to each other. The object of laws is to keep people from doing things which interfere with the rights of others. Even a small group of people must have laws or rules so that they may know how to do the work they are doing. A school could not be run without rules. People would not be safe upon the streets or on the roads if it were not for rules or laws. For example: People must drive on the right upon the roads and streets. If it were not for this rule and people should drive wherever they pleased, there would be constant collisions.

It is necessary in the work of thousands and millions of people to have a large number of laws and rules to keep things going right. Whenever a new law or rule is needed the people make it themselves. Whenever a law or rule is not needed or is found to be bad, it is repealed. We have in this country those rules and laws which a majority of the people think best and which they have made in the proper way.

There are so many laws and rules to be made that the people cannot do it entirely by themselves. It would take all of their time. Moreover, it would be impossible for thousands or millions of people in a state to get together to make laws. Instead of coming together for this purpose, the people choose men who are called representatives. A man is elected to represent, say 10,000 people. He meets with the representatives of other ten thousands and together they are the law-making body. It amounts to the same thing whether people meet by their representatives or by themselves.

CITY LAWS

People live very closely together in the cities and frequently there are crowds upon the streets. Many automobiles, wagons and carriages are being driven over the streets. It would not be safe for anyone if there were no laws to regulate traffic in the city.

There is also danger from conditions which cause disease. It is so easy to spread disease in the city that laws are necessary to prevent it. There is also such great danger of fires that special rules and laws must be passed to remove the dangers as much as possible. The people in the city make their own laws on those subjects which concern the residents of the city. City laws are generally called ordinances.

The laws are made by the City Council or the City Commission. This is a body of men elected by the people for the purpose of managing the affairs of the people of the city. In many cities the Council or Commission does not have the entire control of making laws because the people have the right if they demand it to vote whether the laws shall go into effect or not. This is called the "referendum." If a majority of the persons voting are against the law, it does not take effect. Also the people may decide that they want a law upon a certain subject in spite of the Council or Commission. They may present the law to a vote under what is known as the "initiative." If a majority of the voters who vote upon it are in favor, then it becomes a law. The laws when passed by any of these three ways govern all persons in the city and remain laws until they are changed or repealed by the people themselves or by the Council or Commission acting for the people.

STATE LAWS

The country is divided into states which take care of the affairs of the people within their boundaries. There are forty-eight states in the United States at this time. Each state looks after its own affairs and makes its own laws. The laws are

made by state legislatures which consist of two separate bodies of persons who have been elected by the people for the purpose of representing them in the making of laws. One body is called the Senate, and the other the House of Representatives or the Assembly. The state governor must approve a law before it takes effect. If he disapproves the law he may veto it and in that event, it cannot become law unless passed again by both houses usually by a two-thirds vote. The state laws are the most important of any because the matters which concern us most come under the control of the state. All the laws relating to roads, education, police protection, and property rights are passed by the state legislatures.

Whenever a law is needed it is drawn up and discussed at the meeting of the State Legislature and if it is favored by a majority of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and is approved by the Governor, it becomes a law. Whenever a law has not worked well or a majority does not favor it, the Legislature may do away with it or repeal it, in the same way that it was passed. In nearly half of the states the people may require that a proposed law which has been passed by the Legislature shall be submitted to a vote of the people under the referendum. If a majority vote against it, it does not become a law. Likewise, the people may pass laws by the initiative, whereby the proposed law is drawn up and submitted directly to the people. If a majority favor it, it becomes a law.

FEDERAL LAWS

We have seen that cities pass laws on matters which are their own concern and that states pass laws on matters which are of concern to the whole state. We have still another law-making power which passes laws for the whole country on subjects which concern the whole country.

The Congress of the United States has power to pass laws which relate to matters in which all of the states are interested. The laws of the United States are made by Congress in the same way as those of the city and state. The members of Congress

are elected by the people as their representatives, to meet and make whatever laws are necessary for the country.

There are two houses in the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are ninety-six senators and four hundred and thirty-five members of the House. Two senators come from each state while each member of the House is the representative of about 230,000 people. Each state has one member, however, no matter how small the state may be. Whenever any law is needed the Congress may pass it. Whenever any law which has been passed is not favored, the Congress may repeal it. Every law must be passed by the Senate and the House. It must then be approved by the President of the United States before it can become a law. If the President does not approve, it may become a law if the Senate and House pass it again by a two-thirds vote.

The people of the United States do not have the right to vote through the referendum on national laws, nor to make laws through the initiative as they do in some states and cities.

The fact that should be understood in law-making by the city, the state or the nation, is that the people make the laws themselves, either directly or by means of their representatives who are chosen to speak for them. Thus a man who is elected to the Congress of the United States speaks for 211,000 people as their representative. It should be clear also that when laws are passed they are the voice of a majority of the people. One man or a few men may not like them, but if the majority want the laws and the laws are just, then the few who do not like them must give way to the majority.

In other words, the rights and interests of a few men cannot stand in the way of the desire of the majority. But even a majority may not pass laws in cases of rights like those of free speech, freedom of religion and freedom from search, trial by jury, and freedom from false imprisonment or imprisonment from debt. These rights are inalienable and are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Another point that should be remembered is that laws and rules are made to bring about fair play. Mistakes are sometimes made which need to be corrected, but the mistakes are really the election of men who do not know what is best, or who are not honest and fair representatives.

CHAPTER VII.

CARRYING ON THE PEOPLE'S WORK

We have seen that the people, either by themselves or through their representatives, in the city councils, the state legislatures, and in the National Congress decide what they shall do for their common benefit and protection. After the laws are made which decide what is to be done, the next problem is the carrying on of the work. Who shall manage the work which it has been decided shall be done? The people, of course, cannot by themselves get together to do all of the work which must be done. The people have their own work to perform. They have their farms, shops, stores and professions to manage, and their labor to do. They cannot give a large amount of time to the common work even if it be possible for them to come together to do so.

In some parts of the country people are still called upon to turn out and build and repair roads. But in almost all of their public work the people select representatives to carry out what they have decided to do. There must be many such representatives because there is a great amount of work to be done. There are the schools, hospitals, police departments, fire departments, armies and navies, water works, roads and streets, postoffices and numerous other things to be conducted and managed.

About two persons in every hundred in the United States are engaged in doing the people's work. The department of the government which carries on the people's work is called the Executive Department. The people elect the chief executive, who in the city is called the mayor; in the state is called the governor, and in the nation, the president. They also elect some other officers. The people elect these men and then expect them

to carry out their wishes in executing the laws for the common benefit of all.

The people cannot elect every person who is to do the work. Even that would take all of their time. They elect a few men and leave to them the selection of their assistants and workers. It is always easier to select one man and make him responsible for the work which he manages, than to elect a number of people who are not under the control of some one person.

THE UNITED STATES

In the United States government there are only two officers besides the senators and representatives who are elected by the people, the president and vice-president. The president when elected appoints the chiefs of the departments and they in turn select their assistants. The persons who do the public work of the United States are selected by civil service examinations and remain in service as long as they are capable. The president or his assistants do not appoint new workers for work except when there is a vacant place. The president may remove any person in the public service. It is possible to say to the president that he is responsible if he keeps men who are unfitted to do the work which needs to be done. It is possible also to praise the president when things are done right because he is responsible for the appointment of the men who are at the head of affairs.

The vice-president, who is elected at the same time as the president, does not have many duties to perform. He is the president of the Senate and presides as Chairman at the sessions. He is elected principally to become the president of the United States in case the president should die, resign or be unable to perform his duties.

THE STATES

In the states the people elect a governor and several other officers. The management of affairs is divided to some extent between the governor and these other officers. This makes it harder to blame anyone when things do not go right, or to praise

anyone when things do go right. It is harder to decide who is to be blamed or praised when there are several men than when one is in complete charge. The governor appoints a number of assistants who have charge of important work. He does not have entire control of the management of state affairs in the way the president has in national affairs.

THE CITY

In the cities, the people elect a mayor and usually some other officers, such as the city clerk. In many cities, the mayor is given complete management of the city's affairs so that people can fix the blame on him if things are not done right. In a great many cities the people elect three or five men as a commission who take the place of the mayor, and who are given charge of the entire city's affairs. In a number of cities the commission which is elected by the people selects a business manager who runs the affairs of the city just the same as the head of a store or a plant runs the business.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS

There are many local matters which people attend to in the townships or in the counties by the election of men who look after such work. The people elect sheriffs who enforce the law and have charge of the jail; overseers of the poor, who help those who have no means of support; road supervisors, who look after the building and repairing of roads; school commissioners, who have charge of the schools, and many other local officials.

REMOVING OFFICERS

In most cases when a man is elected by the people as their representative, he holds the office for a certain number of years. Usually the term is from one to four years. When the end of an officer's term comes, the people may re-elect him if he has done good service, or defeat him if he has not. It isn't necessary that all citizens should know whether a man has done good work

in order that they may reward the people who do good service, and turn out those who do not.

In a number of cities and states, a plan of discharging officers has been put in use. This plan is named the recall. Under this plan if a man does not give good service, a number of people, by signing a petition, may demand that he be removed. An election must then be held to decide whether the man is going to keep his office or give it up. Any business man may be discharged by his employer when he does not do good work, and the recall applies the same idea to the public officers. In general, however, men are not removed by the recall except for very serious causes. About the only way public servants are removed is to turn them out at the regular election when the end of their term comes.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURTS AND THEIR WORK

Courts are maintained for the purpose of settling disputes between persons over personal or property rights. Their duty is to see that justice is done between man and man. They try cases of persons who are charged with breaking the laws, and fix the punishment of those who are found guilty. Nearly every person has need at some time or other to use the courts for one reason or another.

If a dispute arises between two persons over the ownership of property, which they cannot settle by themselves, the courts are called upon to decide which is right. If one man does harm to another, he may be sued in court for damages and the court will decide the matter. When a man dies and leaves property, the court looks after the fair distribution among the heirs. These are simple examples of the way in which men use the courts to secure their rights.

Then there is the other side of courts, the criminal side, which deals with persons who are charged with breaking the laws. It is plain to everyone that when laws are made they must be obeyed or else they are useless. Even the simplest rules of the home or the school, when not obeyed, are of no value. The courts are called upon to decide the question whether a man who is charged with breaking a law really did break it. If he did break the law the court fixes the punishment which he ought to suffer.

There are many types of courts because there are many disputes growing out of three sets of law: The city laws, the state laws, and the nations laws.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

The simplest court of all is the justice of the peace court, where disputes over small amounts of property, or where the claims for small debts are brought. The justice of the peace is usually elected by the people as the people's representative in settling these small cases. When one man sues another man, he makes the complaint to the justice of the peace court. The constable or other officer serves complaint on the person against whom it is made. That person is then required to appear before the justice at a certain time and have the case heard. Persons charged with the lesser crimes are also brought before the justice of the peace. Such cases are tried before him. The justice is allowed to decide some matters himself, but usually in cases of disputes over property or claims, a jury may be demanded. Nearly always in the case of a person charged with a crime, a jury is demanded to try the case. A person who loses in a trial in the justice of the peace court may take his case to a higher court.

THE CITY COURT

In the cities most of the cases in which men are charged with crimes are brought before the city court rather than the justice of the peace court. The city court tries cases of persons who are charged with breaking the city laws, and also those who are charged with the lesser crimes, such as drunkenness, and assault. In most of the cases in the city court, the city judge decides. Any person who does not feel that justice has been done him may appeal to the higher courts.

THE COUNTY COURT

The county court, or as it is called in some states, the circuit court or district court, is the next higher court. Its purpose is to try the more important cases which do not come before the justice of the peace court or the city court. In most places the court tries cases between persons over property, and also tries persons who are charged with breaking the laws. In many of

the larger cities a separate criminal court is provided which handles all of the cases in which persons are charged with breaking the laws. A person begins a suit in the county court against another person in the same way that he does in the justice of the peace court. A complaint is made and the person complained of is summoned by the officers of the court. On a certain day he must appear, and on a day which is fixed, the case is tried. The judge of this court may decide the case unless one of the parties demands that it be decided by a jury.

THE CRIMINAL COURT

A person who is charged with crime is first arrested and brought into court. A day is fixed for a hearing and in most cases the man may be let out on bail until the time of trial. In the trial the man who is charged with crime usually demands a jury to decide whether or not he is guilty. The judge acts as the umpire to see that the facts are brought out fairly on both sides. If a man is found guilty, the judge fixes the sentence. Any person who has had his case tried in the court and who has lost, may appeal to the higher state courts on the ground that he did not have a fair trial. In matters of this kind the people have been very careful to see that everyone can get justice by appealing to higher courts. These courts go over the facts in the case and decide whether a fair trial has been had. A case may be taken to the highest court in the state, which is in most cases called the Supreme Court. In some cases it may go still higher to the Supreme Court of the United States.

All of this court process costs money and a man is unwise to begin suit unless he knows that he has a fair chance of winning. All persons against whom complaint is made should attempt to settle the matter outside of court, unless they feel sure that they are right.

Some courts may make mistakes. Juries may also make mistakes. But when the chance is given to have judges go over the whole case on appeal, it is reasonably sure that justice will be done to all persons.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS

The last type of court to be discussed is the United States Courts. We have seen that some matters are city matters; some matters are state matters, and some matters are national matters. Whenever any person violates the laws of the United States he is charged with the crime in the United States courts and is tried in these courts. The court which tries him is the district court. If he is found guilty he may appeal to the next higher court, the circuit court of appeals and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The federal courts have charge of all cases of importance between citizens of different states or in settling disputes between two states and in a few other matters. The way of beginning suit is the same as in the state courts. The complaint is made and the person is summoned to answer to the complaint in the trial. The case may be decided by the judge or by a jury.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court in the land. It consists of nine judges who are appointed by the President for life. The court is held in Washington. This court does not try cases. It goes over the cases which are tried in the lower courts to see that justice has been done. Cases may be appealed from the federal courts to this court, and also some kinds of cases may be appealed from the state courts.

TRIAL BY JURY

One of the rights which people hold very dear is the right of trial by jury. It has been believed for many centuries in English speaking countries and some others, and always in America, that a man would be more secure from injustice if his cases were decided by a jury of his fellow-men. We have always had in this country the right of trial by jury. A jury consists of twelve persons, but in the justice of the peace courts in some states, a jury of six is allowed. The jury decides the facts of the case and in criminal cases determines whether a

person charged with a crime is guilty or not. When a jury has decided a case it is usually final unless appealed. In all cases of persons who are charged with serious crimes such as murder, when a jury has set a man free he never may be charged with that same crime again.

The people have considered the right of trial by jury so important that they have fixed in the Constitution of the United States the provision that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed," and further that in suits between man and man, where the value of property in question exceeds \$20.00 "the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." The provisions apply to the courts of the United States. Every state in the Union has a similar provision in its constitution which makes certain that trial by jury may be had in all state and local courts also.

CHAPTER IX.

DEALINGS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The people of America carry on trade with every country in the world. They sell goods to the people of all countries and the people of all other countries sell goods to them. We would not be able to have many of the very simple things upon which we live if we did not exchange goods with many countries. The people in this country also travel in all the countries of the world, and the citizens of all countries come to America from time to time. Some of this travel is for the purpose of seeing the country, some of it is to get education, some to find work and some to get trade. People of each country are in other countries at all times for one purpose or another.

It is necessary if we are to be fair with the people of all countries that the citizens of any country shall be protected when they are traveling in our country, and that our citizens shall be protected when traveling in other countries. It is necessary that all countries should play fair with their neighbors. Nations as well as individuals depend upon each other for many of the things upon which they live. Fair dealing among nations is just as important as fair dealing among people.

It has not always been the case that fair dealing was found among nations. Many times wars have been brought on because of unfair dealings. Sometimes disputes have arisen which have almost resulted in war. Citizens of one country have been thrown into prison unjustly, or have had their property or their lives taken without cause and without a fair trial.

The principal reason why there is unfairness between peoples of different countries often arises from the fact that we do not know each other well enough. Sometimes those whom we do not

know we do not trust. As people of one country meet the people of other countries and learn that all desire fair play, the quarrels which have been frequent soon disappear.

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

It is always necessary for each country to have its representative in other countries to look after the interests of its own citizens and to act as its agent in presenting matters to foreign governments. We have ambassadors and ministers in the capitals of all of the countries of the world. All of the countries have their ambassadors and ministers at Washington. These men are friendly visitors who settle many of the differences which arise between the people of their own country and of our country.

CONSULS AND AGENTS

We have also our representatives, not only at the capitals of the countries of the world, but also in the leading cities. These men help our own people in settling any differences which may arise in their daily life or trade in a foreign country. The other countries have their representatives in our leading cities for the same purpose. These representatives are called consuls. The citizens of any other country who are in a foreign country and desire information or help of any sort apply to the consul of their own country, whose duty it is to help them. By having these representatives at the capitals and the leading cities, it is possible to learn the facts in any case and thus to prevent quarrels from arising. Consuls and agents also furnish information about markets for goods to the manufacturers and merchants of their own lands.

Nations can settle their differences by understanding each other just as persons can settle their quarrels by understanding each other. Many questions are likely to come up between the people of different countries which might lead to trouble. Systems of courts for the purpose of deciding such questions between countries have been set up. These courts are called Arbitration Courts. Two countries agree to submit their quarrels

to an Arbitration Court, which they create. The court hears the case and decides which country is right. We have settled most of our troubles with other countries in this way and we hope that all questions may be settled this way rather than by going to war. It would be well for persons to consider the settlement of their own quarrels in the same way rather than to go into expensive actions in court.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Some people in one country may desire to go to another country to stay and to become citizens of that country. Many millions of people have come to America from the countries of Europe to stay and become citizens. America has always kept the door open for people to come and has made it possible for other people to become citizens of this country. All that is asked of those who become citizens is that they give up their citizenship in the country from which they came and become Americans first and last. The millions from other countries who have become citizens of the United States have been glad to call themselves Americans, and many thousands of our soldiers are naturalized citizens of the United States.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY SERVICE

Every citizen of America is expected to do his part in anything that concerns the safety and welfare of the people of this country. He is expected to understand public questions and to vote at all elections when the makers of the laws and the managers of the people's business are elected. He is expected also to serve his country in time of need, even to the extent of giving his life or his property for the safety of the country. If all other honorable means fail and the country is compelled to go to war with another country, it is the duty of every citizen to take part. It is the right of citizens to compel each to do his duty.

American states declare in their constitutions that every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is subject to military service in time of need. The national constitution does not say anything about the subject, and therefore, when the American people were forced to fight in the world war, the Congress of the United States fixed the ages at 21 to 30, and afterwards extended it to the ages of 18 to 45.

In the earlier years of our history, the country depended upon volunteers to fight in battles. We see now that many men who ought to take their part will not volunteer. Other men who ought for one reason or another to remain at home will enlist through a sense of patriotism. There was a time when a person could hire someone to take his place, or get out of going to war by paying a sum of money. All this is changed now. It is unfair to permit anyone to escape his duty because he happens to have money enough to get out. Instead of depending upon volunteers, Congress and the President decided at the opening of the war to take the able-bodied men who could be most easily

spared for war service. They did not permit anyone to escape except for a good cause. Everyone was treated alike.

It is the aim of this country, however, that there shall be as little need as possible for forcing men to go into armies. We are a peaceful country and desire to remain at peace with all nations. We do not keep an army larger than is necessary for our protection. We are very careful to see that the army is not placed in a position to control the citizens of the country.

One of the things which the people of America have feared from the very beginning was the interference by the army with their affairs. At the time of the American Revolution it was common in Europe to find the people compelled to obey the army and its generals. Armies destroyed the governments of countries and set up new ones for their own purposes.

Americans believed then and believe now that the army is for the purpose of defence and that it should never be allowed to run the affairs of the country. The Declaration of Independence declared that one of the reasons why the colonies demanded independence was that the King of England had tried to make the army independent of the people. They said he had "kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislature."

Another evil which was feared was that the citizens without their consent would be compelled to feed and keep soldiers in their homes. This had been common in many countries. To protect themselves against anything of this sort, the United States Constitution declares that no soldier should in time of peace be kept in any person's house without that person's consent.

It had been common also for armies in other countries to compel the people to tax themselves for the support of the army. There has always been a just fear in this country of any power outside of themselves compelling the people to pay taxes. It was provided, therefore, in the Constitution of the United States that no appropriation for the army should be made by Congress for

more than two years at a time. In this way it is made necessary to vote money every two years, or else the army would have no means of support. The people can control the army by refusing to vote the money.

In ordinary times the army of the United States is very small, but it may be rapidly increased to large size as was shown by the creation of an army of 4,000,000 men for the war in Europe. The people generally believe that a small army is sufficient because it can be readily increased in time of need. Being far away from any nation which could attack us, there is less need for a large army than if we were near some unfriendly military power. The American army is an army of defence and not an army which goes out to take territory from other countries.

It is the belief of many people that by the growth of better understanding between the people of different countries and by the organization of a League of Nations, the quarrels which arise between nations can be settled, and that it may not be necessary to go to war for any purpose in the future. The American people, while hoping that wars may be ended, are wise enough to see that they must be prepared for their own defence.

CHAPTER XI.

PREVENTING FRAUDS

One of the principal objects which people desire to accomplish in the management of their affairs is the prevention of fraud by one person upon others or by one group of persons upon another group of persons. Most men and women desire to be fair because it is the best policy. They see that if unfairness is permitted toward anyone they too may suffer. There are many people, however, who try to take advantage of others by fraud, or by clever tricks, to get things which do not belong to them and to keep others from having the things which are theirs. Laws and rules are passed to punish fraud and unfair dealing. There are so many ways in which fraud may be carried on that it often happens, in spite of the law, that some fraud exists.

Of course, if a man steals outright, or if he does harm to anyone, he is punished. It is always difficult to find a way to punish a man when he steals from another, by means of unfair dealing.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

One of the common ways of frauds is to give short weights and measures in the sale of goods. The scales used for weighing are fixed so that while they appear to give a pound, they actually give less than a pound. The purchaser is charged for a full pound. Measures are sometimes made so that they seem to hold a quart or a peck when they actually hold less than a quart or a peck. This is only a form of stealing and it is so difficult to prevent that in the states and cities laws have been passed creating Departments of Weights and Measures, whose duties are to test all weights and measures to see that they are

correct. If a man uses short weights or short measures, their duty is to arrest and punish him.

There are other kinds of short measures which people do not always think of but which are really forms of stealing. If a man is hired for a day's work and shirks on the job, he is stealing from his employer. If an employer overworks his men, or pays less than they are worth, he is really stealing from them. There is need for a policy of fairness among employers and employees in this respect.

There is also fraud in selling goods which are not so good as they are said to be. There are many imitations which only an expert can see. There are some cheap materials which are used in place of good material, such as imitation silks, gold and silver. Old rubber is sometimes used in the manufacture of rubber boots. Such unfair things as these are another means of stealing. A man who pays \$1.00 for something that is supposed to be worth \$1.00 but who finds that by fraud the quality is not good and the article is worth only 50 cents, is robbed of 50 cents.

Many laws and rules have been passed on these subjects and it is believed that conditions are better than they were.

FRAUDULENT BANKING

The banking business has grown up in this country as a great service to the people. A bank is a place where people may leave their money and have it protected. While it is protected it is earning interest. It is also providing the means by which the business of the community is run. Good banking benefits both the man who deposits money and the whole community. Good banking is also safe because it is constantly looked after by the government.

There are some wicked persons who use the good name of banking to give them a chance to steal from the people. They do this by getting the people to deposit their money with them and then using the money for their own purpose. Sometimes such men escape the careful watching of the people's representa-

tives and steal large sums from those who deposit money with them. Laws are passed which punish men who steal and there are many who are now in prison. While the law punishes such men, people should be careful to select good banks for the deposit of their money. The people provide their own postal savings bank through the post office in which anyone may safely deposit his money. There are plenty of other good banks also, and if there is any doubt in any person's mind about the matter he should have the advice of some good business man.

BLUE SKY FRAUDS

Another kind of fraud is found in the sale of fake stocks and bonds, and of lands, which do not exist, or which are under water or otherwise useless. These are usually called "blue sky" frauds because it is like selling a place in the blue sky. Generally these are plain cases of stealing. The men who sell the stocks and bonds and lands know they have no value and yet take the money of innocent people and give nothing. There are cases of such sales by men who did not know that they were worthless. They were poor business men and did not use common sense in their plans. Sometimes also the men may have been honest in their ideas, but have failed in carrying them out. The investors lose the money.

There are laws to protect people in these matters but clever men are sometimes able to get around the law. All people should be warned against investing money in anything which they do not know about, or upon which they have not had good business advice.

EMPLOYMENT

Men are sometimes cheated also by others who pretend that they can get jobs for them upon the payment of a part of their wages each week. They sometimes pretend that they can have a man discharged unless he pays money. No man needs to pay anything for the right to work. All such cases should be reported to the employer or to the public authorities.

There are many other ways in which people are **cheated**, such as selling fake steamship and railroad tickets, or charging more than the price. The examples given show enough of the ways in which it is done. The object which everyone should seek is to make it impossible for men to succeed at such frauds and to punish them for this kind of stealing, just the same as any person should be punished if he took the same number of dollars directly out of a man's pocket. Because it is so difficult to do this it is well that people be **very careful**, and make sure that they **deal with honest men**.

CHAPTER XII.

INSURANCE

There are certain dangers which men face all the time and which cause them to worry. When that which is feared happens, it brings suffering to themselves and their families. The worst of these worries is the fear that by sickness or accident they may not be able to earn a living, the fear of becoming old without means of support, and the fear of not being able to get work. Some of these worries may be made lighter by insurance, which is a means of bearing each other's burdens. Each pays something into a fund, and those who happen to suffer from these causes are helped in their troubles by payments out of the fund.

ACCIDENT AND INSURANCE

In nearly all of the states, a plan of insurance against accidents is in force, under which the worker receives a part of his wages while he is disabled. A part or all of the cost of the doctor or hospital bills is also paid. This insurance covers accidents which take place while the person is employed. It does not cover accidents at other times. When one is injured while employed, all that is needed to collect the insurance is to have the proper papers made out by the doctor or by the employer. There is no cost to the workman and no fee should be paid anyone to collect the amount. A worker should know whether he is insured and the conditions which govern the insurance.

In most of the states, the payment of insurance in case of death is made to the man's family, even though the family is in another country. Every person should know his rights in this matter and should know the law of the state in which he is working on this subject.

In the state where there is no system of accident insurance, the worker may collect damages from his employer in certain cases of accident suffered through the employer's fault while he is employed. An employer will usually pay the damages if he is at fault. It is necessary to take legal steps to collect the damages, the greatest care should be taken by the worker to get a capable and honest lawyer to handle the case. He should be careful not to sign any papers in connection with his accident unless he understands fully their meaning, but should get good advice in the matter.

HEALTH INSURANCE

There is no system of health insurance conducted by any of the states of this country under which the worker would receive part of his wages and the cost of medical care when sick as in European countries. Some of the states are studying the question of establishing state systems of health insurance. At present the worker may carry health insurance in a fraternal or friendly order. The sick pay is usually \$5.00 to \$7.00 a week in these orders, and some give a little medical care. The worker pays a small amount each week or month for this protection in case of sickness.

The workers in some industries may insure in mutual societies composed of their fellow workers in a shop. Each pays a small sum per month and receives from the fund, made up from these monthly payments, a part of his wages when he is sick. Workers who belong to trade unions also have in many unions a chance to insure in their own benefit fund for \$5.00 to \$7.00 a week during sickness. This is one of the many advantages of joining a labor union.

The loss from sickness is so great to a man who happens to be sick that everyone should insure himself and his family so that they may have enough for the needs of life while the sickness lasts.

LIFE INSURANCE

Every man should be certain of leaving enough money when he dies to pay for sickness and burial, and to leave some support for his wife and children. The best way to do this at present is by means of life insurance which may be carried in fraternal societies, or insurance companies. By the payment of a small sum regularly, a certain sum is made payable at death. There are plans of insurance also by which a certain amount is paid to the widow or children every month for a certain length of time.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Some of the labor unions insure their own members against lack of employment. When a man cannot get a job at his trade, the union pays a small sum each week to him until he finds work. Each member of the union pays something regularly to make up the fund from which this insurance is paid. This is another important advantage of joining a union. There is no plan for such insurance by the government. The government, however, does try to find work for people by means of public employment agencies.

OLD AGE INSURANCE

When a man grows old and cannot work any longer he needs something to depend upon for support. He may have saved some money, and he may have children to support him. He is still better off if he has a certain amount of money payable to him every month as long as he lives. If he has that he need not worry in his old age. There is no old age insurance or pension system in force in America as there is in many of the countries of Europe, but plans are being considered in several states for such pensions. Some of the labor unions give their members an old age pension from funds which all provide by regular payments. A few industries pay a pension to their old employees; policemen, firemen, teachers and soldiers usually receive a pension from the public treasury when they are old or disabled.

CHAPTER XIII.

TAXATION

It takes a large amount of money to do all of the things which the people provide for their own use and for their protection. The cost of roads and streets, education, health protection, police and fire protection, the army and navy, hospitals and asylums, is very heavy and the money must come from some source. This work is all done by the people for their own benefit. The cost should be borne by them. There is no one else to pay the bills except the people themselves. No one else should pay the bills because it is the people's duty to do so. How is the money to be raised to meet all the needs which we have? Clearly, it should be raised in such a way that every person will pay his fair share.

POLL TAX

In nearly all parts of the country a special tax is placed upon every man over a certain age, usually twenty-one years. This tax is called a poll tax,—a head tax. It is usually a small tax. As a matter of fact, only part of the people pay it. Almost everywhere it is found that this tax does not work because it is too hard to collect. In some states men must have paid their poll tax before they can vote. The result often happens that people do not vote rather than pay their tax. In some states the tax is collected in the form of work. Each man is required to work a certain length of time on the roads every year.

PROPERTY TAX

The tax which is most common is the general property tax. This is a tax upon the amount of the property one possesses. Those who have no property pay nothing directly, while those who have a large amount pay accordingly. It should be clear,

however, that the property tax does not always come from the man who pays it. If a man has ten thousand dollars worth of houses and the taxes are raised he usually raises the rent to make up the difference. If he owns a store and the rent is raised, the storekeeper must raise the price of goods to pay the extra rent. Really the tax upon property finally becomes a tax upon those who use goods or rent property. The property tax has also not worked well because people who have property that they can hide, escape taxation. Those who have land and buildings cannot escape because they cannot hide their property. Also men who have some kind of movable property take their property out of the state where they live at tax time. The tax officers are not able to find it.

INCOME TAX

Almost everyone believes that taxes should be paid by the people according to their ability to pay. The ability to pay depends upon the amount of income. A man who has no income cannot pay any taxes. A man who has an income only large enough to get a living, cannot pay any tax without taking from him some of the means of life. As the income increases above the amount which is necessary for living a man can afford to pay more and more tax. The income tax, wherever it is used, generally does not tax the small incomes. It exempts enough for living expenses and then increases the tax as the income increases. For example: A man getting less than one thousand dollars a year is exempt; a man getting two thousand dollars a year may be taxed twenty dollars. A man getting twenty-five thousand dollars a year may be taxed two thousand five hundred dollars. A man who receives a million dollars a year may be taxed half or more of it. Almost everywhere the income tax is coming into use because it is easier to make each person pay his fair share of the cost by means of the income tax than the property tax.

INHERITANCE TAX

Another form of tax is the inheritance tax by which a part

of the property that a man leaves when he dies is taken for public use. This is also increased as the amount which a man leaves increases. For example: When ten thousand dollars is left in an estate, it may not be taxed at all. If twenty thousand dollars is left, the tax may be fifty dollars; while if a million is left, the tax may be half of it. There are many who believe that large amounts of property should not be given at death but that the tax should be high enough to take a large part of the large fortunes for the benefit of all the people.

SPECIAL TAX

The taxes about which we have been speaking are paid directly. There is another kind of tax which is not paid directly but which is added to the cost of goods used. There is a tax on tobacco which the manufacturer or the dealer pays to the government, and then, of course, adds the cost to the person who uses tobacco. The man who uses tobacco pays the tax without knowing it. Large taxes have also been collected on liquor. During the war almost everything has been taxed in this way to raise the large sums of money which were needed for common use in carrying on the war. People pay this kind of tax without knowing it, but those who think about it believe that they would rather pay the tax directly and know just how much they are paying rather than to be paying without knowing the amount.

There are many other ideas regarding taxation. Many plans have been proposed for fairer systems of taxation, to the end that all persons may bear their fair share of the burden. One of the best known plans is called the single tax, which would place all the tax on land but would not tax buildings and improvements. Under this tax all increases in land value would be taken as a tax because it is not the owner who makes the land increase in value, but all of the people who live in the community and make it prosper.

BONDS

Sometimes it is a good policy for the people to borrow money rather than to try to collect everything at once by taxation. When some large work is to be done, it is fair that the future generations shall pay some part of the cost of the work by which they are also going to benefit. Besides that, large sums of money needed for large public works cannot always be raised at one time without putting too much cost upon the people. When money is borrowed by the people through their government, it is usually borrowed upon the people's notes which are called bonds. A bond is a promise on the part of the people to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time. It is not different from a man's note by which a man promises to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time. To pay the expenses of the war, the people of the United States gave bonds to the amount of many billions of dollars. The ones who buy these bonds receive interest on the money loaned, and in a certain length of time are paid back the money which they loaned. Such bonds are the best investment in the world.

While it is a good policy to borrow money for the use of the people, it is not wise to borrow too much, nor to borrow for things which are not needed. The country should act in this matter just the same as a wise person would act, and borrow only for the things which are very important. The people will always provide for the payment of the interest and the principal of their bonds right on the date when they are due. It is good business to do so.

CONCLUSION

We sometimes think that the amount of money which is raised in taxation and by the sale of bonds is increasing too fast, and that we are compelled to pay too much money to support the government. Of course, if the people do more things for themselves it is going to cost more money. The one question which should be asked is whether or not the things that are being done are such as the people approve. All people approve

good roads and streets and are willing to pay the cost of making them just as good as possible. All people approve of education, health, protection, police and fire protection, libraries, armies and navies for defence, parks and playgrounds, and many other things. If we approve these things, as we do, we must be willing to pay the cost for the benefits which they give us. The benefits are far greater than the cost in all of these matters.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CITIZEN'S PART

It has been the aim of this book to show some of the most important things which people do for themselves in America through their government and to point out the duty of each man and woman as a citizen to help do the work and bear the cost. There is not a single thing that is done by the government from which nearly all the people do not profit. Men and women should be ashamed to receive these benefits without doing their share of the work.

The first duty of every citizen is to vote at every election. He has no right to shirk this simple duty. He should not share in the benefits of the government if he is not willing and anxious to do the simple task of helping to elect the men who are to act as his agents in conducting the public affairs. No one has a right to complain about how things are done if he fails to vote. It is not fair play to the rest of the people when any man does not help to do the work which benefits all.

In the second place every citizen should study public questions enough to vote wisely, and he should take the time above all things to learn about the men who are to be voted for as public officers. He should know whether these men are capable of doing the work which the office requires. He should know whether they are honestly trying to be faithful representatives of the people. He should follow only those leaders who are true to the people's interests. It is important to him, for the people's interests are his own interests also. Every citizen should study public questions and know about public men in order to be able to praise and support those who do good work, and to blame and condemn those who do not do good work. It helps

to get good government to praise men who do good work. It helps to prevent bad government to condemn people who do not do faithful work.

Another duty which citizens have is that of holding office whenever they believe that they can be of good service in handling the public affairs. Most men are busy with their own duties and many men do not like to give up their own work to serve the public. When a man is able to be of special value in doing public work, it is his duty to do it. The way in which men and women of the country left their own work during the war to help do the country's work is one of the best proofs of good citizenship. Every citizen at all times should be ready to do the same for the benefit of his country.

It is the duty also of every citizen to understand that the cost of government must be paid by all the people and that anyone who does not pay his part is a shirker. Every citizen should see that the benefits which he received from all of the work done by government are far greater than the cost. He ought to pay the taxes which are laid upon him with a feeling that he has gotten his money's worth. It is not generally true that men think of their taxes in this way.

In past times in other countries, taxes were not paid for the benefit of the people who paid them, but for the benefit of the ruling classes, or the kings and nobles. Taxes were not levied by the people themselves, but by men who controlled them and compelled them to pay. Taxes were always looked upon as being forced from them by some power that controlled them rather than as the part which they should pay for the benefits of government. The situation is different in this country. Here the people tax themselves for their own benefit. There is no outside power which compels them to pay. They do certain things for their own benefit through their government. They raise the money to pay for these benefits through taxation. Since this is the case it should be the duty of each to pay his share. It should be his further duty to see that everyone else pays his share. The

man who does not pay his share lives at someone else's expense. The man who does not pay his part of the cost of roads and streets, of schools and hospitals, of police and fire departments, of armies and navies is not playing fair with the rest of his fellows.

CHAPTER XV.

NATURALIZATION

The process of naturalization, together with the requirements and regulations for the admission of an immigrant to citizenship, may, at first glance, appear difficult because of the legal wording in which they are set forth. In fact, however, they are very simple.

The process of naturalization may be conveniently divided into three steps: The first step, "The Declaration of Intention;" the second step, "The Petition for Naturalization;" the third step, "The Final Hearing in Open Court."

FIRST STEP

An alien who has reached the age of eighteen years, and who desires to become a citizen of the United States, must go to the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, or to any state court of record within the district or county where he lives. Upon request here, he will be given an official form or blank known as the "First Paper," of the "Declaration of Intention to Become a Citizen."

The request for the "First Paper" may be made at any time following the arrival of the alien in the United States. The applicant for the above papers is not required to know how to speak or read English or to write his own name. However, all applicants for "Final Paper" who have arrived in the United States since June 29, 1906, must be able to speak English and to sign their own names. The only requirement for taking out the "First Paper," or for making the "Declaration of Intention" is that the applicant shall take an oath that "it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States."

For the "First Paper," which must be filled out and left with the clerk of the court, a fee of one dollar is collected. Later this paper is sent to the applicant.

The main facts to be stated in the "Declaration of Intention" are: Name; age; occupation; date of arrival in the United States; name of the vessel on which the applicant arrived, and present address. The full, true name, and any other name or names used, or by which he was known, must be specified.

SECOND STEP

To obtain his "Final Paper" or "Certificate of Naturalization," the applicant must have resided continuously in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding the date of his application, and for at least one year within the state or territory where he files his petition.

The "Petition for Naturalization" may be made not less than two years nor more than seven years after the filling out of the "First Paper" or "Declaration of Intention." The applicant must go to the same court where he filed his "First Paper," or any court authorized to grant papers of naturalization within the district wherein he has resided at least one year. He must appear in person, taking with him his "First Paper." In addition, he must have two witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and they must be ready to take oath that they have known the applicant for at least five years in the United States, and to testify as to his fitness for citizenship.

Anyone arriving in the United States after June 29, 1906, cannot petition for naturalization without a "Certificate of Arrival," duly executed. This certificate contains chiefly the name, age, date of arrival, name of ship on which alien arrived, and last place of residence. This form may be secured upon application from the office of the county clerk. It should be filled in and handed with the petition to the clerk.

The petitioner and his witnesses will then be questioned by the naturalization examiner, and if the "petition" is accepted by

the clerk the petitioner is furnished with a certificate showing the number of his application as filed with the court.

The fee for the "Second Paper" is four dollars.

THIRD STEP

Not less than ninety days after the filing of the "Petition," during which a thorough investigation of both applicant and his witnesses is made, the court will summon the applicant and his witnesses to appear before the judge in open court. Here he must publicly satisfy the court that he is of good moral character, and qualified to become a citizen of the United States. He must be able to answer intelligently any question which the court may put to him to test his general knowledge of the laws and government of the United States. There is no definite outline of the knowledge required by the applicant nor any uniformity in the questions likely to be asked him. Usually the court is satisfied if the applicant is able to answer very general questions showing that he understands the main privileges conferred on him by naturalization, and that he knows the more important points of American history and the government of the United States.

If the applicant satisfies the court of his fitness for citizenship, he is required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The court will order a "Certificate of Citizenship" to be issued. This the applicant must sign, receiving it immediately or in some cases by registered mail.

In addition to the foregoing rules and requirements for naturalization, the following are especially noteworthy:

1. If witnesses called are naturalized citizens, they must have their "Naturalization Certificate" when appearing before court.

2. In case of sickness, or other cause of disability of witnesses, others may be substituted, provided they can take oath to the same statements as the original witnesses.

3. The original witnesses may be compelled by law to be present.

4. If applicant has not lived in present state for five years he may furnish depositions from witnesses in other state or states in which he has lived, and the witnesses collectively must have known him for at least five years.

5. Lost papers may be duplicated on the sworn statement of the applicant.

6. No applicant can receive his citizenship certificate within thirty days of General Elections in any state.

7. The applicant may change his name with the permission of the court if he does it at the time of admittance to citizenship.

8. Applicants for citizenship holding a foreign title must legally renounce such title before becoming citizens.

9. If an alien who has taken out his "First Paper" should die before he becomes naturalized, his widow and children may complete the naturalization.

10. The right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

11. Should the applicant be refused Naturalization Papers, he cannot recover any fees paid in.

12. There is a very severe penalty for false statements and papers secured by fraud.

13. No one opposed to organized government can become a citizen of the United States.

14. No one who believes in polygamy, or who is a criminal, or an illiterate, can become a citizen of the United States.

15. No alien or foreigner can be admitted to citizenship while the United States is at war with the country of which he is a subject.

16. Only free white persons and those of African nativity or African descent may be naturalized. However, any alien, other than a Chinese person, who can prove that he is a white person, may petition for citizenship.

17. The naturalization of an alien, naturalizes such of his children as are under twenty-one in this country at the time of his naturalization, but a wife does not become a citizen through the naturalization of her husband. An American woman who marries a foreigner does not lose her citizenship.

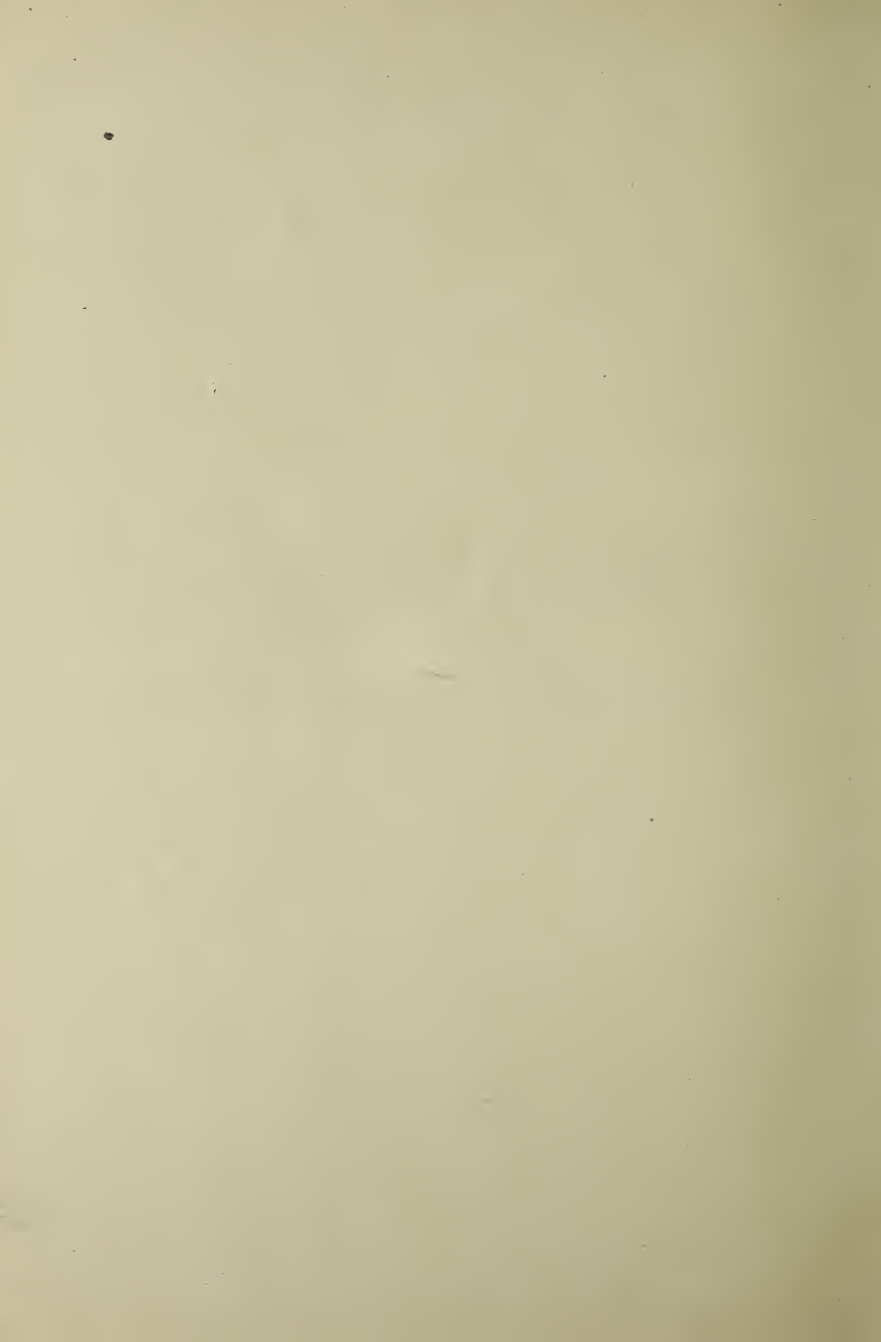
18. Any children who may be abroad at the time of naturalization of their parents, become citizens by this naturalization, providing they take up residence in the United States before becoming twenty-one years of age.

19. Special dispensation from making Declaration of Intention and from complying with minor requirements are made for men who have completed an enlistment in the United States Navy, Marine Corps or Army.

20. Any alien seaman, who, after having declared his intention, serves three years on board a United States merchant vessel, may petition for naturalization upon production of his Certificate of Discharge and good conduct during that time, thereby relieving him from proof of any further residence.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—IN CONGRESS
JULY 4, 1776THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Governments, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new

Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out of their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws: giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring them-

selves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces

our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:)

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
Wm. Whipple,

Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.

Saml. Adams,
John Adams,

Robt. Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, etc.

Step. Hopkins,

William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Sam'el Huntington,

Wm. Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

Wm. Floyd,	Frans. Lewis,
Phil. Livingston,	Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.

Richd. Stockton.	John Hart,
Jno. Witherspoon,	Abra. Clark.
Fras. Hopkinson,	

Pennsylvania.

Robt. Morris,	Jas. Smith,
Benjamin Rush,	Geo. Taylor,
Benja. Franklin,	James Wilson,
John Morton,	Geo. Ross.
Geo. Clymer,	

Delaware.

Cesar Rodney,	Tho. M'Kean.
Geo. Read,	

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,	Thos. Stone,
Wm. Paca,	Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,	Thos. Nelson, jr.,
Richard Henry Lee,	Carter Braxton,
Th Jefferson,	Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Benja. Harrison,	

North Carolina.

Wm. Hooper,	John Penn.
Joseph Hewes,	

South Carolina.

Edward Rutlege,	Thomas Lynch, junr.,
Thos. Heyward, junr.,	Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,	Geo. Walton.
Lyman Hall,	

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1)

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

(2) [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not

(1) Adopted 1789.

(2) The parts included in heavy brackets is amended by Amendment XIV, page 90.

exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. (1) [The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments [until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a Presi-

(1) The part included in heavy brackets is amended Sec. 2 of Amendment XVII, page 92.

dent pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each

House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law; in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water ;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years ;

To provide and maintain a Navy ;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces ;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings ;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

(1) No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any Pension, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Imports or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of

Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he

shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall

receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all of the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects (1).

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the

(1) See Amendment XI, page 88.

said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or, in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. *Innes v. Tobin*, 240 U. S., 127.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner effect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every

State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. *In Witness* whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Go WASHINGTON

Presidt and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.

John Langdon

Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham

Rufus King

Connecticut.

Wm Saml Johnson

Roger Sherman

New York.

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey.

Wil : Livingston
David Brcarley

Wm : Patterson
Jona : Dayton

Pennsylvania.

B. Franklin	Thomas Mifflin
Robt. Morris	Geo. Clymer
Thos. Fitzsimons	Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson	Gouv Morris

Delaware.

Geo: Read	Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson	Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom	

Maryland.

James McHenry	Dan: of St. Thos. Jenifer
Danl Carroll	

Virginia.

John Blair—	James Madison Jr.
-------------	-------------------

North Carolina.

Wm Blount	Richd Dobbs Spaight,
Hu Williamson	

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge	Charles Cotesworth
Charles Pinckney	Pinckney
	Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few	Abr Baldwin
-------------	-------------

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

ARTICLES in Addition to, and Amendment of, the Constitution of The United States of America, Proposed by Congress, and Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution (2).

AMENDMENT I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assembly, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be com-

(2) The first ten amendments were ratified in 1791 and became part of the Constitution.

pelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI. (1)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or

(1) Ratified 1798.

prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII (2).

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from

(2) Ratified 1804.

the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

AMENDMENT XIII. (1)

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV. (2)

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in

(1) Ratified 1865.

(2) Ratified 1868.

any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV. (1)

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.—

(1) Ratified 1870.

AMENDMENT XVI. (1)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII. (2)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII. (3)

"SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

(1) Ratified 1913.

(2) Ratified 1913.

(3) Ratified 1919.

AMENDMENT XIX.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this Article.

NOTE.—The above Amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, June 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the states. The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification 47 to 24.

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