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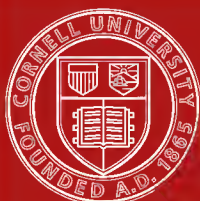
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# CIVICS FOR COMING AMERICANS

PETER ROBERTS, PH. D.

*Author of "Immigrant Races in North America,"  
"English for Coming Americans," etc.*

ASSOCIATION PRESS

NEW YORK: 347 MADISON AVENUE

1920

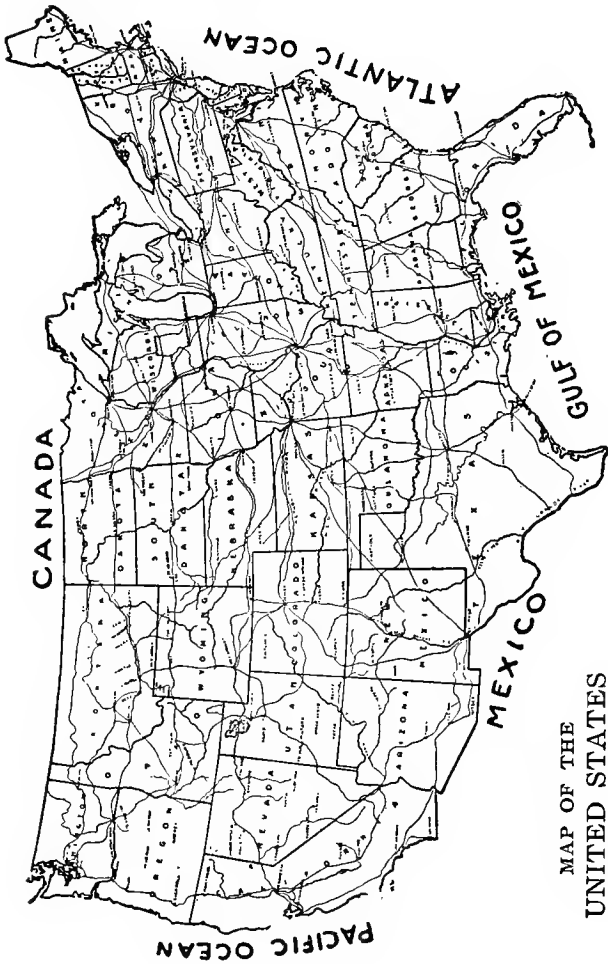
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MAP OF THE  
UNITED STATES



## PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This book is issued in connection with the other material prepared by the author for use in teaching English to foreigners. This includes a teacher's manual and a preparatory course, comprising three sets of ten lessons each, dealing with the everyday interests of domestic, industrial, and commercial life, teaching charts for the domestic series and conversation cards for the industrial and commercial ones, and suggestions to teachers. There is also an intermediate course, consisting of three readers, and an advanced course, which through readings in history, government, and geography, with explanatory grammar lessons, aims to give the pupil a good working knowledge of the English language. Useful supplementary material is found in the author's "Immigrant Races in North America," a study of the home environment and historic background of the principal nations from which our immigrants are coming, and "Songs for Coming Americans," intended for use in classes of foreign-speaking men, and selected with the idea of enlarging the user's vocabulary, as well as of breaking up the routine of the class hour.



## PREFACE

The purpose of this booklet is to put within reach of the foreign-born having a fair command of the English language such information as is required to pass the examination for naturalization. Many patriots, sympathizing with "Coming Americans," would willingly give them a helping hand if they knew how to do so intelligently. They neither know what the applicant for naturalization needs nor are they familiar with the laws regulating the process. My effort is to give these men a guide, should they be disposed to help a group of aliens preparing for the examination in naturalization.

English-speaking immigrants find it difficult to comprehend our form of government, but the difficulties of the foreign-speaking are a hundred-fold more. In the last three years 37,715 failed to pass the examination for naturalization. Half a million are now in training for citizenship, and of them 100,000 will not pass unless a sympathetic person will give them the help they need. No fewer than 4,000,000 potential voters of foreign birth are among us, and this army of aliens is enlarged each year. It is good neither for them nor for us to have them remain aliens. Industrial communities, where only one third of the potential vote has a voice in the affairs of the municipality, are not democratic. An organized effort should be made in every commu-

## *CIVICS FOR COMING AMERICANS*

nity where aliens live to give them a clear idea of the advantages of citizenship. Mission stations, settlement houses, branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, political and social clubs, evening schools, etc., are doing much in this respect, but the need is far from being met. More schools to prepare aliens for citizenship are needed. Every potential foreign-born voter, anxious and morally qualified to become a citizen of the United States, ought to find it easy to get the help he needs without money and without price.

This new edition of "Civics for Coming Americans" has been enlarged to meet certain needs which were not covered in the first edition. The greater interest and activity shown this last year by both Federal and State educational agencies in the education and naturalization of aliens is very gratifying. Let private agencies, however, not withhold their hand, for their services cannot be dispensed with. The number of applicants for naturalization is larger than ever, and the need for sympathetic helpers more urgent. The command, "Go out into the highways and hedges and constrain them to come in" has a particular application to this work, and can most appropriately be followed by private agencies.

New York City, 1917.

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## CHAPTER I. QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATURALIZATION

1. **What is Naturalization?** Naturalization is a way laid down by the United States government by which a citizen of another nation may become a citizen of the United States.

The United States was the first to hold that a man has a right to choose his citizenship. It has consistently followed this doctrine by making it possible for all aliens of Aryan and African origin to become naturalized in this country. Most of the governments of Europe have not conceded this right to their subjects, and on more than one occasion this difference of opinion has been the cause of discussion and conflict.

2. **Who can be Naturalized?** Immigrants of Aryan or African blood residing in America 21 years of age and over, may become citizens of the United States by complying with the federal and state regulations governing naturalization.

All immigrants who are descendants of white parents or those of African blood may be naturalized. This includes all the races of North and South America, Europe, and many of those living in Asia, such as Turks, Hebrews, Syrians, Persians, and Armenians. Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Hindoos cannot be naturalized.

3. **What must the Man Be Who Applies for Naturalization?** He must be of good moral character, believing in organized government, having only one wife, having lived for five continuous years in the country, pledging obedience to the laws of the country, and being able to speak English and sign his own name.

No criminal or immoral person can become a citizen of the United States. The door is also closed against men who do not believe in organized government (anarchists), or men who have more than one wife (polygamists), or men who do not expect to make the United States their home. Five continuous years' residence does not mean that a man cannot in that time go back to his native country for a visit, but he must not go back there to live. A man may also live in more than one state during the five years, but he must be prepared to prove this. He must have two witnesses who can testify to one year's continuous residence in the state, and then he must, through the clerk of the court, procure depositions of two other witnesses who have known him the rest of the time, in the state in which he previously lived. Courts of Naturalization generally object to taking more than one such deposition. He must know the English language before he can secure his second paper.

- 4. What is the Process of Naturalization?** The alien must get two "papers" before he becomes a citizen of the United States. The first is secured when he makes a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the country; the second is secured when he passes an examination in a court of record to prove that he is qualified to exercise the privileges of citizenship.

The first paper costs one dollar. If more than this is charged, the receiver is liable to fine or imprisonment or both. No witnesses are needed and this paper may be taken out as soon as the immigrant lands. The alien must give the clerk his proper name. If he is known by any other name let him give that also. If the alien has come in since June 29, 1906, he must take out his second paper before the end of seven years from the date of taking out the first, else the first paper will be null and void. The first paper must be safely kept. At the expiration of two years, and not more than seven years from date of first paper, the alien can apply for his second paper. This will cost him four dollars, which is paid to the federal government. The penalty for overcharge is the same as in the former case. Two witnesses who are citizens of the United States are needed. If the witnesses are naturalized citizens, they had better take their



naturalization papers with them, unless they are well known to the Clerk of the Court. After the petition for the second paper has been filed, the Clerk gives the petitioner a certificate of filing. Not less than ninety days must elapse before the applicant can be examined, during which time the government investigates the statement made by the applicant. The alien must have been in the country at least five years before he can petition for the second paper. This last examination is in open court, before the judge, and in the presence of the representatives of the Bureau of Naturalization.

- 5. Have all Courts the Power to issue Naturalization Papers?** No. Only courts of record have jurisdiction in matters of naturalization. Such courts may be state or federal courts.

*STATE COURTS* of record are such as have a clerk, a seal, and powers in cases at law and equity. Hence, such courts as police courts, courts of aldermen, or justices of the peace, have no jurisdiction in naturalization. County courts and superior state courts have jurisdiction. State courts are found usually in towns that are county seats and in large cities.

All United States courts, called *FEDERAL COURTS*, have jurisdiction in naturalization. United States courts sit in large cities, and are generally located in Post Office buildings.

The record kept by these courts protects the naturalized. If any question ever arises, the record will be taken, and it will not be necessary to hunt up witnesses, who may have moved or be buried. Power has been given some courts to conduct night sessions.

- 6. Can the Alien Apply to any Court for his Papers?**  
No. He must apply to the state court in the county in which he lives; or to the United States court sitting in the judicial district in which he lives.

The alien must apply for a blank form, (Facts for Declaration of Intention) to the Clerk of the county court for the county in which he lives, or to the Clerk of the United States court for the district in which he lives. This form may be filled in by himself or a friend, then taken to the Clerk of the same court, with one dollar, and he will give him a certificate, which is his *first paper*.

When the alien makes a petition for his second paper, he must observe the same rule as to the court to which to apply. If he has moved in the interval to another part of the state, or to another state, he must be ready to produce witnesses who can prove a five years' continuous residence immediately preceding the petition. He must also take his first paper with him.

**7. What Kind of Witnesses are Necessary?** The two witnesses may be native or foreign born, but must be citizens. They must have known the alien as a resident for five continuous years immediately preceding the petition, and be able to testify as to his character and qualifications to become a citizen.

The witnesses may be naturalized citizens, but it will be advisable for them to take their naturalization papers with them. They must be present when the alien makes his petition for second paper. The same witnesses must be present at the final hearing, which takes place at the expiration of ninety or more days. If one or both of the witnesses be dead, or sick, or otherwise unable to appear, the alien should consult the Clerk of the Court and secure other witnesses. If the witness, or witnesses, refuse to appear, the court has power to compel appearance, but the expense must be borne by the alien. It is a felony, punishable by law, to swear falsely as to the residence or character of the applicant. The applicant must reside at least one year in the state in which he applies for second papers.

**8. What is a Certificate of Landing?** This is a statement from the Commissioner of Immigration of the port in which the alien landed, certifying that he arrived in America as he affirms.

If the alien has come to America since June 29, 1906, he must, when he is ready to take out his second papers, ask the Clerk of the Court for a blank form for "Certificate of Arrival." He then fills in the form and forwards it, as per instruction, to Washington, D. C. The alien must then wait till he is notified by the Clerk of the Court to appear. If the

alien landed before the above date, no certificate of landing is needed. (See sample of blanks for Declaration of Intention; and Petition for Naturalization on pp. 14 and 15.)

**9. Can a Young Man Twenty Years of Age be Naturalized?** No. No minor or person under twenty-one years can be naturalized. A minor can, when eighteen years of age, secure his first paper, and then get his second in regular order.

An immigrant coming to America as a minor must in all things follow the rules above given if he wants to become a citizen of the United States. He can declare his intention when eighteen years of age, and, after taking out his second paper, exercise the privilege of citizenship when in his majority.

**10. Can Alien Women be Naturalized?** Yes, by following the steps above outlined. When an alien who is married is naturalized, his wife and all his children under twenty-one years of age, providing they reside in America, are also thereby naturalized.

An alien who applies for his second papers, whose wife and children reside in a foreign country, cannot be naturalized until they are residents of America. When an American citizen marries a woman who is an alien, she becomes a citizen by virtue of the marriage. If an alien dies after he has taken out his first paper, his widow and minor children may use the first paper and be naturalized in the same way as if the deceased had secured full citizenship.

# SAMPLE OF NATURALIZATION PAPERS

## FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR NATURALIZATION SERVICE WASHINGTON

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration.

**Name:** ..... **Age:** ..... **years.**  
Do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or other wise.

**Occupation:** .....

**Color:** ..... **Complexion:** ..... **Weight:** ..... **pounds.**  
**Height:** ..... **feet.** ..... **inches.** ..... **Color of eyes:** .....

**Color of hair:** ..... **Other visible distinctive marks:** .....  
If no visible distinctive marks so state.

**Where born:** ..... **Country.**  
 City or Town, .....  
 Month, ..... **Day,** ..... **Year.** .....

**Present residence:** ..... **State, Territory, or District.**  
 Number and Street, ..... **City or town.** ..... **Country** .....

**Emigrated from:** ..... **Port of embarkation.** .....

**Name of Vessel:** ..... **Country** .....  
If the applicant arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.

**Last place of foreign residence:** ..... **City or town.** ..... **Country** .....

**I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to \* See note** ..... **Name.** .....

..... **Title.** .....

**Date of arrival in United States:** ..... **Month,** ..... **Day,** ..... **Year.** .....

**Port of arrival:** ..... **City or town.** ..... **State or Territory.** .....

\* **NOTE.**—If applicant is a citizen of a foreign republic he should fill in the following line of the above, writing the name of the Republic only.  
**I am now a citizen of and intend to renounce allegiance to the Republic of** .....

# FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON.

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition.

✓ *First. My full name is:* .....  
Do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise.

✓ *Second. My place of residence is:* .....  
Number and name of street. City or town. State, Territory or District.

✓ *Third. My occupation is:* .....

✓ *Fourth. I was born on the* ..... *day of* ..... *18* ..... *at* .....  
City or town. Country.

✓ *Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from* .....  
Port of embarkation. Country.  
*on or about the* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *and arrived at the port of* .....  
*in the United States, on the vessel* .....  
Port of arrival. State.

✓ *Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the* ..... *day* .....  
*of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *in the* .....  
City or Town. State, Territory or District.  
*Court.* .....

✓ *Seventh. I am* ..... *married. My* ..... *husband's* ..... *was* .....  
*wife's* ..... *name* ..... *is* .....  
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence. In both cases surplus words should be struck through.)

*He* ..... *is now deceased.*  
*She* ..... *is now resides at* .....  
City or Town. Country. City or Town. Country.

*I have* ..... *child* ..... *whose name* ..... *date* ..... *and place* ..... *of birth, and place* ..... *of residence are as follows:*

....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....  
....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....  
....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....  
....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....  
....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....  
....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....  
....., *born* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *at* ..... *resides at* .....

*Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to* .....

*of which at this time I am a* ..... *citizen,* ..... *and it is my intention to reside permanently* .....  
*subject,* ..... *in the United States.*

✓ *Ninth. I am* ..... *able to speak the English language.*

✓ *Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States for five years, since the* .....  
*day of* ..... *1* ..... *and in the* ..... *Territory of* ..... *for one entire year* .....  
State. Territory or District.

✓ *Eleventh. I have* ..... *heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.*

*If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:*

*I petitioned for citizenship to the* ..... *Court.* .....  
*at* ..... *on the* ..... *day of* ..... *1* ..... *which was* .....  
City or town. State, Territory or District.  
*denied for the following reasons:* .....  
....., *and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.*

Give names, occupations, and residence address of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, and during the preceding year as a resident of the State in which petition is made who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will be present at hearing to verify your petition. (If petitioner has been a resident of the State wherein he applies for citizenship for over one year, and has had a domicile elsewhere in the United States sufficiently long to complete a continuous residence therein of five years, he may establish his residence within the State by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and his residence elsewhere in the United States by depositions of two witnesses, as provided in section 10 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906.)

..... Name. Occupation. Residence address.

..... Name. Occupation. Residence address.

**I herewith present my Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States.**

- 11. Can any Men Get Their Second Papers Without Taking Out First Papers?** Yes, honorably discharged soldiers of the United States army, and honorably discharged sailors of the United States navy, may apply directly for naturalization if they are over twenty-one years of age.

Honorably discharged soldiers need not prove more than one year's residence in the United States before applying for citizenship. Honorably discharged sailors of the Navy, Revenue Cutter Service, Naval Auxiliary Service, and Marine, after four years' service, need only prove one year's residence in the state in which they apply for citizenship. Persons who, previous to May 1, 1910, through no fault of their own, believed they might become or were citizens of the United States, have the right to petition for citizenship without taking out their first paper. A person who has taken out his first paper, and then served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States, may be naturalized by a court of record, if he presents a certificate of discharge and good conduct.

- 12. Are All the Children Born in America Citizens?**

Children born in America, whose fathers are not citizens of the United States, are looked upon as citizens of this country if the parents consider America their home.

Even the native-born children of Chinese and Japanese, to whom the United States refuses the rights of citizenship, are considered citizens of the United States if the parents look upon this country as their home. If, however, the parents are non-immigrants, and staying in America only for a season, the children born to them in the United States are not citizens. Many European governments, however, look upon the children of those who retain allegiance to their native country as subjects of their parents' country. Hence arises the question of dual citizenship—the United States and the government to which his father belongs each regarding the native born son of an alien as its subject.

- 13. Can the Alien Change His Name?** Yes. An alien can change his name when he takes out his second papers, or at any other time, if he can give the court a good reason for this.

Some aliens modify their names, or their friends give them new ones when they come to America; others for good reasons change their names. If an alien wishes to change his name when he takes out his second papers, he should notify the Clerk of the Court before the day of the final examination, so that the matter may be brought before the court in the right way.

- 14. What Should the Alien do after Declaring his Intention to Become a Citizen of the United States?** He should learn the English language, read the Constitution of the United States, learn all he can about the government and institutions of the United States in his city, state, and nation, and know something of the history of the country and its leading men.

The two years which must transpire before the second paper can be had are really intended to put the alien to the test as to the sincerity of his declaration. He can best prove this by his anxiety to learn all he can to qualify himself for the honor. If the alien is not well up in English, he should apply himself to increase his knowledge of that language. He should carefully read the Constitution of the United States, and learn how the city in which he lives is governed. He should also know how the county, state, and nation are governed. He should learn some leading facts in American history, as well as get some knowledge of leading men in the life of the nation. The best way to attain this knowledge is to attend classes specially organized for the purpose of teaching men what they ought to know in order to become intelligent citizens of the United States.

- 15. What is an Oath of Allegiance?** An alien, when he has passed the examination for second

papers, takes an oath to be loyal to the Constitution of the United States.

\* The "oath of allegiance," as set down by the government, is as follows:

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any sovereign, prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to (name of sovereign of country of birth or republic) of which I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God."

**16. When Will the Applicant Get His Certificate of Citizenship?** After he has given satisfactory evidence to the judge of the court that he is a fit candidate for citizenship.

When the judge of the court is satisfied that the alien is a worthy candidate for citizenship, it is the duty of the Clerk of the Court to issue a Certificate of Naturalization to the newly made citizen. The clerk will give or mail it to the applicant. He may have to wait some time, for the number of certificates to be issued may be such that the clerical force may not be able to prepare them promptly. A duplicate of the certificate is kept in Washington, D. C. Forgeries of these certificates are punished by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for 10 years.

**17. Suppose one Loses His Papers?** If any foreign-born person loses his first or second paper, he can get another by applying to the Clerk of the Court which issued it.

The alien must, however, set forth in writing the fact of the loss, telling the time when and the place where, according to his belief, the loss took place; then he must take an oath that all this is true. This will be sent to Washington and there acted upon. Securing papers by fraud, or having in one's possession a first or second paper save in the legal way, or swearing falsely in matters of naturalization, are crimes punished by law.



**18. Will the Court Hear Petitioners at any Time?**

No. Courts have their calendar and the applicant must conform to this.

No court will hear petitions for naturalization within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within the territorial jurisdiction of that court.

**19. Can the Naturalized Citizen Exercise his Right to Vote at Once?**

No. Naturalized citizens may not vote at elections within a specified number of days from the date of their admission to citizenship. In the state of New York it is ninety days; so if an election takes place eighty-five days after an alien is made a citizen, he cannot exercise his right to vote.

Find out how long a man must wait in your state after being made a citizen before he can exercise the right of the franchise. The right to vote is regulated by state laws.

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HINTS TO TEACHERS

When talking about blank forms, refer to the ones printed in these pages. Familiarize the pupils with these, but don't worry them.

If the class is a good sized one, say 50 or 100, bring them all together occasionally, secure some local judge or prominent man to talk to them on topics bearing on local, state, and national government. Organize small classes, not more than ten in a class, put competent teachers in charge, and let them conduct a kind of seminar in which the men are to discuss the topic under consideration. It is important to help the pupils to express their ideas in English.



OTHER BLANK FORMS

There are three other blank forms which are used by parties requiring naturalization :

1. *Certificate of Arrival.* The applicant for naturalization, if he came to America since June 29, 1906, must petition the Government in Washington to obtain a certificate showing his arrival in the United States, and request it to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Court where the petition is made. This blank form can be obtained from the Clerk of the Court before whom the applicant appears. Special forms are used for men coming directly to the United States from Canada or Mexico.

2. *Depositions.* The applicant may have resided in another state or states during the required five years' continued residence in the United States immediately preceding the petition for naturalization. In order to prove this, depositions must be taken in the state or states where the applicant resided. Blank forms for such depositions can be secured from the Clerk of the Court.

3. *Lost Naturalization Papers.* If a naturalized citizen has lost his naturalization papers, he can appear before the Clerk of the Court and request a blank form which he can fill in, stating the facts of the case and requesting a duplicate naturalization paper in place of the one lost or destroyed.

## CHAPTER II. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

### 1. How Many Kinds of Government are There?

Three. Absolute monarchy, as in Russia; limited monarchy, as in England; and democracy, as in the United States.

We must have government in the home, in school, in business; in military affairs, else no order can be maintained. Government means the enforcement of law by duly appointed officers in a properly organized community. The need of government arises from the fact that some men, lacking self-control, break the laws laid down by society for its protection. These must be restrained by men appointed to the task; otherwise lawlessness will be common, the rights of men invaded, and a state of anarchy precipitated.

### 2. What is the Difference Between these Forms of Government?

In an absolute monarchy, the emperor is supreme; in a limited monarchy, the parliament sets a limit to the powers of the king; in a democracy, the people rule.

In Russia, the Czar makes the law, interprets the law, and executes the law. In England, the king's powers are limited by Parliament; he can declare war, but he cannot get money to carry on the conflict, save as the House of Parliament votes it. In a democracy, the people elect representatives whose business it is to govern as the servants of the people and for the good of the people.

### 3. How did Abraham Lincoln Define a Democracy?

"A government of the people; by the people, and for the people."

The President of the United States is a servant of the people. So are all men who hold office in the nation, state, county, city, town, and village. They are chosen by the people for the sole purpose of giving those whom they serve the greatest possible enjoyment of their right to life, liberty, and happiness.

**4. Into How Many Departments is the United States Government Divided?** Into three.

1. The legislative, which makes the laws.
2. The executive, which enforces the laws.
3. The judicial, which explains the laws.

The three departments are separate, but they depend on the other. This threefold division of government runs through every political unit in the United States. As we proceed in our study, we shall find it in the city, county, and state, as well as in the national government.

**5. When was the United States Government Formed?** The birth of the nation was on July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was issued.

When the war with Great Britain began in the spring of 1775, few men thought of breaking away from the mother country. All the colonists wanted was local independence. As the war went on, the demand for independence grew. Delegates from the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia, stated in clear and strong language the wrongs which the colonies endured at the hands of Great Britain, and, in the name of the people, declared "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." The document issued by this General Congress on July 4, 1776, is the Declaration of Independence. (See p. 26.)

**6. When Were the Liberated Colonies Recognized as an Independent Nation?** After the war with Great Britain was ended, a treaty of peace was signed in Paris, September 2, 1783, acknowledging the independence of the American Colonies.

The war for independence was virtually ended when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Va., in October, 1781. For two more years the British held some of the most important cities on the coast, but peace was finally secured and a treaty signed between Great Britain

and the colonies. The British army and officials left the country, and before the year 1783 closed, the last of them had sailed from New York.

**7. What were the Chief Things for Which the Colonists Fought? They declared:**

1. That taxation without representation was wrong.
2. That trial by jury should not be suspended.
3. That self-government was needed for industrial and commercial development.

The colonists were not unanimous in their desire for revolt against Great Britain, but the most energetic and enterprising men knew that they could not develop the resources of the country as long as they were tied to the apron strings of the mother-land. There were men in the British Parliament who shared their views, and publicly advocated their cause before that body. The chief causes of revolt were economic. The child, now over three million strong, was able to stand alone, and wanted to do so without the interference of its mother.

**8. Who were Some of the Great Men in the War for National Independence? George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Samuel and John Adams, Robert Morris, Paul Jones, etc.**

It is well to remember that among the names of heroes of the Revolutionary period stand those of foreigners who fought for the independence of the American colonies. These were LaFayette, Steuben, Pulaski, and DeKalb. The territory acquired by the United States in the Treaty of Paris was 828,000 square miles, stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River, and from the Great Lakes to Florida—a little more than one-fourth of our present territorial possessions. The population was about 3,250,000, of whom some 750,000 were colored. Two and a half millions white were not all of British descent. There was a strong mixture of French, German, Dutch, and Scandinavian found in the

population of the coast cities, and in the city of New York more than twenty tongues were spoken.

**9. How Many Colonies were there Involved?**

Thirteen, extending along the Atlantic border, with the people residing within a few hundred miles of the coast east of the Allegheny Mountains.

The colonies were separated, and the people in each knew little of each other. It took a week to go from New York City to Boston by stage coach. All rivers had to be crossed by boat, for none of them had bridges. The residents of one part of the country were suspicious of those from other parts and prejudices were common. They seldom traveled, and those who passed beyond the mountains to the West numbered only about 100,000.

**10. At the Close of the War Were the Colonies United?** They were loosely federated, but jealousies divided them and each was distrustful of its neighbor.

The colonies had joined hands to drive the British from America, but it was some time before they found a way by which each would yield a part of its rights for the common good. The strained relation between some of the newly constituted states almost precipitated civil war, and many prominent men in Britain expected the states to petition Great Britain to take them back under its protection.

**11. How Were the Thirteen States Made into the United States?** By each state adopting the Constitution of the United States, prepared behind closed doors at Philadelphia, in May, 1787.

The Constitution of the United States was made by men called together by the Continental Congress "to take into consideration the situation of the United States" and "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government

adequate to the exigencies of the Union." These men formed the Federal Convention, which remained in secret session at Philadelphia for four months, with Washington presiding. It then presented to the several states for its ratification the Constitution under which we are now living, and which has been declared to be the greatest document produced by a group of men at one time.

**12. What is the Constitution of the United States?**

It is "the fundamental organic law by which the national union of the states was formed and under which the government is administered."

The thirteen colonies, because of jealousy and strife, were in grave danger of losing the benefits of independence. They were saved by the Constitution. The purpose of the founders of the Union in making the Constitution may best be judged from the preamble:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, 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."

**13. Can the Constitution be Amended? Yes.**

Amendments passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures in the Union, will be added to the Constitution.

Since the adoption of the Constitution, seventeen amendments have been added. More than 4,000 amendments have been proposed during the last 125 years, but only seventeen of them have passed and become the law of the land. The people are very jealous of a document which has been pronounced by authorities to rank above every other constitution written by any body of men.

**14. How Many States are There in the Union to-day?** The original thirteen have grown to



forty-eight, and the population is now (1916) about 100,000,000.

In the last 100 years more than 32,000,000 immigrants have come to the United States. The "newcomers" are picked young men and women. America is the land of opportunity, and the phenomenal growth in population in a century in the United States is due largely to immigration. America began to extend her territory in 1803 by the Louisiana Purchase. Since then other acquisitions were made, which, together with the foreign possessions, make the total acreage of the United States at present 3,743,306 square miles.

**15. Have the Several States Constitutions?** Yes, each state in the Union has its own constitution, which must harmonize with that of the United States.

The state constitution is the fundamental law in that state. The original thirteen states, when they adopted the Constitution, had to draft their several constitutions so as to harmonize with this. Since then, every new state applying for admission into the Union must submit a copy of its constitution to the Federal Government, in order that it may be decided that it contains nothing that is contradictory to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

Show on the map the position of the thirteen original states.

Show the growth of the United States.

Show how the states have been bound together by the Constitution as a chain which cannot be severed by the will of any one of them.

Read, with the class, the Declaration of Independence.

Distribute "How to Become a Citizen," a pamphlet issued by the North American Civic League.

## THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES

Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
New Hampshire	Maryland
New York	Virginia
Rhode Island	North Carolina
Connecticut	South Carolina
New Jersey	Georgia
	Delaware

**The Declaration of Independence**

In Congress, July 4th, 1776.

THE 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 causes 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 inalienable 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 a new government, 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 shown 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. This 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 repository 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 on 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 invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration 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 their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

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 Constitutions, 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 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 themselves 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 and 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 the 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.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

## CHAPTER III. RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

- 1. Have Men Any Natural Rights?** Yes. The authors of the Declaration of Independence said: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

These rights belong to every man. They are born with him and are said to be natural rights. They cannot be taken from him without doing him an injustice. It means that man, created by God, has dignity and worth, which must be honored before government is possible. There may be times when government finds it necessary to suspend the inherent rights of men. In times of war, it may command men to kill and be killed; or it may deprive men of liberty and property. This is only done, however, when the interests of the nation demand it.

- 2. Have Men Any Duties?** There is no right without its corresponding duty. If all have inalienable rights, we are in duty bound to respect those of other men as we expect them to respect ours.

Thomas Jefferson said: "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time"; and liberty is defined in the French Constitution of 1793 as follows: "The power by which man can do what does not interfere with the rights of another; its basis is nature; its standard is justice; its protection is law; its moral boundary is the maxim: 'Do not unto others what you do not wish they should do unto you.'"

- 3. Has the Constitution Anything to do with Men's Rights?** Yes. Its very purpose is to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and

secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”

The game of life has its rules and it must be played fair. The rules of the game between state and state are laid down in the Constitution. It also protects man against the encroachment of state power, and pledges to every one living under the “Stars and Stripes” fair play in carrying on the conflict of life. Whatever laws the majority in a democracy think should be passed, are recognized as governing the relations of men in the democracy.

- 4. How Does the Constitution of the United States Protect the Citizen?** If a law is passed by any state legislative body, taking from the citizens any rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, the courts of the United States will declare such a law unconstitutional and void.

All officers of the government, both in the state and nation, as well as all members of the federal and state legislatures, are sworn to support the Constitution. If a citizen brings a suit in any court in the land and proves that a law or an ordinance interferes with his liberties within the Constitution, it is the duty of every judge to declare the law void and defend the petitioner in his rights.

- 5. How Does the Constitution Limit State Rights in Behalf of the Citizen?** No state can take away the right of a citizen to go from one state to another, or his right to trade in any state of the Union; or take his life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Every state has limited self-governing power, but each must give full faith and credit to the acts, records, and proceedings of the courts of every other state in the Union. Thus, if the state of New York sends a record of an action in any of its courts to California, the latter state will give the document full credit. No state can impose a tax on a

citizen of another state for the privilege of trading in it which is not imposed upon its own citizens.

- 6. How is the Voting Power of the Citizen Guarded?** No state, nor the United States, can take away the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, color, or social condition.

This is the guarantee given in the fifteenth amendment, which was added to the Constitution after the Civil War, and as a result of it. The negro slaves in the south were liberated by the war and the full rights of citizens given them.

- 7. Is There Any Form of Religion Favored in America?** No. The Constitution prohibits the passing of any law favoring any form of religion. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Church and state are wholly separated in the United States. When a man takes office, no one asks him to what church he belongs or what his faith is. If a man wants to believe in the religion of India or China, no officer of the national government has a right to interfere with him, providing he does not violate a law of the land. Religious tolerance is a growth. The Puritans, who founded New England, although they fled to America because of religious persecution, did not practise religious tolerance in the New World.

- 8. Does the Constitution Protect a Man in His Home?** Yes. No officer of the federal government has a right to search the house of a citizen, seize any papers, persons or goods without a warrant, and no warrant can be issued by a federal officer save upon probable cause, supported by an oath, and describing the place to be searched and the persons to be seized.



This is the fourth amendment, and protects the home, the friends, and the effects of citizens from the tyranny of the state. The purpose is to safeguard the citizen in his rights, as against officials who are sometimes likely to exceed their authority. Abuse of power is sometimes practised in America, but compare the security given citizens here with the custom of searching the houses of persons under suspicion in Europe, and the contrast is striking.

- 9. What Guarantee is Given a Man Charged with Crime?** A person charged with crime against the United States is not tried unless the grand jury finds a true bill against him; he cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself in the United States courts; he cannot be imprisoned or put to death without due process of law; and no man's property can be taken by the federal government without just compensation.

This is the fifth amendment, and the fourteenth is an expansion of it, and assumes that the man charged with crime is innocent until he is proven guilty. The old standard was that a person charged with crime was considered guilty until he was proven innocent. All citizens, whether native or foreign born, have the protection of this amendment.

- 10. If the Federal Grand Jury Finds a True Bill Against a Citizen, What Rights Has He?** The accused has the right to a speedy and public trial by a jury in the federal district where the crime was committed; his accusers must come forward against him; he can compel witnesses to appear in his defense; and he can have the aid of counsel.

The right of trial by jury—twelve men, fellow citizens of the accused—is one of the first principles of English law, and it has been continued in America. A man may be put

under bail, but the Constitution guards against making the sum too large; it also guards against excessive fines, as well as against cruel and unusual punishments. The Constitution will not shield a criminal, but it will assure him humane and just treatment.

- 11. Has the Citizen a Right to Freedom of Speech and a Free Press?** Yes. Congress has no right to pass a law abridging freedom of speech or of the press, and citizens of the United States have the right to meet peaceably to discuss national questions and appeal to the government to remedy their grievances.

The right of citizens to petition the government to remove abuses was won in Europe only after many hard conflicts. It is not conceded in some European governments today, and men in those countries who lead in reforms, and advocate democratic measures are often thrown into prison, banished, or exiled. This amendment to the Constitution was inserted to guard against the tyranny of officers, who might abuse the authority conferred upon them by the people.

- 12. Does the Constitution Deny the Federal or State Governments any Powers?** No state in the Union has a right to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; or pass a law making a citizen a criminal because of an act committed before the law was passed; or pass a law making contracts between two persons of no effect; or suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety so requires.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is an order, issued by a judge to an officer having custody of a person to bring the man before him to see whether or not he is legally held; every

citizen has a right to this. An *ex post facto* law relates to an act which is made criminal, but which was not so at the time it was committed. No state or federal legislature can pass such a law.

- 13. Can These Rights and Privileges be Secured by the Foreign Born in the United States?** Yes. About 4,000,000 naturalized citizens, their wives and children, enjoy them. Those who are still aliens are protected only by treaty rights and are subject to certain restrictions as compared with citizens of the Republic.

Naturalized citizens enjoy all the rights and privileges of the native born, save in the limitation that they cannot be chosen to the presidency of the Union. The alien has no claim to any rights and privileges. What he enjoys depends on the comity of nations; but his enjoyment of life in the Union may be interfered with in seeking employment, licenses of various kinds, social insurance, compensation for injury, inheritance, etc. The laws relating to these several items are not uniform in the several states.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

Secure a copy of the Constitution of the United States, which may be procured from the Bureau of Naturalization free of charge.

When the lesson refers to any part of the Constitution, read that part of it which refers to the point in question.

The following are the main points to be studied in the Constitution:

##### *Aids to the Study of the Constitution*

I. *The Preamble.* The place of the Constitution in the law of the land (Art. VI, Par. 2); the support

officers must give it (Art. VI, Par. 3); and what constitutes treason against the United States (Art. III, Sec. 3).

II. The law-making power (Art. I, Sec. 1); the two branches of Congress (Art. I, Secs. 2 & 3); and the powers delegated to Congress (Art. I, Sec. 8).

III. The judiciary: the Supreme Court (Art. III, Sec. 1); the appointment of judges (Art. II, Sec. 2); the power given the Supreme Court (Art. III, Sec. 2); and the limitation of its powers (Amend. XI).

IV. The executive: the President (Art. II, Sec. 1); the powers given him (Art. II, Secs. 2 & 3); safeguards against abuse of power (Art. I, Sec. 3).

V. The guarantee of rights to the states (Art. IV, Sec. 4); to the citizens (Art. XIV, Sec. 1); their interrelation (Art. IV, Secs. 1 & 2); personal rights to the vote (Amend. XV); religious freedom (Art. VI, Paragraph 3 & Amend. I); to free speech and free press and right to assemble (Amend. I); to sanctity of home (Amend. IV); in case of criminal charges (Amends. V, VI, VII, & VIII); and the limits of congressional powers (Art. I, Secs. 9 & 10).

## CHAPTER IV. THE BEGINNINGS OF DEMOCRACY

- i. Where are the Beginnings of American Democracy Best Observed?** In the townships of New England, where the Puritans from England settled and organized towns which were centers of democracy.

Town and township mean pretty much the same thing. The Puritans who settled in New England were so called because they wished to purify government and church as they existed in England. They came to America as church congregations, accompanied by their pastors. The first company of men, who founded the Plymouth colony, are called the Pilgrim Fathers.

- 2. How Was the Town Organized?** The company, or congregation, secured a grant of land, built a meeting-house, a town-house, and a fortress; around these the dwellings were built, and beyond these were the small farms.

The government of the colony granted a company a piece of land on which to settle. They were surrounded by Indians, hence they built a rude fortress for defense, the meeting-house was their church, they had a common, or town pasture; a schoolhouse, tavern, and store were also built, and the farms were small and surrounded the town or village. In this way the company formed a compact neighborhood, which could easily come to the fortress or the meeting-house when necessary.

- 3. How Was the Town Governed?** All men who were of age, and who were members of the company, had a voice in the government, and were expected to be present in the town-house when the business of the township was discussed and settled.

The early settlers of New England did not distinguish between church and state. The affairs of the congregation were settled by the male members in the meeting-house, and the same men met in the town-house to settle the affairs of the township. Men who were not members of the congregation had no vote in town affairs. Roger Williams, one of the Pilgrims, advocated the separation of church and state, but in this he stood alone among the settlers of New England, and suffered for his convictions.

- 4. How Many Men Governed the Town?** From three to nine men were chosen to see that the laws passed by the townsmen were enforced. They were called *selectmen*.

The number of selectmen chosen usually depended upon the population of the town. They were chosen by popular vote. Town meetings were called by them; they authorized and laid out highways; built bridges; granted licenses of various kinds; and impaneled juries. They acted as assessors of taxes, health officers, and overseers of the poor. Complaints were brought to them, and they represented the township in all suits at law.

- 5. What Other Officers Were Generally Found in the Township?** The town clerk, who kept all records of town meetings; the treasurer, who received all moneys from taxes and paid all authorized bills; the constable, who served warrants, and pursued criminals and took them to jail.

The political organization of the township grew more complex as the town increased in population, and the duties of selectmen became too numerous. Township duties were assigned to men chosen for the specific work, such as assessors of taxes; tax collector; overseers of the poor; health officers, etc. These town meetings were the best possible training schools in democracy.

- 6. Did All Township Meetings Act in the Same Way?** No. Some believed in direct demo-

cratic government; others believed in representative democratic government.

Direct democratic government was the order when the town meeting instructed their officers what to do in the interest of the town; indirect or representative democratic government took place when men were chosen in the town meeting and given power to do what they thought was best for the interest of the township.

**7. What is the Difference Between the Townships of New England and Those in the West?**

The townships in New England and the states east of the Alleghenies vary in size and are irregular; those west of the Alleghenies are square, being six miles long and six miles wide.

Most of the land west of the Allegheny Mountains belonged to the federal government, and, for the convenience of settlers pouring into the country, the government ordered a survey of all the land, divided it into squares six miles long and six broad, and called them countics. These divisions were preserved after the western states were formed. In the East, no such divisions were made, for the settlers chose the most favorable location on the banks of rivers, or in fruitful valleys, and paid little attention to regularity of boundary between township and township.

**8. Did the Southern States follow the New England Township Plan?**

No. Land in the southern states was specially favorable for the raising of tobacco and cotton. Hence large plantations were formed and slave labor used, and the county was made the political unit.

In the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, towns such as were found in New England and New York were very few. Large farms or plantations were the rule. The settlers were far removed from each other,

so that it was not convenient for them to assemble in town meetings. The best form of government for them was the county, after the county government of England.

**9. Did the People of New England Have Counties?**

Yes. As the towns multiplied, they joined several of these and formed the county, for the greater convenience of having a county court.

Thus the difference between the unit of government in New England and the South is that of the town and the county. From the town government, the New Englanders evolved the county government; but in the South, the town government was generally formed by organizing a corporation distinct from the county of which the town was a part.

**10. Which Form of Organization Did the Settlers of the West Follow?** They generally followed a middle course, giving the town and county about equal share in the functions of local government.

Men from New England and from the South met as pioneers of the West. They brought their ideas as to the form of local government from the section in which they were raised. The natural result was a compromise between the township form of government and the county plan.

**11. Are the Men Chosen as Town Officers Called by the Same Title in Each State?** No. In New England they are called *selectmen*; in New York, Illinois, and Michigan, they are called *supervisors*; in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, they are called *town trustees*.

The duties of these men are pretty much the same. They are the executive magistrates of the town and are responsible for the execution of the by-laws (i. e. town laws) passed by the town meeting, which in many states is held only once in the year.



12. **Are the Towns a Law to Themselves?** No. The towns in a state are subject to the Constitution and the laws of the state. Towns generally get a charter from the state, which confers on them the right to distinct corporate being.

The powers of the towns to levy taxes, to incur indebtedness, to punish crime, to regulate schools, etc., are limited by the law of the state. This is done for their own, as well as the state's, good.

13. **Have the Towns Any Judicial Power?** Yes. Persons who violate the by-laws of the town, or who have a dispute, are brought before the justice of the peace, who hears both sides and discharges the culprit or imposes a fine, according to law.

The justice of the peace may summon a jury of six men to help him in deciding a case. Those guilty of crimes may be arrested and put in jail. If the crime is a serious one, the criminal is held to appear before the county court.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

Show a picture of the Puritans to the class.

Show on the map of the United States the location of the place where the Puritans first landed.

Show the difference in the townships of New England and those of the west by calling attention to the following two cuts.



## CHAPTER V. THE CITY GOVERNMENT

- 1. What is a City?** A city is an organized community, created by a charter from the state, and governed by a man or men chosen by the electors of the city to rule over them.

The territory of a city is limited and the boundary is known as the city limits. The size of cities varies and so does the population. In some states a town which has 10,000 people can be given the title of a city. A city in the eye of the law is looked upon as a body (corporation) which can sue and be sued. It is also called a municipality and its government a municipal government.

- 2. Are All Cities Governed Alike?** No. The government of cities varies greatly and the plan of organization varies. The tendency is to simplify the form and impose greater responsibility on those in office.

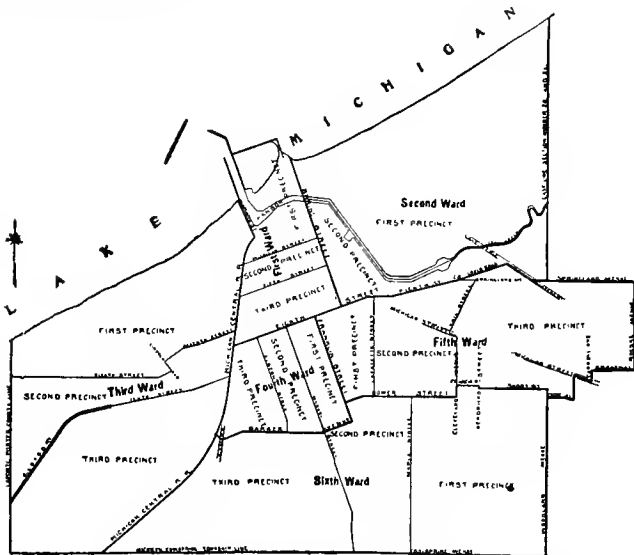
The government of cities varies. The most common form is that of mayor and council. The mismanagement in many cities under this form of government has led to experiments to clothe a few men with greater power and hold them responsible for the affairs of the city. In some instances the mayor is made all powerful; in others, boards have been appointed for specific functions. In recent years many cities have introduced the commission form of government, which vests all power in a small body of men known as commissioners, who give all their time to city affairs.

- 3. Into What are Cities Divided?** Into wards. This is done for the purpose of local regulation.

Wards are political divisions for the convenience of government. As far as possible, the lines dividing the city into wards are drawn so as to give equal voice in the government to the several parts of the city. Wards differ greatly in area. A glance at the map of Michigan City shows that the first ward is much smaller than the second; but at the

time the lines were drawn the total number of people in each was about the same.

A precinct is a division of a ward, as a ward is a division of a city. The first ward of Michigan City is divided into three precincts, for the convenience of the voters. On election day each precinct has its election booth, where the electors can vote.



MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

A map of the city in which the lessons are given should be procured by the teacher, similar to this one, showing wards, precincts, etc.

4. **What Duties Fall on the City Government?** It must enforce the laws of the state within its boundaries, punish minor offenses, and care for the needs of the municipality.

The people who live in a city must obey the laws of the state, and those in office must see that they are obeyed.

Offenders must be arrested and punished. The city has its courts and has jurisdiction over minor affairs, the more serious offenses being taken to higher courts. But the greater duties of the officers are to provide for the needs of the city.

5. **Can the City Pass Laws?** Yes, and the measures passed by those in office for the good of the city are called *ordinances*.

Municipal ordinances cover such matters as care of streets and alleys, sewers, gas, water, garbage, health, fire, weights and measures, taxes and licenses, ashes, refuse, waste, etc. These matters are not covered by state laws, although state law may regulate the action of the city in certain of these matters, such as setting limits to rate of taxation, amount of debt contracted, the punishment inflicted, etc. But it is generally believed that these matters can best be handled by the several cities.

6. **What is a City Council?** It is a body of men chosen to pass ordinances in a municipality which has the City Council form of government.

The members of the council are called councilmen or aldermen. They are chosen by the electors of the several wards, each ward having one, two, or three members in the legislative body. In some cities the council is made up of two bodies, known as the common council, and the select council; in others it is only one body, known as the board of aldermen.

7. **How are Ordinances Passed Where There is No Council?** If the mayor has all power vested in him, he is responsible for all laws passed, as well as for their enforcement. If a city has the commission form of government, the commissioners are responsible for all laws passed.

The two extreme forms of city government are those of the council and the commission form of government. In

the one, the councilmen are the ones designated to pass the laws or ordinances for the city, while they have nothing to do with the execution of the laws, or with the punishing of offenders. In the other, the commissioners discharge all functions. They pass laws and execute them; they punish offenders and do all that is needed in the affairs of the city.

**8. What is a Mayor?** He is the chief executive officer of the city and must enforce state laws, as well as city ordinances.

The mayor is chosen by the majority vote of the electors in the city. He generally represents one of the political parties in the municipality, but serves all the people living in it. The mayor is related to the city as the sheriff is to the county, the governor to the state, and the President to the United States. He is the man responsible for the enforcement of law within the limits of the city.

**9. What are the Duties of a Mayor?** He is to enforce law within the city. He may appoint heads of city departments, policemen, and other officers. He may have the power to remove these also. He has the power to sign or veto ordinances passed by the council, and can recommend measures to the council.

The mayor has a body of helpers, such as police officers, detectives, watchmen, etc. In case of riot in the city, he has the power of naming private citizens as constables. If he vetoes an ordinance, it is returned to council and it can become law only when again passed by a two-thirds vote of the members. He is supposed to know the affairs of the city, and can suggest to the council any ordinances it should pass for the good of the community.

**10. How are Franchises in Cities Granted?** The city council gives permission to a body of men, known as a corporation, to use the streets of the city and other property in it for semi-public purposes.

In this way railroad companies can lay rails and run cars on the streets; water companies lay pipes; lighting companies lay pipes, erect poles, hang wires, etc. These privileges should only be given for a number of years, and the council ought to make the best possible bargain for the people when giving a body of men permission to use property which belongs to all the people in the city.

**11. What Courts are There in the City?** Various courts, such as those of the justices of the peace, police courts, etc.

These are courts where petty crimes and petty civil suits are tried. They have the right to judge charges of breaking of city ordinances, of breach of the peace, of malicious mischief, or petty assaults, of drunkenness, etc. All cases which merit a small fine or a very limited imprisonment are tried in them. The powers given to the justices of the peace, the mayors, and the police, vary in the several states.

**12. How are the Justices of the Peace Chosen?** The justices of the peace are chosen usually by the people and get their right to perform the duties of their office from the state.

The justice of the peace is supposed to be versed in the laws of the state, for he has to prepare legal papers and judge of a crime, whether the evidence warrants the holding of the accused for a higher court or not; he must fix bail, bind men over for trial, put men under bonds to keep the peace, and try a man by jury if the case warrants it. He has also power to try petty cases in civil matters, such as debts, etc.

**13. What is the Relation Between the City Courts and the Laws of the State?** Offenses against the state are first tried in the city courts, when the city government acts as the agent of the state.

The relation between the city and state is very close. State laws regulate education, the poor, the public debt, taxation, etc.; and any violation of these laws can only be enforced by the officials of the city government. When city courts

prosecute offenses against the state law, they are cooperating in enforcing uniform conditions throughout the state for the good of all living in the commonwealth.

14. What is "Home Rule" for Cities? "Home Rule" for cities means that the electors of a municipality be given power to have their own local government, independent of the state law-makers.

The question of how far the people of a city should be allowed to manage their own affairs is an important question and is discussed by many people just now. In some matters, the people are far better judges of the needs of the city than state law-makers; but it is necessary sometimes to protect the people of a municipality against the folly and mismanagement of its officers.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

In teaching this lesson, explain to the pupils the kind of government and the form of organization in your city. Secure if possible a copy of the charter, and read a few items to the class. Get copies of some recent ordinances passed by the council or issued by the mayor, and read them to the class.

Secure a map of your city, show the boundaries, the divisions into wards and precincts. Show the railroads of a corporation, and the property of any other company operating under a city franchise.

Get the mayor, or some other prominent official, to address the class and others on how the city is governed.

Plan a trip to the municipal building.



## CHAPTER VI. THE NEEDS OF A CITY

1. **Why Does a City Need a Government?** Because the health of the people, the enforcement of law, and the improvements needed for the comfort and enjoyment of the citizens must be looked after by a group of men specially assigned to the task.

If thousands of people live together, they all cannot attend to the needs of the city. They will instinctively form an organization, pass a set of by-laws, choose some men from among them to attend to matters pertaining to the welfare of the whole community, and authorize them to enforce ordinances passed for the common good. The kind of government set up by the people depends upon the social, economic, and moral standards of the community.

2. **Mention Some Things a City Needs?** It needs adequate police protection, a well equipped fire department, an efficient school system, a capable board of health, a wholesome water supply, an adequate sewerage system, etc.

None of these can be got save by appointing men to see that they are secured, and that they meet the need of the people. The character of each of these institutions will reflect the quality of the men assigned to these tasks, and the character of the men chosen will reflect the character of the community as a whole.

3. **Who Own the Streets of the City?** The people. They are the means by which the people communicate with one another, and the channels through which the trade and commerce of the city flow.

This shows the need every city has of good streets, well planned, well paved, and well kept. They should be clean,

smooth, and durable. They should be free from disorder and obstruction; and well lighted at night, and no privileges should be given corporations which would cause discomfort to, or increase the danger of, the people.

- 4. How are the Streets of the City Used?** They are used by the people, as well as by companies who run trolley cars over them; also, buried in the streets are water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewer-pipes, and in some cities electric wires.

All these are for the convenience of the people, and in some cities they are owned by the people. Generally in America, however, they are owned by corporations. In either case, a force of men is kept to see that the tracks are in order, others run the cars, repair or extend the pipe lines, etc. When these necessary conveniences of a modern city are in the hands of a municipality, the workers employed must generally be citizens of the United States.

- 5. What is the Fire Department?** It is a body of men organized for the purpose of fighting fires when they break out in any part of the city.

The fire loss of the United States is nearly \$6,000,000,000 annually. These fires are chiefly in the cities, and a fire department is a necessary institution, in order to fight fires. Fire stations are built in various parts of the city and equipped with the necessary appliances to fight fires. In cities of the first, second, and third class, the men in the department are employes of the city, and the fire stations are manned day and night.

- 6. What Properties in a City do the People Own?** All the public school buildings, the municipal building, the fire stations, the public library and branch libraries. Many cities also have public baths, parks, playgrounds, etc.

This property must be kept in order, and many employes are hired for the purpose. Others are employed who teach,

serve as librarians, and take care of public baths, parks, and playgrounds. These properties are paid for from the taxes, which are paid by the people, and should be used to the greatest possible advantage by the people.

- 7. Who Owns the Post-Office Building?** The post-office building, in all towns and cities, is either owned or rented by the federal government.

The Government in Washington has properties in several parts of the United States, such as post-office buildings, immigrant buildings, assay offices, branches of the treasury department, custom houses, military stations, etc. The federal government sometimes rents buildings to carry on its work; the usual custom, however, is for it to purchase a site and erect a building. The men caring for these buildings, and employed in them, are employes of the federal government and are citizens.

- 8. Where Do Cities Get Their Water Supply?** Generally from mountain streams miles away, where the water is pure and the watershed is free from contamination.

City water is carried in pipes for miles, and great care must be exercised to see that it is not polluted. Before the mountain stream can be made serviceable, reservoirs must be built, and often the water must be pumped to a high tower in order to give the pressure needed, either for high buildings or in case of fire. In some instances, cities must pump water from a polluted river, purify it in a plant specially built for the purpose, and protect the people from diseases due to contamination of rivers by cities on their banks.

- 9. Why are City Lights Necessary?** City lights burn in the night and light up the streets. Dark streets favor crime and lawlessness; well lighted streets are a moral agency no city can neglect.

Every city should see to it that its streets are well lighted. Many cities generate their own light and city employes keep

the lights in order. Crimes lurk in dark places, and dark alleys are haunts of mischievous gangs which prey upon society. These will be driven away from public streets when the thoroughfares of the city are well lighted. No city can afford to save money on light and spend it on the prosecution of criminals.

#### **10. Why Should the City Take Care of its Waste?**

Because every house has waste water, etc., which if thrown in the streets and yards will soon make the city filthy beyond description.

In isolated farm houses the housewife can throw the waste water out of the window and the sun and earth will take care of it; but this cannot be done in a city, where thousands of people live. Hence, each city has its health department, and one of its duties is to see that the refuse and waste from homes does not become offensive and dangerous to health.

#### **11. What Other Duties Has the Board of Health?**

It sees that the premises around each home are kept clean, that contagious diseases are prevented from spreading, and that the food supply offered the people is wholesome.

Many people sell milk that is adulterated, ice that is filthy, and meat and vegetables that are not fit for use; some corporations have nuisances around their plants; peddlers are often careless and noisy; cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles come to homes and must be prevented from spreading; some yards are nests of dirt and filth; against all these and many other like evils the board of health officers guard, in order to protect the health of the people of the city.

#### **12. Has Every City a Police Department? Yes.**

The police officers protect the people against crime, and ferret out and arrest those guilty of lawlessness. They also regulate the traffic in congested districts of the city.

A city that has not a well regulated police force cannot be said to be well governed. Policemen are generally seen on

street corners, where there is great traffic, regulating it. The officers are well versed in city ordinances, and see that people comply with them. They also watch business parts of the town and see that men do not break in and steal.

**13. Can Any One Build in a City as He Likes? No.**

If one wants to build anything in a city, he must first get a permit from the council or the building department.

If every one built as he saw fit, there would be little regulation or safety in a city. Hence, rules and regulations are made governing buildings, so that they may be safe for the people who will live in them. Construction also interferes with traffic, and at night it might cause accidents. The building department lays down rules which all must comply with, for the good of those living in the houses, and of the city as a whole.

**14. How are Playgrounds and Parks Governed?**

Cities generally have a park commissioner and a playground supervisor. These see that the places designed for the recreation of the boys and girls are kept in good order and properly managed.

Every city that is interested in its youth sees that proper facilities are provided for the recreation they need. Such places should be used to their capacity for recreation, but this can be done only by having men who know the play-life of children to guide their activity and regulate the hours at which they can play.

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HINTS TO TEACHERS

Show the men where the playgrounds are on the city map, if the city has any.

Bring the head of the board of health before the class to tell them of the health of the city.

Do the same with the heads of the police and fire departments.

Bring an attorney before the class who can state on what terms the city streets are used by the corporations.

Secure a copy of the ordinances of the board of health and read a few to the class.

## CHAPTER VII. TAXES

- 1. What Are Taxes?** The money paid by citizens to the government for the purpose of defraying the cost of government.

Every form of government costs money to run it. The federal government spends more than half a billion dollars a year. The city of New York spends more than \$100,000,000 every year. Every municipality has its budget, which must be collected from the property holders of that city, for there is no source from which to draw money save from the pockets of the residents of the city.

- 2. Who Pays the Taxes?** Taxes are paid by the property holders, but every one who rents a house in the city pays taxes indirectly, for the owner of the house has in mind the tax he must pay when he fixes the rent.

The store-keeper has to pay rent for the store, and the customer pays more for the goods he buys because of this. The lighting company pays taxes and the amount it pays is added to the cost of the service it renders the public, and every one using the light pays a part of the tax. Hence, it is not true that the taxes of a town fall only on the property owners; they fall on all persons in the city.

- 3. How Are Taxes Imposed?** Every city or town forms a district for the collection of taxes. Officers are appointed to find out what amount of property is in the district, then they estimate how much money is needed and decide what the tax rate will be.

The officers appointed to do this work are called assessors, or tax commissioners. They assess the value of each piece of property in the district, and knowing the amount of money needed, they compute the tax rate and impose it. If the total valuation is \$100,000,000 and the government needs

\$100,000, the tax rate would be .001 per dollar, or \$1 on \$1,000.

- 4. Is All Property Assessed?** No. Churches, educational and charitable institutions, public buildings, city hospitals, and graveyards are exempted by law from taxation.

The properties used by these bodies are used by the people and are not used for commercial purposes; hence the exemption from taxation. There are men who believe, however, that all church property should be taxed, for it is not a public institution, as the public school is, and they claim that the exemption is contrary to the fundamental principle of the separation of church and state.

- 5. How are Taxes Collected?** Men are chosen by the electors, or appointed, to collect all taxes. They are called tax collectors.

When the assessors have fixed the tax rate, the tax collector computes the amount each property owner should pay and sends a bill to him for that amount. If the property owner neglects, or refuses to pay, then the tax collector has the power to call in the proper officer to sell the property and from the proceeds collect the amount of the tax.

- 6. What Kind of Men Should Handle the Taxes?**  
Men of sound judgment, of unquestionable integrity, who are just to all, above bribes and personal favors, and who are no respecters of persons.

Taxes should always fall equally upon all, according to the amount of property held by each. This can be expected only when able and honest men are appointed as assessors and tax collectors. No man, or group of men, should be made to pay more or less than their share, and no one in the district should escape taxation. The mansion of the wealthy and the influential should be assessed justly, and the humble home of the wage earner should not escape its share of the taxes needed.



- 7. How Many Kinds of Taxes are There?** There are city, county, state, and national taxes. These taxes fall on real estate, some on personal property, some on persons, and some on manufactured articles.

City taxes are for schools, the poor, roads, police, health, etc. County taxes are for roads, bridges, courts, etc. State taxes are for roads, improvements, such as those on canals and rivers, etc. National taxes are those imposed on imported goods, and known as tariff taxes; also those imposed on manufactured tobacco, and malted and spirituous liquors—these are excise taxes. Taxes on real estate are those imposed on land and houses; those on personal property fall on stocks, bonds, ships, wagons, automobiles, luxurious furniture, etc. A tax on all males twenty-one years and over is called a "poll tax," or a tax on every head or poll.

- 8. Do All Men Pay Toward the National Government?** Yes. When we buy goods which are imported, or tobacco, or malted and spirituous liquors, the price we pay covers the taxes imposed by the federal government, as well as the cost of production and transportation.

The national government collects most of its taxes indirectly. The tariff is paid by the importer of foreign articles at the port of entry; the manufacturer of tobacco pays the duty at the factory; the brewers and distillers do the same. These taxes are added to the cost of the goods and are paid by the consumers, and everyone who buys them helps to pay the tax. Taxes on incomes of more than \$3,000 a year are paid directly by those whose income exceeds that figure.

- 9. Is It the Duty of All to Pay Taxes?** Yes; for all enjoy the conveniences, benefits, and protection provided by a well organized government.

Good streets, wholesome water, a sewerage system, lights, parks, fire protection, food protection, protection of health, police protection, free schools and playgrounds, etc., are en-

joyed by all the people and all the participants should help to pay for them. All improvements effected by a city government are for the benefit of all the people, and none should try to evade paying his part towards them.

**10. How is the People's Money Spent?** In many instances the men in power wilfully waste the people's money by paying too high a price for improvements and by deals which are fraudulent and corrupt.

The story of municipal corruption is fast passing out of public life, and a higher standard of honor and honesty is being established in the management of municipal affairs. Much of this is due to the good work done by the insistence that candidates for many public offices shall pass a Civil Service examination before they can be eligible to office. Municipalities are following in the same direction by placing responsibility upon chosen men who call trained men to assist them in the management of city departments.

**11. Are Public Officials Trained Men?** No. They are men of eminent social qualities, but few of those who manage our cities know anything about the duties they are to discharge before they are chosen to office.

As above stated, more and more are specially trained men called to discharge public functions, and less and less are the electors disposed to support men who cajole and cater to them. The trend in all departments of government is to put public affairs in the hands of men who look upon public offices, not as prizes to be grasped, but as opportunities of rendering the best possible service to the people whom they serve.

**12. What Ought a Public Officer to Be?** He ought to hold his office as a public trust, to be discharged for the benefit of all the people.

Some men chosen to office feel that their first duty is to self. Such men seldom rise to prominence. They find their level and are left there. The public demands that public

servants, just as all other men, should earn their money and spend with care the money entrusted to them. When public officers will exercise the same care and economy in spending the money of the people as they do in spending their own, we will come much nearer the ideal of democracy.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

Secure a tax collector to address the class and tell some of his experiences.

If you can, secure a competent man to address the class on the comparative cost of government in a democracy and a monarchy.

Secure, if possible, one of the revenue tax collectors, to give some of his experiences before the class.

Find out from the class if each member pays taxes.

## CHAPTER VIII. THE VOTE AND THE VOTERS

1. **What is a Vote?** It is the expression of one's will as to men seeking office, or bills proposed for the good of the people.

A vote may be taken in three ways: by voice, by show of hands, or by a slip of paper. In political matters, the ballot is generally used. This is a sheet of paper on which the names of the candidates for office are printed, and the voter puts a mark opposite the name of the man or men who he thinks ought to be chosen to office.

2. **Can All the People Vote?** No. The vote is given only to persons twenty-one years of age or over, who are either born in the United States or are naturalized in it.

All people born in the United States, if their parents consider this country their home, are citizens of America. This is true of sons born in America to Asiatics, who look upon the United States as their home. The fathers cannot become citizens of America, but there are many Chinese and Japanese of the second generation who are citizens of the United States.

3. **What Classes of Men Cannot Vote?** Criminals in prison, paupers in poorhouses, the insane and idiotic, have no vote.

In addition to the above, some states take away the right to vote from men guilty of bribery, of betting, of duelling, of bigamy, and of polygamy. Native born soldiers and sailors, who are stationed in some states, cannot vote, for they are not considered citizens of that state.

4. **Can the Indians Vote?** Those who are farmers and pay taxes have the right to vote; but those who live in tribal relations and pay no taxes cannot vote.

The Red Men are the original inhabitants of the continent and owned the land before Europeans came here. The land is now possessed by the white man, save some sections known as reservations, where some Red Men live as tribes and are supported by the United States government. These have no vote. Others who own farms, live on them as freemen, and pay their part of the taxation, have a voice in the local, state, and federal government.

5. **Is the Vote Given to Women?** In eleven states of the Union women have the full rights of franchise; in others, they have a voice in municipal matters.

In the states of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, and Montana, women and men have equal rights in voting. In the state of Illinois, the legislature granted women all the franchise rights within its power, that is, the right to vote for all offices not created by the state constitution. In eighteen other states women vote on all school matters. In Iowa they have a voice in all propositions to vote bonds or increase tax levies for school purposes.

6. **Are the Qualifications for Citizenship the same in all States?** No. In some states citizens must know how to read the English language before they can vote; in others, they must pay certain taxes.

The right to vote is conferred upon the native born and naturalized aliens by the United States, but the state regulates that right. Hence we have different regulations in different states. Some states believe the electors should be able to read; others believe they ought to pay a certain tax; while others again believe that the citizen should not be restricted in the exercise of his right by any of the above regulations. In ten states of the Union the foreign-born who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen can vote.

7. **What is a Citizen?** A man who is born or naturalized in the United States, and who is sub-

ject to the laws of the country, is a citizen of the United States and of the state wherein he lives.

There are many people in the United States who stay here for a time and expect to return to the land of their birth. They are not subjects of the United States. Those who have come to the United States, and have been naturalized, are subjects of the United States. They may leave America and travel abroad, but they will look to the United States for the protection they need.

#### **8. Can Citizens Vote in Any State in the Union?**

Yes. But most states require a residence of from six months to two years before voting, and the voter must also register.

Each municipality and state jealously guards the franchise, and the residence qualification demanded of each voter moving into the state from another state is a safeguard against the bringing in of men by selfish politicians, in order to carry the election. To register means to put down on a book the name of the voter, and his address. This must be done some time before the election takes place.

#### **9. Can a Man Hold Two Citizenships? No. A man cannot serve two countries, any more than he can serve two masters.**

When aliens take the oath of allegiance to the United States they give up their citizenship in the country of their birth and take on that of the United States. The country from which the alien comes may not acknowledge the right of a subject to change his citizenship without the consent of the home government. Hundreds of thousands of men from such countries have become citizens of America without the consent of their home government. Hence, while they are regarded by the United States as its citizens, the government of their native country also counts them as its subjects. If men in this state visit the homeland, complications arise because of this dual citizenship, and in many instances complications have arisen which have involved the respective governments in serious disputes.

- 10. How Does the Voter Cast His Vote?** The voter goes to the voting place, gives his name, secures a ballot, enters a booth, marks the ballot, and returns it to the election officer, who then drops it into the ballot-box.

Voting places are chosen in each precinct, and to these each voter must go, according to the place wherein he lives. The officers in charge ask the voter's name, then consult the register; if the name appears there, he is given a ballot on which are printed the names of the men nominated for office. He enters the booth, closes the door after him, marks the ballot, then folds it so that his marking is hid. He then leaves the booth, gives the folded ballot to the election officer, who deposits it in the ballot-box. This is known as the Australian way of voting, and is the one generally used in this country.

- 11. Is it Enough Simply to Vote?** No. A voter ought to think carefully for whom and for what he votes.

Waste and misappropriation of funds in municipal governments are blots on American democracy. They are due to the quality of men chosen by the voters to manage their affairs. There are many unwise and wicked laws passed by councils and legislatures; but this only reflects upon the quality of the men chosen to legislate for the people. This is the reason why voters should exercise great care in the choice of men to political office.

- 12. If We Have Bad Government, Whose Fault is It?** The voters' fault. Officers are chosen by them and they must be responsible for their character.

Bad government means waste of money, neglect of duty, bribery by selfish men, oppression of the poor, lax moral standards, and indifference to public wants. All these evils can be cured only through the careful selection by the voters of capable and honest men to attend to the functions of government in city, county, state, and nation.

## HINTS TO TEACHERS

Let one of the pupils in the class state how he votes in his country.

Ask if European nations naturalize aliens.

Find out restrictions on voters from other states coming to your state.

Show sample of ballot used in the last election.

Take class, if possible, to see the process of registration and the process of voting.



## CHAPTER IX. THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

1. **What is a County?** A county is one of the parts into which a state is divided in order to promote local self-government.

The county organization originated in England, and was brought to America by those who settled the country. In New England, the Puritans settled in towns, but it was not long before they organized the county, for the convenience of the county court. In the South, the English settlers modeled their local government after the English county. In Louisiana, political divisions corresponding to counties are called parishes.

2. **What Makes Up a County?** The county is made up of cities, villages, and townships. Sometimes a city or a part of a city takes up all the county.

Counties vary in size and in population. The city of New York takes in parts of four counties. Some large cities, on the state boundary line, virtually extend to the adjoining state; hence we have adjoining municipalities on either side of the line and the municipal authority of each is limited by the state line. Generally, however, townships, villages, and cities, each having its own form of government, make a county.

3. **What Officers are There in a County?** The county organization has the threefold division of government, namely: legislative, judicial, and executive; and men are chosen to discharge the duties involved in these departments.

We saw that in city governments the tendency is to place upon one man, or a group of men, the responsibility of carrying out the threefold function of government: legislative, judicial, and executive. But in county, state, and national

government, these three branches are kept separate; each is independent of the other, although they are interrelated and must cooperate.

#### 4. What is the Law-Making Power in the County?

The law-making power in the county rests in a board of supervisors or commissioners.

The commissioners are generally chosen by the electors of the county, and are from three to five in number. A board of supervisors is sometimes made up of the chairmen of the several boards of supervisors of the townships in the county. In the former case, the men are chosen directly by the people; in the latter, indirectly.

#### 5. What are the Duties of the County Commissioners?

They apportion the state and county taxes among the towns, villages, and cities; have charge of the almshouse, the house of correction, and the county roads, and keep in repair all county buildings.

A county is a corporate body and can hold land and buildings. These must be looked after, and the duty falls to the commissioners. If the board is made up of the chairmen of the boards in the several townships, then each man has supervision of the property in the town he represents. If the board is chosen directly by the people, then the county is divided into districts and one given to each commissioner to supervise.

#### 6. Who is the Executive of the County? The chief executive officer in the county is the sheriff.

The word "sheriff" means the "head man." In England, he was the king's agent in the county, or shire, to collect the taxes in the county. In America, he is not chosen to collect taxes, but to enforce the law of the land in the county. He has the same relation to the county as the governor to the state, and the President to the nation.

#### 7. What are the Duties of the Sheriff? He attends the county court, arrests criminals, summons

criminals, witnesses, and jurors to be present when court opens, has charge of the county jail, carries out the sentences of the court, and maintains the public peace.

While the court is in session, all prisoners, juries, and witnesses are in the charge of the sheriff. When prisoners try to escape the hand of the law, it is the duty of the sheriff to pursue them and bring them to justice. He is held responsible for the peace of the county, and if the mayor or commissioners of any city cannot maintain the peace, the sheriff may be summoned in to do so.

#### **8. Where are the Laws Enforced in the County?**

In the county court, which is located in the county seat.

Every county has a county seat, in which the courthouse and the county jail are located. In some counties, court is held in more than one town, in order to accommodate that portion of the population far removed from the county seat.

#### **9. What Cases are Tried in the County Court?**

Crimes are tried in the county court, as well as disputes between citizens, too important for the justice of the peace to handle.

All criminal cases in the county court are tried by the district attorney, who is chosen to that office by the county electors. He is responsible for the prosecution of criminals violating the laws of the state and the county. Appeals can be made from the decision of the county court to higher state courts.

#### **10. Who are the Judges in the County Courts?**

Men learned in the law, chosen by the electors of the county to explain and apply the law of the land.

The number of judges in the county depends upon the population of the county. In some states, one of the county commissioners acts as judge; in others, a judge is chosen by the voters of the county. In populous counties, there are

judges of quarter session courts, orphans' courts, equity courts, juvenile courts, probate courts, etc. The number of judges chosen depends upon the amount of work to be done in the courts.

**11. How are Cases Tried in the County Court?** All cases which pass the grand jury are tried before twelve chosen men, who are called the petit jury.

All cases tried before the county judge are tried by jury. There are two kinds of jurors. (1) Grand jurors are those before whom the district attorney brings the cases he has on the docket, in order that they may decide whether or not the evidence warrants a trial. (2) Petit (small) jurors are the ones who listen to the evidence in cases tried, and decide whether or not the accused party is guilty.

**12. What is the Coroner?** If a person in the county meets a violent death, it is the duty of the coroner to investigate into the cause of that death.

If the dead body of any man is found and there is reason to believe that he came to his death by violence, it is the duty of the coroner to look into the matter and, if possible, find out the cause of the death. He can summon a jury to consider the matter and aid him. If the office of sheriff is vacant, the coroner generally acts in that capacity until a new sheriff is chosen. He also, in most states, is the only person who can arrest the sheriff or serve process upon him.

**13. Is the County Court a Court of Record?** Yes. It has a seal and a special officer to record its actions.

The mayor's court, police court, and the court of the justice of the peace, are not courts of record. These try petty cases of both criminal and civil suits, but, if important, the cases are held for the county court, which is a court of record. All states have not county courts. Where they are not found, the district courts take their place.

**14. What Other Officers are There in the County?**

A treasurer, county clerk, recorder of deeds, etc.

The number of men employed to look after the business of the county depends wholly upon the number of people in the county. Every county has its part to play in the administration of justice in the state, but when the county has a population of over a million, the number of men required to transact this business is large.

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**HINTS TO TEACHERS**

Point out on a map how several townships make a county, and how counties make a state.

Specify and locate the property owned by the county in which you live.

Point out on the map the county seat and, if possible, show a picture of the courthouse and county jail.

State the annual expense of running the county government, and how the money is secured to pay the bills.

Show sample of warrants, bail bonds, and other forms used in civil and criminal suits.

Secure if possible a county commissioner, or the sheriff, to address the men and to tell them how they do their work.

## CHAPTER X. THE STATE GOVERNMENT

1. **What is a State?** A political body having limited sovereign power over a prescribed area, and forming one of the forty-eight commonwealths making up the Republic of the United States.

The states of the Union vary greatly in size and in population. Rhode Island is the smallest (1,248 square miles); Texas is the largest (265,896 square miles). The smallest in population is Nevada, with about 100,000; while New York has over 10,000,000. The United States as a whole is not densely populated, having (in 1917) only 31 people to the square mile; but Manhattan Island, in New York City, is the most densely populated section of the world, and New York City has a larger population than 46 states in the Union.

2. **How are States Made?** The thirteen original colonies became independent states at the close of the Revolutionary War, and formed the Union. The other states have since been admitted by a vote of Congress.

The representatives of the colonies, on July 4, 1776, declared the colonies "free and independent states"; these then formed the Union under the Constitution. All the other land owned or acquired by Congress was open to the people for settlement. As this territory increased in population, the people asked for a government of their own. They chose delegates who met in convention, drafted a Constitution, sent it to Congress, which judged if it was in harmony with the United States Constitution, and being satisfied, voted in the new state. The President then declared that the new state was admitted into the national Union.

3. **What is the Work of the State Government?** It keeps order in its territory, enforces the law, makes new laws, has the power of life and death over the citizens, and exercises

power over all political units within its borders.

The state government touches the life of the citizen much more closely than the federal government. It regulates the rights of property, the terms of contracts, marriage and divorce, birth and death, school and work, parents and children, health and disease, dependents and delinquents, towns and cities, debts and wealth, courts and police, etc. All these are controlled by state law. Every village and county, town, and city, derives its right to exist by a charter secured from the state.

- 4. What is the State Constitution?** It is a set of laws laid down for the regulation of the commonwealth.

The Constitution of the Union is the fundamental law in the land, and all laws passed by Congress or by any state legislature must conform to it. The state constitution must be in harmony with the United States Constitution, and it lays down certain rules which must govern the activity of the men in official authority in the three departments of state activity. City and village charters serve the same purpose as related to city and village government as do constitutions to state governments. They lay down important principles and laws, and describe the powers and duties of the leading officers.

- 5. Has the State the Threefold Division of Government?** Yes. The laws are passed by the legislature; the laws are enforced by the executive; and the laws are interpreted and applied by the judiciary.

The form of state government conforms with that of the national government in following the threefold division into legislative, executive, and judicial. We saw that, in the town government of New England, it was possible for all the people to come together and pass upon the laws proposed. As the population increased, this became impossible, and the people appointed representatives to make the laws and enforce them. That is how we do today.

*The State Legislature*

- 6. What is the State Legislature?** It is a body of representatives, chosen by the people, sitting in the state capital, for the purpose of passing laws for the well-being of the commonwealth.

The state legislature is made up of two bodies, the lower, or state house of representatives, sometimes called the assembly; and the upper, or state senate. The lower house has generally a greater number of members than the upper, while the term of office of the senators is generally double that of representatives or assemblymen. The legislature meets each year in some states, but the tendency is to biennial sessions.

- 7. How are Legislators Chosen?** The legislators are chosen by the voters living in the legislative districts of the state.

Political parties select candidates for the legislature, and the voters of the several legislative districts into which the state is divided choose by ballot the men whom they wish to have represent them. The candidate who gets the plurality of the votes cast in his district is chosen. The legislators usually reside in the district which they represent.

- 8. How are Laws Made?** A bill must pass both houses of the legislature, then it is sent to the governor for his signature. If he signs it, it becomes law. If he vetoes the bill, it is then returned to the legislature and can become a law only by a two-thirds vote of each of the two houses.

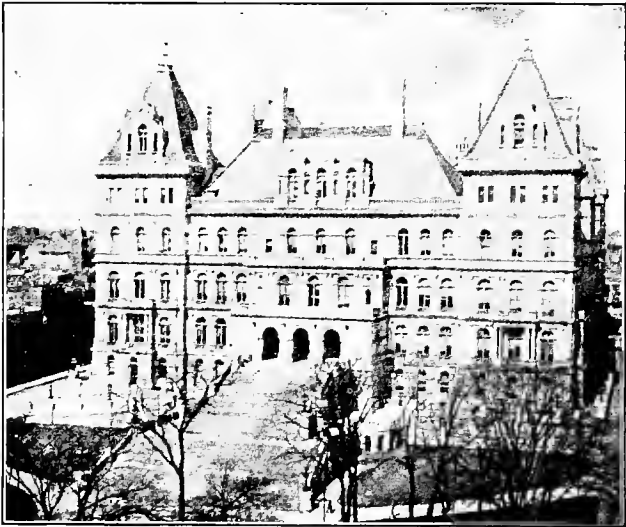
Each house makes its own rules of procedure and enforces them. If a member or a spectator is disorderly, he may be ejected. Each house chooses its own officers, such as presiding officer, secretaries or clerks, sergeant-at-arms, chaplain, etc. The exception to this rule is in those states having a lieutenant-governor, who is, in virtue of his office, presiding



officer of the senate. The sessions are generally open to the public. There are certain powers which belong to each house separately. All state laws are subject to interpretation by the state courts.

9. **Where are the State Laws Made?** All state laws are made in the state house located in the capital city of the state.

Each state has its capital, where the government of the state has its headquarters and where the state house is. In New York State it is Albany, in Pennsylvania it is Harrisburg, etc. The student should know the capital city of his state.



STATE CAPITOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

The governor of the state has his office in the capitol of the state; his advisers also have their headquarters there. The state legislature convenes there, and the supreme court holds its sessions in this building

*The State Executive*

10. **What is the Governor of the State?** He is the chief executive of the state and is chosen by the people to execute the laws.

The governor stands in the same relation to the state as the mayor does to the city, and the sheriff to the county. He is chosen by the electors of the state. Political parties present candidates for the position, but the people decide on election day who is to be their chief executive for the next term.

11. **What are the Duties of the Governor?** He administers the laws of the state, is commander-in-chief of the state militia, can pardon state criminals, and has a veto power upon laws enacted by the state legislature.

The governor has to do with the people and he can require from the chief officer of any executive department an opinion in writing upon any subject pertaining to the duties of his office. He is thus expected to know more than any other person about the needs of the state as a whole, and he is expected to communicate to the legislature such information touching affairs as he believes to be for the best good of the state. The power given the governor to pardon criminals is for the purpose of rectifying possible errors in the commitment of criminals, etc.

12. **Has the Governor Assistants?** He has a corps of assistants, such as the lieutenant-governor, the attorney-general, the secretary of state, the state treasurer, etc.

The governor in the state, as the mayor in the city, has his assistants. Many states choose lieutenant-governors, for the purpose of saving confusion in case the office of governor becomes vacant. In some states he is, in virtue of his position, president of the senate. The attorney-general gives legal advice to the governor and legislature. The secretary of state has the custody of state papers, acts of legislation, etc. The superintendent of public instruction supervises and con-

trols the educational interests of the state. There are many other officers in the state who work in harmony with the governor.

### *The State Judiciary*

- 13. What Courts Has the State?** The state has a series of courts arranged in order of importance from the municipal courts to the Supreme Court.

All the courts in a state are related, and each one of them is concerned with the maintenance of the law. The lower, such as those of towns and villages, try petty crimes and misdemeanors; the more important cases are taken to the county or the district court, while the higher courts are for still more important cases and for appeals.

- 14. Have We Any State Judges?** Yes. They are men well versed in the law, and are either chosen by the people or appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

Judges have their political leanings, like all other men, but when they sit in court they are to interpret the law without respect of person. If they are biased because of party interest, or of personal considerations, they are not worthy of the office. They hold office for a term of years, or for life, or during good behavior.

- 15. What are the Higher Courts of a State?** They are two: The superior courts, which try important cases and which hear appeals; the Supreme Court, which hears appeals only.

These courts are wholly independent of the federal courts. An appeal may be carried from a state court to a federal court if the case involves points of federal law, or if the parties are citizens of different states, or if foreign ambassadors are concerned. The courts of the state are final in cases between citizens of the same state.

## HINTS TO TEACHERS

Show the map of your state to the class. Let them see the lines of adjoining states, and say that each state can govern only within its boundaries, for each must respect the right of other states.

Show the location of the state capital. See that they know the governor and lieutenant-governor.

Call attention to the boundaries of the state, and what adjoining territory there is to the north, south, east, and west.

Show how laws differ; a man convicted of murder in Pennsylvania is hanged, in New York is electrocuted, in Vermont is imprisoned for life. What is law in one state may not be law in another.

## CHAPTER XI. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- 1. What is the United States?** It is the union of the forty-eight states, each giving up a part of its sovereign power and submitting to the authority of the Union in matters that pertain to the common welfare of all the states.

When the thirteen colonies became free and independent states, each felt that it could not stand alone. They tried to live together under Articles of Confederation, but jealousy and selfishness made it impossible. The ablest men of that day then met in convention and agreed upon the form of government outlined in the United States Constitution. This was offered to the several states and in May, 1789, after being signed by each, became the law of the land.

- 2. What are the Boundaries of the United States?**

On the north lies the Dominion of Canada, on the south the Republic of Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west the Pacific Ocean. (See map, page 2).

The area of continental United States is 3,032,049 square miles; its greatest length is 2,780 miles, and its greatest breadth 2,600 miles. It is little smaller than Europe, but it has less than one-fourth of its population. Ninety per cent of the population of America are descendants of European peoples who are of Aryan origin.

- 3. Has the United States any Dependencies?** Yes.

The United States owns Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and other small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Philippines are also ruled by the United States Government.

The area given above is for continental United States. Our other possessions are Alaska, having 590,884 square miles; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles; Porto Rico 3,600 square miles; Tutuila Islands, 73 square miles; the Panama Canal Zone, 448 square miles; the Philippines, 127,853 square miles. These with continental United States make a total area of 3,690,822 square miles.

**4. How Many States Make Up the Union? The Union is made up of forty-eight states.**

The thirteen original states bordered on the Atlantic Ocean. Subsequently the adjoining territory was secured either by purchase, occupation, or conquest, so that now the states of the Union stretch across the continent and take in the most desirable section of the continent of North America.

**5. What is the Form of Government of the United States? In form, the government of the United States is a republic.**

A republic is a form of government in which the sovereignty rests in the people, and the administration of affairs is lodged in officers chosen by the people to represent them. The republican form of government is older than Christianity, but the distinguishing feature of the American republic is the broad basis upon which it rests—the enfranchised class taking in a larger percentage of the people than in any other country. It is the greatest experiment of a free people in self-government in the history of the world.

**6. What is the Difference Between the Sovereignty of the United States and That of a State? The former extends over all the states of the Union and the territories, the latter is felt only within the boundary of the state.**

Nine out of every ten laws touching the life of the citizen are state laws, but there are questions which touch the interests of all citizens, and these are handled best by the federal government. Some of these questions are the mail service, the currency, bankruptcy, the army and navy, the consular service, etc. The power of the state covers all police and

other local regulations. The power of the nation extends to all matters in which all the states have a common interest.

- 7. Is There a Limit Placed on the Power of the United States?** Yes. The Constitution of the United States lays down fundamental principles which govern the actions of the federal government.

The Constitution defines certain powers delegated to the central government by the states. It sets down limitations to the state governments and their officers; it outlines what the federal officers can do, and lays down lines of action for the various parts of the government of the nation. In America the question always is, when a state or the national government does something unusual: "Is it constitutional?" or in other words, is it in harmony with the fundamental or basic law of the land?

- 8. Does the Constitution Divide the Responsibility of Government?** Yes. We have here the threefold divisions before mentioned: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

We saw that every state has its written constitution which must be in harmony with the national constitution. States at certain times re-write their constitutions, making such changes as the people think ought to be made, but the changes must not depart from the principles laid down in the United States Constitution. All the states in the Union must conform with the law of the land before we can get peace and harmony.

### *The Federal Legislature*

- 9. What is the National Law-Making Body?** Congress, which is made up of the House of Representatives, or the lower house; and the Senate, or the upper house.

Laws made by Congress relate to the whole nation; those made by a state legislature relate only to the people of the state; ordinances passed by a town council refer only to the city. Measures before the legislature are called bills. Bills

may be presented in either the lower or the upper house of Congress, but all those having to do with raising money must be presented in the lower house.

#### **10. How are the Members of Congress Chosen?**

The members of both houses are chosen by the electors of the United States.

There are 435 members in the House of Representatives in Congress. These men are apportioned among the states according to population. The census, taken each decade, affords the basis for computation, and the country is divided into congressional districts. Each representative resides in the district from which he is chosen. At present, based on the census for 1910, there is one representative for every 212,407 of population. The senators number 96, two chosen for each state in the Union, no matter what its population. Hence, in the upper house, Nevada, with 100,000 population, has as much weight settling national problems as New York with a population of 10,000,000. The senators, who were formerly chosen by the legislatures of the several states, are, by the 17th Amendment, now chosen by the vote of the people of the state they represent.

#### **11. How do National Bills Become Laws?**

A bill before it becomes law must pass both houses, then it goes to the President for his signature; if he signs it, the bill becomes law; if he vetoes it, the bill goes back to Congress and can become law only when passed by a two-thirds vote of each of the two houses.

A bill may also become law if the President does not sign it, but keeps it for ten days after it has reached him. If Congress, however, is not in session for ten days after the bill has been sent to the President and he does not sign it, the bill is of no effect.

#### **12. Where Does Congress Meet?**

In the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia comprises 69 square miles, and was ceded to the federal government by the State of Mary-



land. It is governed by three commissioners, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. The citizens have no voice in local or national affairs. Congress meets each year on the first Monday in December. The President has power to call Congress into special session.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### *The Federal Executive*

- 13. Who is the Chief Executive of the Nation?** The President of the United States, who is chosen indirectly by the votes of the electors of the nation.

Twenty-seven different men have been Presidents of the United States. Nine of these have served more than one term. The term of office is four years. No President has had more than two terms, or eight years. There is no law against a third term, but the precedent laid down by Washington and others has created a strong public sentiment against a third term.

- 14. What are Some of the Duties of the President?** He sees that the laws of the land are faith-

fully executed; he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; he can, with the cooperation of the Senate, make treaties with foreign powers; he appoints ambassadors, ministers, and consuls to foreign countries; appoints judges of United States courts, heads of departments, and many revenue and postal officers; he can also pardon criminals against the United States.

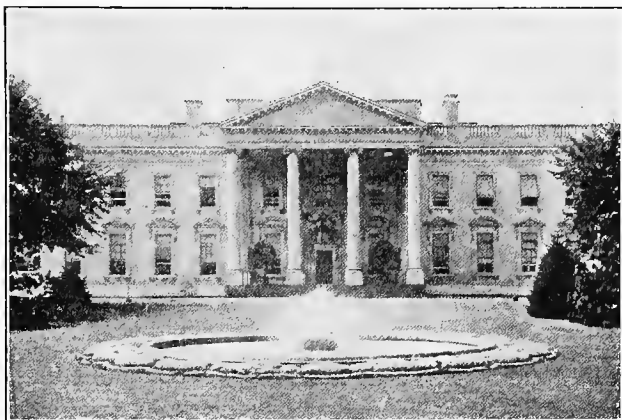
The President is supposed to know the condition of the country, and in his annual message to Congress is expected to inform the members concerning the conditions of affairs and to suggest what he considers to be wise measures to meet these conditions.

**15. Who are the Advisers of the President?** There are ten departments in the government, and the heads of these departments form the President's Cabinet. They advise him upon all matters pertaining to the affairs of the nation.

The ten departments are as follows:

1. The Secretary of State, who stands at the head of the diplomatic service.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is at the head of customs, taxes, coinage, etc.
3. The Secretary of War, who has charge of the army, etc.
4. The Secretary of the Navy, who has charge of the navy, etc.
5. The Postmaster-General, who has charge of the post-offices, etc.
6. The Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of public lands, pensions, patents, etc.
7. The Attorney-General, who is the legal adviser of the government.
8. The Secretary of Agriculture, who deals with agricultural interests.
9. The Secretary of Commerce, who deals with industrial and commercial affairs.

10. The Secretary of Labor, who looks into industrial relations, has charge of immigration affairs, etc.



THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Where the President of the United States Resides.

**16. What are the Duties of the Vice-President? He is president of the Senate.**

The Vice-President is chosen indirectly by the electors of the nation, like the President. Although he is President of the Senate, he has no vote upon the questions brought before the Senate unless the members are equally divided. If the Presidency becomes vacant the Vice-President becomes President.

### *The Federal Judiciary*

**17. Have We United States Courts? Yes. The United States has many courts, the highest being the Supreme Court of the United States.**

There is nothing in history like the Supreme Court of the United States, which was provided for in the United States Constitution. It was made a branch of the government wholly independent of the other two, and has as great power to check the other departments as they have to check it.

**18. How Many Judges are There in the Supreme Court?** Nine. One acts as presiding judge and is known as Chief Justice; the other eight are associate justices.

The Constitution did not prescribe the number of judges to make up the court. At first it was six, but as the work increased the number was increased.

**19. How are the Judges Appointed?** The President makes the appointments and the Senate confirms or rejects his appointees.

**20. How Long do They Serve?** They are appointed and hold office during good behavior.

This is virtually for life so that the incumbents are removed from the temptations incident to political action. The salary of the chief justice is \$15,000 and that of each associate \$14,500.

**21. Mention Some Other United States Courts.**

Other United States courts are:

1. The United States Circuit Courts of Appeal.
2. United States District Courts.
3. United States Court of Claims.
4. Commerce Court.
5. Customs Appeals Court.

The United States is divided into nine districts and one of the circuit courts of appeal is in each district. The district courts have from one to three courts in each state.

HINTS TO TEACHERS

See that you have a map of the United States on hand; show its extent, the boundaries, show the District of Columbia, the city of Washington, etc.

Show the class a picture of the President.

Show a picture of the Supreme Court and some of the judges.

## CHAPTER XII. THE ARM OF JUSTICE

- 1. What is a Law?** It is a rule of conduct for the citizens of a state or a community.

We have seen that laws may be passed by a municipality, (when they are known as ordinances), by a state, and by the federal government. A citizen must regulate his conduct by the laws passed by each; for example: The city will not tolerate a nuisance, the state will not tolerate a theft, and the federal government will prosecute the man who robs the mail.

- 2. Does the Law Protect the Wife of an Alien?**

Yes. The husband cannot strike her, he must support her, and he cannot at will leave her and marry another.

A man who deserts his wife can be arrested; if he refuses to support her, he can be thrown into prison; if she is in Europe and he marries another woman in the United States, he is guilty of bigamy and will be punished; if he strikes her, he is guilty of crime.

- 3. Does the Law Protect the Child?** Yes. Parents cannot desert their children; they must send them to school, and they cannot send them to work before they have come to a certain age.

A man who runs away from his family is a criminal. If he fails to send his child to school, he will be arrested, fined, and put into prison; if he puts his child to work before the age specified by the law, he is liable to a fine and imprisonment.

- 4. Does the Law Protect Young Girls?** Yes. It is a crime to marry a girl under 18 years of age, unless the consent of the parents is secured. To seduce a girl under 18 years is a serious crime.

The man who marries a girl under 18 years, or who has seduced her, or who has sexual intercourse with her, with or without her consent, and out of wedlock, is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

- 5. Can Parents Do as They Wish With Their Children?** No. The law watches over the child and will interfere if the parents fail in their duty.

Parents must not treat their children cruelly; they must not send them out to beg or to steal; they cannot take them with them to beg. Many children have been taken from their parents because of one or other of these causes.

- 6. Can a Man Treat His Horse or Cow as He Likes?** No. A man cannot starve a cow or work a horse that is lame, for cruelty to animals is punished by law.

The man who borrows a horse cannot starve it or maltreat it. The law in America is severe upon all men who are cruel to animals.

- 7. Can a Man Carry a Gun?** Yes, but he must have a special license to do so. Anyone carrying a dangerous weapon can be arrested and imprisoned.

The term "dangerous weapon" is not always easily defined; but it may be best defined from the standpoint of the bearer. If a man carries steel knuckles, a slug, a dagger, a long knife, etc., with a view to using them in any way, the law applies to him.

- 8. Is it a Crime to Threaten Another Man by Word or Letter?** Yes. Any attempt to take money or property from another by threat is a crime.

It is illegal to send a postal card through the mail for the collection of a debt; or to send or take a letter to a man demanding money of him; or to ask a man for money and threaten him if he does not give it. All these come under

the head of blackmail and are punished by long years of imprisonment.

- 9. Can a Man Gamble if He Wants To?** Games of chance of all kinds are forbidden by state and national law. Bets are often made but these cannot be collected by process of law.

It is a crime to buy, sell, handle, or have in one's possession lottery tickets from concerns doing business at home or abroad. Gambling in saloons, pool rooms, card rooms, etc., or playing games of chance on the streets, are punished by law.

- 10. Is There Any Law Regulating Peddling?** Yes. The city regulates this business and demands that all peddlers must have a license.

The ordinances of cities regulating the issue of licenses differ. Every city of any size insists that men who peddle shall have a license, which they must produce when any city officer wants to see it. Many cities will issue licenses to peddle only to those who are citizens, or to aliens who have taken out their first paper.

- 11. Does the Law Regulate Labor in Any Way?**

Yes. Generally children under fourteen years of age cannot work; men on municipal jobs work only eight hours a day; women in factories cannot work more than ten hours a day; young girls cannot work at night, etc.

The laws of every state regulate the conditions of labor and the hours of women and children who work. It is important to know these laws, in order that all may have the benefit of their humane provisions. Most states in which industries flourish have passed laws regulating safety and compensation to those injured while at work.

- 12. Can a Man Trade on Sunday?** Yes, in certain things. But the law limits all trade in articles not deemed necessary.



Food, fruits, candies, tobacco, drugs, newspapers, etc., are sold on Sunday in a quiet way. Meals can be served on Sunday, but most states prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors. Barber shops and shoe-shining parlors are kept open on Sunday during certain hours. All contracts and legal documents made on Sunday are void, save wills and contracts of charity or necessity.

**13. Has the Law Anything to Do With the Homes?**

Yes. It commands that these must be kept clean, free from nuisances, and must not be used for immoral purposes.

It is unlawful to keep pigs, cows, chickens, etc., in large cities. It is unlawful to kill these within the city limits. No one can throw things out of the window in a crowded city, and when infectious disease invades the home, it must be reported to the Board of Health.

**14. Does the Law Regulate the Ballot? Yes.** Anyone who votes illegally is guilty of a crime. Anyone who receives a bribe or gives a bribe to a voter is guilty of a crime.

The ballot is jealously guarded. An alien who secures illegally the right to vote is liable to a fine of \$1,000 or 7 years' imprisonment. Anyone bribing another, or threatening him, or promising him money or a job for his vote, commits a crime.

**15. Does the Law Regulate the Borrowing of Money? Yes.** States allow a certain rate of interest for money borrowed. If any more than the fixed interest is charged, it is usury and punished by law.

The rate of interest allowed by law in the several states varies from 6% to 10%. Men have cunning devices to evade the law, but they are law-breakers in fact if not in deed. The spirit of the law must be obeyed, as well as its letter.

## HINTS TO TEACHERS

Explain to the class what the state law is regarding the employment of women and children.

Do the same regarding the laws of compensation for accidents.

Do the same regarding laws regulating the carrying of arms, and cruelty to animals.

Explain the municipal ordinance regarding licenses to peddle.

Do the same regarding the Sunday law and the protection thrown around the ballot.

## CHAPTER XIII. THE PUBLIC PEACE

- 1. Why is it Necessary to Lay Down Laws?** When men live together, the relation of one to the other must be defined. Laws are for the purpose of defining these relations.

Nothing can be done without rules being laid down as to how the work must proceed. We cannot build a road, a bridge, or a house, without plans; we cannot play a game of baseball, or football, or chess, without rules to which everyone agrees; nor can men live together in a city, town, or village, without rules and regulations.

- 2. Is There Any Guarantee Given a Man Who Works?** Yes. The law of the land protects the wage for which he agrees to work, and no claim can come before it.

When men work they make things for the market or for the use of men. These products are valuable and sell for money. The workman has first claim on the money got for the goods. If a firm fails and becomes bankrupt, the law insists that the workmen must first be paid before any other claim is settled.

- 3. Is a Man Who Builds a House Protected in His Property Rights?** Yes. The law of the land stands ready to protect him against any person or persons who will try to take his property or injure it.

Security of property rights is very important, and there are many laws passed with this in view. It would be an impossibility for a man to protect his house against a dozen men; but he can call in the police to help him, and if he is wronged in any way, he can appeal to the law and find justice in the courts.

- 4. Can the Government Take a Man's House?** Yes, if it is needed for some public improvement;

but it must pay the owner a reasonable price for his property.

Sometimes roads will pass through a citizen's farm, or the state government may need his city lot for a school building, or the federal government may need a plot of ground for a post-office or a military station—in each instance the property may be taken by due process of law and the owner receive reasonable value for the property taken from him.

- 5. Which is the Best Way to Settle Disputes Between People?** By the parties to the dispute coming before a judge who knows the law in the matter, putting their case before him, and abiding by his decision.

The way the common sense and practical judgment of men of past generations settled disputes forms the basis of the common law in every land. Before such a code was agreed upon, men fought as animals fight. It was then the law of might. Modern society has drafted a code of laws for the settlement of disputes, and it is the duty of all to abide by them.

- 6. Are Some of the Laws Which Govern Us Old?**  
Yes. The law that a man charged with crime must be tried by a jury of twelve men is very old.

Since the time men began to live together, laws have been set down of how members of the group must behave toward each other. These laws have been passed on from father to son, from generation to generation. This is the hold the tradition of the fathers has upon us, and it is well that it should be so, otherwise every generation would have to work out its own laws and we would not be able to build up the civilization we today enjoy.

- 7. What is Meant by the Phrase "No Real Freedom Without Law"?** It means that where there is no law we cannot have freedom to act, for the reason that the lawlessness of others makes it impossible.

There must be in every home rules which contribute to the happiness of all. If there are no rules, all will act as they please and the result will be confusion; no one will be free to act, for the lawless conduct of others interferes. The same is true of all bodies of men. The only condition under which man can be free to act for the good of himself and society is under law, which each of the members of the group does his best to observe.

**8. What is Civilization?** It is the art of living in peace one with another.

Wherever we find riot and disorder, security of property and person not guaranteed, contracts not kept and agreements lightly regarded, there we find confusion and not civilization. No government can be carried on and no industrial work can be carried on unless men can live in peace one with the other. Whenever men have taken to the sword instead of the plow, the rifle instead of the lathe, civilization has broken down and men fallen back into barbarism.

**9. Are Men Wholly Dependent for Law Upon Governments?** No. Usage gives us many laws, but the most sure foundation of law is the human reason and the sense of human justice.

Governments make laws which are called statute laws, but besides these are the common laws which are based on usage. Over and above these two sources of law is the sense of justice and honesty; a sweet reasonableness that is in every human being as a man, which works for peace and good-will among men. This moral power in every man is the strongest bulwark of the civilization of every country.

**10. Why Cannot Men Be a Law to Themselves?** Because in social relations men do not follow reason and justice.

If a man lived alone, there would be no need of any law other than the laws of nature. But living in society the law of nature will not suffice. There must be a sovereign power that prescribes the relations between man and man, for most men seek their own good and care little about their neighbor.

- 11. Should All Men Observe Civil Laws?** Yes.  
Laws may sometimes be passed that are not good, but we should obey them and work for their repeal.

The best way often to get rid of a bad law is to insist upon its full enforcement. If a citizen is not willing to submit to a law of which he does not approve, he can either suffer the consequences of disobedience or remove to some other state.

- 12. Have Citizens the Right to Rebel Against the Law of the State in Which They Live?** No.  
They can protest against it, they can agitate for its repeal, but in a democracy the majority rules.

The people rule in the United States. This means that the voice of the majority is heard in the halls of legislature. A citizen in a democracy must abide by the will of the majority, however objectionable its will may be to his personal desires. He has the right to do all he can to change the law, but he cannot rebel against the will of the majority of his fellow citizens, who have the same right as he demands to express their will through the ballot.

- 13. Is Ignorance of the Law Any Excuse?** No. It is an established maxim in law that ignorance of the law is no excuse.

If the plea that one did not know the law were a valid excuse for its violation, none would be convicted. Some rulers have issued laws which they did not want any save themselves to know. That is not the case today in a democracy. Every law before it is passed is printed and distributed among the legislators, and inserted in the columns of several newspapers, so that those who read might know what it means.

- 14. Is it the Business of All to Know the Law?**  
None can know all the laws, but it is important that citizens should know something of

the laws of the state and municipality in which they live.

This is not difficult and can be acquired by reading the daily press. Men constantly fall into crimes and offenses and their trials and punishments are instructive to the average citizen. New ordinances and laws are also printed and discussed in the local papers, and ample opportunity given for the discussion of measures before they become law.

**15. Should Foreign-Born Men Inform Themselves of the Laws Generally Regulating the Lives of Citizens?** Yes. They may be very different from those of their own country and they should know the difference.

Many foreigners get into trouble for no other reason than the fact that the laws and ordinances in America differ from those in the home land. For this reason popular lectures, or simple pamphlets written in various languages, giving some hints concerning laws which touch the lives of aliens in cities, but of which they are ignorant, should be given them.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

Bring to the class a copy of the Congressional Record and a copy of a law as published by the state legislature for the use of its members.

Secure a good lawyer to appear before the class and tell the men something about the most common laws touching the lives of aliens.

Illustrate as far as possible from the daily newspaper the way citizens break the law and suffer.

Emphasize the point that the best and safest deterrent to crime is a sensitive conscience and a pure heart.

## CHAPTER XIV. POLITICAL PARTIES

- 1. What is a Political Party?** A number of men united in opinion and organized for the purpose of influencing or controlling the government.

All men belonging to a political party are not of one opinion, but they come together, discuss questions of public policy, and agree on the line of action best calculated to accomplish what they think is for the public good. When this is done, the party may be said to be united in opinion, and its members work together in order to realize their opinions.

- 2. How Many Political Parties are There in the United States?** Many; but the two great political parties which have swayed the destiny of the nation since its organization are the Republican and the Democratic.

The best known other political parties are the Prohibitionists, the Socialists, the Progressives, etc. Many other parties have appeared in the politics of America in the past, such as the Know Nothing, Greenback, etc. Each in its turn affected public opinion, as well as legislation, but none ever came to power.

- 3. How Do Political Parties Make Known Their Opinion?** Each party prepares a statement, called its platform, in which it informs the public what ought to be done to promote public interest.

Party platforms are the best means by which to find out the differences which divide men on questions of public policy. These platforms are carefully prepared by the leaders of each party and endorsed by their followers. Voters who do not blindly follow a party carefully read these platforms and decide which, according to their judgment, is best worthy of support.



- 4. Do Parties Have Official Ballots?** No. The official ballot is printed by the government, and on it are printed the names of candidates of both parties.

The official ballot has the names of all candidates arranged in columns. At the head of each column is the name of the party to which the candidates belong. The ballot also has a blank column in which the elector can insert the name of any man whom he wishes to insert who has not been nominated by any of the parties.

- 5. Has Each Voter Perfect Freedom to Choose the Man He Wants?** Yes. When the official ballot is given him he can choose the men he thinks will best fit the offices for which they stand.

Official ballots differ greatly in the several states. The process of voting, however, is pretty uniform. The elector, if he votes a straight ticket, puts a mark at the top of the column; if he splits the party ticket, he then puts a mark opposite the names of the persons he thinks best fitted for office. If he believes a man whose name is not on the list is better qualified for an office, he writes the name of that man in the blank column opposite the office to be filled.

- 6. Does it Signify Much Who Gets the Offices?** Yes. It is more important to have honest and competent men to govern than to observe strict party lines.

It is most important that electors should know for whom they vote. There are men always looking for public office who are not by education or character fit for office. They seek their own and not the public good. Before the people's business can ever be economically and honestly looked after, men of character must be chosen.

- 7. How are the Men Whose Names are on the Ballot Chosen?** They are chosen by the party which they represent.

Each party has its leaders and its organization. The leaders are active before and during every election. They have men whom they want to put into office. They are good party men, but may not be the best men for the office. It is the privilege of every member of the party to vote for party men whose names go on the official ballot, but it is his duty to exert all his power to secure honest and capable officials.

**8. What is a Political Boss?** The master politician of a party in a city, state, or nation.

The "political boss" is a term generally applied to master politicians who are corrupt, tyrannical, and unscrupulous. He is generally an able man, shrewd and far-sighted; he knows how to handle men, and how to organize them to win elections. But invariably such men win office for private and selfish interests, and the people's business is neglected, or manipulated for the benefit of the boss and his friends.

**9. What is the Political Machine?** It is the organization of a group of men inside the party headed by the political boss.

The political boss has his clansmen, who do his bidding. Those men in the inner circle of the political party run the affairs of the party. When voters are indifferent, they have their own way and put into office whom they will. If the voters are alert, intelligent, and demand good men in office, the machine is either checked or defeated.

**10. Does the Political Machine Always Nominate its Men?** No. When the people are aroused against the corruption of machine politics, the machine men are thrown out of office.

Both of the great parties have machines, and in many instances they have preyed upon the public. The wrongs and impositions inflicted upon a patient public are often so great that the people are enraged and throw out the corrupt officials. These uprisings are waves of indignation which sweep everything before them and then subside, and soon the machine is again in control.

**11. How are Candidates for Governors of States and Candidates for President Nominated?** Candidates for governors are nominated by state

conventions, and candidates for President of the United States are nominated by national conventions.

Every party has its organization in every political unit in the country. Persons belonging to parties gather in caucuses, primaries, and conventions in order to choose men to represent the party. The primary or ward meeting is the simplest convention where the people express their choice. If direct primaries are held, all the voters take part in naming men for the state ballot. In primaries men are chosen to go to county conventions. In county conventions men are chosen for state conventions. In state conventions men are chosen to go to national conventions. Ward candidates for office are chosen in primaries; county candidates in county conventions, and national candidates for President and Vice-President are nominated in national conventions.

**12. What is the Direct Primary System?** It is the meeting of the electors of either party in their respective precincts for the purpose of nominating men whose names go on the official ballot.

Machine politics generally hold primaries for the purpose of choosing delegates for the city, state, or national convention. It is easy to influence these delegates and secure the nominations the boss desires. But if the party voters come together and, instead of choosing delegates, they choose the man whom they want on the ballot to represent the party, the machine finds it difficult to control all the voters and secure its ends.

**13. What is a Caucus?** A meeting to which all the members of a political party come, in order to vote or decide how to vote in the interest of the party.

Party primary or caucus is a meeting held by the voters of a party living in a particular election district, town, or ward. But the word "caucus" is also used in connection with the meeting of the members of a state legislature, who come to discuss how they should vote upon questions which come before the house or senate.

- 14. When are Men Chosen for Office?** At the polls, when electors signify their choice of men by marking the official ballot.

Many political machines have been rebuked at the polls. They have got their men safely through the party primaries and conventions, only to find that intelligent voters have cut the ticket at the polls and defeated the men who they knew were not worthy of their support. The independent voters of the country have on many occasions rebuked wary political leaders.

- 15. Should Voters Align Themselves With One of the Leading Parties?** Yes. Otherwise one's influence will not amount to much in the politics of the nation or state or city.

It is impossible to run the government of a town, a city, a state, or a nation, without political parties. There is much work to be done before and during elections, and it must be done by the men who feel that the party to which they belong is the one worthy of public confidence. Questions of public interest, about which men differ, could not be brought to public attention as they now are, if there were no political parties around which opinions crystallize.

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#### HINTS TO TEACHERS

If possible, take the students to a primary or a caucus, that they may see the first step in the choice of candidates for office.

Show to and discuss with the class the official ballot of your state.

If possible, let them see how the electors vote in one of the precincts.

Let a prominent member of a political party come before the class and tell them what the work of the party is and how it is done.

Explain in general terms what the five parties above mentioned stand for in the United States.

## CHAPTER XV. PASSPORTS

1. **What is a Passport?** A document issued by a state to a citizen who wishes to travel in a foreign country.

The paper given by an officer of state to the person or persons who expect to travel in foreign countries is for purpose of identification and protection. It facilitates the going of the person from place to place on land or water.

2. **Who Has Authority to Issue Passports?** The Secretary of State of the federal government is the only one having authority to issue passports.

The law reads, "no one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion." In case of emergency the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad may issue passports. In insular possessions of the United States the chief or executive officer may issue passports.

3. **What is the Difference Between a Passport and a Return Certificate?** A passport is for the purpose of identification and protection abroad, a return certificate is for the purpose of admitting the holder to the United States.

Many native born descendants of Chinese and Japanese residing in America are citizens. If any one of these wishes to go on a visit to the land of his fathers, he can apply for a passport for safe conduct and identification in China or Japan. In addition to this, he needs a return certificate from the immigration commissioner at the port from which he leaves, in order that he may re-enter the United States without difficulty.

4. **How Can One Get a Passport?** By the person to whom the passport is to be issued submitting a written application in the form of an affidavit to the Secretary of State.

No person can apply for a passport for another. The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a federal or state court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant resides. The seal of the court must be affixed to it. He must have a witness or witnesses, must state the names of the countries he expects to visit, his business, the time he expects to stay, the purpose of the visit, etc. The passport costs one dollar.

- 5. Can a Man Who Has Only His First Paper Get a Passport?** Yes, providing he has resided in the United States for three continuous years, and travels in countries other than his native country.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by men who have not attained full citizenship in America, when they travel abroad, and the Secretary of State is very careful in issuing such passports. Some men have used the protection of the United States to carry out plans subversive of the government in their home country. Hence the law states that "such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration."

- 6. What Must a Naturalized Citizen Do When He Applies for a Passport?** In addition to the information required, he must enclose his naturalization paper, etc.

The naturalized citizen must also state from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in his naturalization certificate.

- 7. How Long is a Passport Good?** A passport is valid only for six months from date of issue.

No passports are renewed. The department will issue new ones and the applicant must return the old passport with his application. If a citizen is abroad, and wants to renew his passport, he can do so by appearing before the diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States before the date of expiration, with a sworn statement of the countries which

he expects to visit and the purpose of the visit. No passport can be renewed more than twice.

**8. How Can a Man in Porto Rico Secure a Passport?** Persons residing in Porto Rico and the Philippines can get passports by applying to the Chief Executive of the island or islands.

The form of application is the same as in continental America. Residents of the Hawaiian Islands prior to June 14, 1900, were by law declared residents of the United States and in the territory of Hawaii, and those who had resided in the islands five years previous to the above date were not required to apply for citizenship in the usual way. All persons who were citizens of the islands in August 12, 1898, were declared citizens of the United States.

**9. Can a Naturalized Citizen Forfeit His Citizenship?** Yes, by residing for two years in the country from which he came or five years in any other country.

In chapter VIII. we saw that it is possible for a naturalized citizen to hold dual citizenship. When this is the case, it is easily seen how complications come in which will strain the friendly relations of the countries involved. The United States has laid out the above rule, but it is not recognized by many European countries.

**10. Can a Native Born American Citizen Expatriate Himself?** Yes, he is given the same privilege to choose his country, for the American Government holds that the choice of citizenship is the right of every man.

Some native born Americans have been citizens of European countries, just as subjects of other countries have become citizens of the United States. They have a perfect right to do this from the viewpoint of America.

**11. Can Professional Titles Be Inserted in Passports?** No professional or other title will be inserted in passports.

From the days of the War of Independence the spirit of America has been against the recognition of titles of every kind. The Constitution states: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States"; and it forbid its citizens to accept any such from "king, prince, or foreign state." This spirit affects governmental practice and the above ruling is the custom.

**12. Is There Any Passport Needed to Travel in the United States?** No. Any one can go where he wills and when he wills, providing he pays his way and observes the law of the land.

Compare this with the old custom that a man could not leave his native parish without the consent of the local authority and mark the progress of liberty. Then contrast the liberty given the people of the United States with that of subjects of countries in Western Europe, and note that it reflects one of the many fruits of a democratic government.



## CHAPTER XVI. HISTORY

### *Christopher Columbus—Discoverer*

- 1. When Was America Discovered?** America was discovered in 1492.

It is claimed that white men arrived in America previous to this date, but it was possibly by accident. The route to America from Europe for commercial purposes was discovered in 1492.

- 2. Who Discovered the Country?** The discoverer was Christopher Columbus, an Italian sailor.

Columbus tried to find a new way to go to India. Men went there by going east. Columbus thought the world was round and reasoned that if he went west far enough he would at last come to India. When he saw land he thought it was India and so called the islands where he landed the Indies.

- 3. Did Any One Help Columbus?** Yes, the king and queen of Spain believed in him and gave him three ships to try out his plan.

Columbus was a poor sailor and had no means of his own. When he spoke of the world being round, men laughed at him and thought him foolish. He got the ear of the ruler of Spain, and Queen Isabella pleaded his cause.

- 4. How Long Did Columbus Wait for a Patron?** He waited eighteen years and suffered great poverty.

Columbus got some charts from his father-in-law which led him to believe that the world was round. He argued his case, and tried to explain to the men of his day that he was right. He did this, going from country to country and court to court for eighteen years, enduring great want, but it led to the discovery of a continent.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

5. **Was the Country Inhabited Then?** Yes. It was inhabited by the Red Men, whom Columbus called Indians.

The Red Men have nothing in common with the Indians or the inhabitants of India. It was Columbus' mistake that led to this error, but it has become common and the original inhabitants of the country are generally known as Indians.

6. **How Did the Red Men Receive the Europeans?**  
At first with wonder and favor. This soon ceased and then came strife and exploitation.

The Europeans who first came to the new world had only one idea—to find things that would sell in European markets. They began to explore with this in view, and soon found gold and silver, copper and precious stones, which they took by force from their owners. War was the result, accompanied with great suffering.

- 7. How Did the Red Men Fare?** They were pushed out of their hunting grounds before the advance of a higher civilization.

The Red Men could not stand before the Europeans in conflict. The white man went everywhere in quest of booty and drove the original dwellers before him. Not only were they killed in war, but also by diseases which their fathers knew nothing of, and by the introduction of the vices of civilization which they could not withstand. Many colonists, such as William Penn, dealt justly and kindly with the Red Men, but the majority felt that the Indian must give way to the demands of a higher civilization.

- 8. Are There Any Red Men Left?** Yes, there are about 300,000 in the United States, besides those in Canada and Mexico.

We have no means of knowing how many Indians were in North America when Columbus discovered it. Most of them lived by hunting and fishing, while some tribes more advanced than others carried on some agriculture and built temples. Their religion, customs, and habits are now a name, and the remnant under the rule of the white men are far removed from all that was dear to their ancestors.

- 9. What European Nations Were First in the New World?** Spain, France, and England were the nations that began the exploitation of the new world.

Spain took sections in the south, France was settled in the north, and England held sections between them. Holland and Sweden held small sections. The first three fought for the possession of a continent, and after a century and a half of conflict England came out victorious and shaped the civilization of the new world.

*Washington—The Deliverer***1. How Did England Govern the Colonies? In the spirit of the parent governing his child.**

Great Britain had protected the colonists against rival nations and Indians, but it was very hard for those in authority to regard the child they had protected as anything but a dependent whose every action must be controlled by the parent. This at length grated upon the spirit of a strong people that was fast growing and wanted liberty.

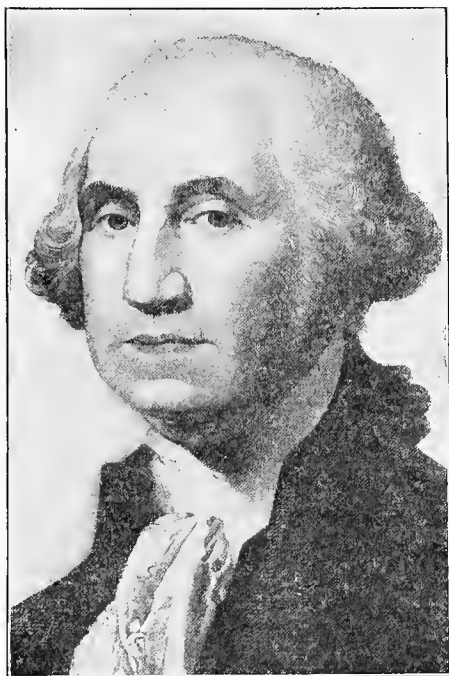
**2. How Were Relations Broken? In May, 1775, the colonists ceased their petitioning for redress, and took up arms to fight for what they could not secure by the pen.**

Fighting began in Massachusetts, where the anger of the people burned most furiously. They met in assembly, and took steps to call out troops. They enrolled the "minute men," who were volunteers pledged to be ready for service at a minute's notice. These men fought the battle of Lexington, and began the war that was to end in the creation of a new nation. The colonies were 3,000,000 strong, and wanted to throw off the swaddling clothes. The slogan of the hour "no taxation without representation," became the battle cry of freedom.

**3. Who Was Chosen Leader of the Colonists in the War? George Washington, a native of Virginia, who had served in the British army, was chosen General of the Colonial Army.**

George Washington was born in Virginia, February 22, 1732. He was the son of a planter, was educated as a civil engineer, served in the war against the French and Indians, and was chosen general of the Colonial Army in 1775. He is called the "Father of his Country," and stands as a model of civic virtue and patriotic loyalty.

**4. What Were Some of the Leading Characteristics of Washington? Firmness in conflict, patience in defeat, moderation in victory, per-**



GEORGE WASHINGTON

fect self-control in prosperity, unwavering patriotism, and simple trust in God.

George Washington was not perfect by any means, but he stands in striking contrast with Napoleon, who acted his part on the continent of Europe when Washington served the struggling colonies of the new republic. He was the soul of honor, he refused to take anything for his services as President, and, laying aside personal ambition, he sought only the wellbeing of his country. The history of Europe would have been very different if Napoleon had been guided by the same principles.

- 5. How Long Did the Conflict Last?** It lasted from 1775 to 1781, when the British army surrendered.

The events of the war were varied. The colonists wanted independence, but they could not agree to pay the price. The soldiers of Washington's army suffered much, and on more than one occasion left camp because they were not paid. Patriots saved the country and laid the foundation of the government we now enjoy.

- 6. When Was the Treaty of Peace Signed?** The Treaty of Peace was signed in Paris, September 3, 1783.

By this treaty Great Britain recognized the independence of the colonies, which were now known as thirteen sovereign states. By the treaty the territory ceded to the states extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River. The several states held rival claims to portions of this, and their disputes ended only by each ceding its claim to the national government.

- 7. Did the States Agree After the War?** No. They won independence by a loose agreement, but were afraid to create a strong national government.

During the Revolutionary War the several colonies were bound by Articles of Confederation. These, however, were not sufficient to secure a basis for national purposes, so in 1787, behind closed doors, the federal Constitution was prepared and in 1789 was accepted by the states, and the new nation had a working basis.

- 8. Mention Some of the Leading Men in the Revolutionary War.** Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Patrick Henry, John Jay, William Moultrie, William Morris.

Many statesmen and warriors, moved by love of country, made the independence of America possible, and every citizen should get acquainted with these men and what they sacrificed in the conflict, by reading a reliable history of the United States.

- 9. Who Was the First President of the United States?** George Washington, who was made President in 1789 and served till 1797.

George Washington served for two terms, then retired to his plantation in Virginia. He died at his home in Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac River, December, 1799, in his sixty-seventh year.

- 10. Did the Union Succeed?** Yes. It increased in population and riches, but there was a canker eating at its heart—slavery.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the nation increased in population fivefold. It was a period of national expansion, with a continent as the field of operation. The institution of slavery, however, was soon a bone of contention. It was counter to the spirit of democracy, and was destined to divide the nation and precipitate the most fearful conflict of the century.

*Abraham Lincoln—Preserver*

- 1. What Was the Civil War of the United States?**  
Eleven states in the South tried to withdraw from the Union, holding different views from those of the North on the question of slavery and the constitutional rights of the states.

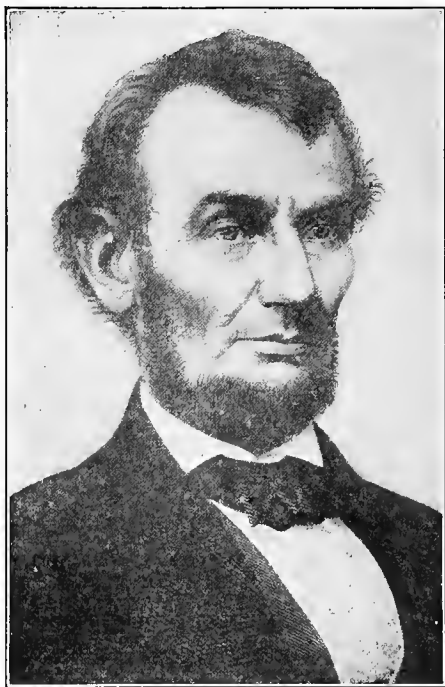
Negro slaves were brought to the continent of North America as early as 1526. In 1618, they were regarded as a necessity for the working of the plantations of the South, and a regular trade was carried on between America and Africa. This continued until 1808, when the national government put a stop to this traffic.

- 2. Who Was the President of the United States Who Kept the Union Whole?** Abraham Lincoln, who was made President on March 4, 1861.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He studied law and practiced in Springfield, Illinois. He was chosen President in 1860, and on the month following

his inauguration, he ordered reinforcements to be sent to Fort Sumter. South Carolina captured the fort and this started the Civil War.

3. **How Long Did the Civil War Last?** It lasted from April, 1861, to April, 1865.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Civil War liberated the negro slaves and left the South prostrate. Its resources in men and money were spent, and what was the most flourishing part of the Union became a smitten country which was not able to recover its prestige and power for two generations.



4. **Mention Some of the Leading Statesmen and Soldiers in the Civil War.** William H. Seward, Salmon P Chase, U. S. Grant, on the side of the North; Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, on the side of the South.

The Civil War was an ordeal that brought untold suffering and loss to both North and South. Leaders on both sides believed their cause just, and tens of thousands willingly sacrificed their most costly treasure in the contention. Representative men of today, both North and South, believe that the cause of civilization is best served by the preservation of the Union, and both sections of the country are working together for the industrial, commercial, and moral advancement of the nation.

5. **How Did Lincoln Die?** He was shot by a fanatic who believed in the right of states to determine their own affairs and secede from the Union if they so desired.

While in a box in the Ford Theatre in Washington, April 14, 1865, the President was shot from behind by a man who crept quietly into the box. The man was one of a band of men, sympathetic with the southern cause, who thought they would paralyze the arm of government by removing those leaders who were devoted to the preservation of the Union. They expected to gain by a conspiracy what was lost in the battlefield. The men who had fought bravely in fields of battle for the southern cause despised the assassin's act as thoroughly as did the men in the North.

6. **What Were the Concrete Benefits of the War?**  
It proved that the Union was indestructible and it rid it of the curse of slavery.

At the close of the war there were more than 1,000,000 men under arms in the North, but within a year they were dispersed—going back to farm, mine, shop, business, and profession. No one was executed for treason, and the 175,000 prisoners were put on parole and sent to their homes. The black spot is the story of the carpet-baggers from the North, who were

as birds of prey feeding on the South—an afflicted portion of their country, under the guise of reconstructing that portion of the land.

7. **Has the United States Prospered Since the Civil War?** Yes, it has more than 100,000,000 people; has taken the lead of the nations of the earth in industrial exploitation, and has increased in wealth at a more rapid pace than any other people.

The progress of the United States in wealth is matchless, and the 30,000,000 foreign-born people who have come to this country since 1820 have contributed to its development. But the country has also grown in science and art, in philosophy and literature, and some of the leaders in the world's progress are men who have been born and trained in this nation. All immigrants contribute to this great result, and America asks each foreign-born citizen to give the best that is in him to the country of his adoption.

## THE STATES OF THE UNION

### NEW ENGLAND STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Chief City</i>	<i>Abbreviated Form</i>
Maine	Augusta	Portland	Me.
Rhode Island	Providence and Newport	Providence	R. I.
New Hampshire	Concord	Manchester	N. H.
Vermont	Montpelier	Burlington	Vt.
Massachusetts	Boston	Boston	Mass.
Connecticut	Hartford	New Haven	Conn.

### CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES

New York	Albany	New York	N. Y.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Philadelphia	Pa.
New Jersey	Trenton	Newark	N. J.
Delaware	Dover	Wilmington	Del.
West Virginia	Charleston	Wheeling	W. Va.
Virginia	Richmond	Richmond	Va.
Maryland	Annapolis	Baltimore	Md.

### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

<i>Eastern Division</i>			
Wisconsin	Madison	Milwaukee	Wis.
Michigan	Lansing	Detroit	Mich.
Illinois	Springfield	Chicago	Ill.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Ind.
Ohio	Columbus	Cleveland	O.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Louisville	Ky.
<i>Western Division</i>			
North Dakota	Bismarck	Fargo	N. Dak.
South Dakota	Pierre	Sioux Falls	S. Dak.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Minneapolis	Minn.
Nebraska	Lincoln	Omaha	Neb.
Iowa	Des Moines	Des Moines	Ia.
Kansas	Topeka	Kansas City	Kans.
Missouri	Jefferson City	St. Louis	Mo.

### PLATEAU OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

Montana	Helena	Butte	Mont.
Idaho	Boise	Boise	Idaho
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Cheyenne	Wyo.
Nevada	Carson City	Reno	Nev.
Utah	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City	Utah
Colorado	Denver	Denver	Colo.
Arizona	Phoenix	Tucson	Ariz.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Santa Fe and Albuquerque	N. Mex.

## PACIFIC COAST STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Chief City</i>	<i>Abbreviated Form</i>
Washington	Olympia	Seattle	Wash.
Oregon	Salem	Portland	Ore.
California	Sacramento	San Francisco	Cal.

## SOUTHERN STATES

*Eastern Division*

Tennessee	Nashville	Memphis	Tenn.
North Carolina	Raleigh	Wilmington	N. C.
South Carolina	Columbia	Charleston	S. C.
Georgia	Atlanta	Atlanta	Ga.
Florida	Tallahassee	Jacksonville	Fla.
Mississippi	Jackson	Vicksburg	Miss.
Alabama	Montgomery	Birmingham	Ala.

*Western Division*

Oklahoma	Guthrie	Oklahoma City	Okla.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Little Rock	Ark.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	New Orleans	La.
Texas	Austin	San Antonio	Tex.

## The Constitution of the United States

The Constitution is an agreement between all the people of the United States and the several States. The States in the contract keep to themselves all powers which have to do with the affairs of each State, and hand over to the Government sitting in Washington those powers which have to do with national affairs. The Constitution was prepared by the leaders of the thirteen States which achieved independence. When it was finished, the several States signed, and the Union was formed. The signing of the document put so strong a band around the States that none can break away and become an independent sovereign power. The men who framed the Constitution were not of one blood. Most of them were sons of immigrants from England, but among them were French, Dutch, German, Jews, Scandinavians, and others. So, if it is a good thing, let us remember that it was made by men of various races. The spirit of the framers may be judged from the words of John Adams: "This shall be a government of laws for all time and for all men." By the Constitution the people rule. All officers, from the President down, are servants of the people. It can be changed if three fourths of the States agree to the change. More than four thousand amendments to it have been offered in the last hundred and twenty-five years, and only eighteen have passed. The Constitution was drawn up behind closed doors; it was far from popular when it first appeared. Today it is ideal-

ized, not only in the United States but throughout the world. The rising democracies of the Continent look to this document as a model, and shape their free institutions after those outlined in the Constitution. It saved the thirteen States from shipwreck, it will save the forty-eight States of today from confusion and anarchy. Every citizen should be familiar with its provisions, for by it the rights guaranteed to a free people are conserved.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, 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 a House of Representatives.

*Sec. 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 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.

[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.]<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> This clause amended by the XIVth Amendment. 2d Section.

as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not 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 choose 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 choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

*Sec. 3.* 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 choose their other officers, and also a President *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 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.

Judgments 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.

*Sec. 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 choosing 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.

*Sec. 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.

*Sec. 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.

*Sec. 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 Representa-



tives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes 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 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 the 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 repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

*Sec. 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 the 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 time 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 offences 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.

*Sec. 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.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore 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 state-

ment 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 present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

*Sec. 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 imposts 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 Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement of 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 electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list 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 the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person

having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose 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. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]<sup>1</sup>

The Congress may determine the time of choosing 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 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 increased 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."

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<sup>1</sup> This clause superseded by the XIIth Amendment.

*Sec. 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 offences 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 laws, 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.

*Sec. 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 the officers of the United States.

*Sec. 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 behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

*Sec. 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 the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a 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 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.

*Sec. 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.

*Sec. 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.

No person held to service or labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

*Sec. 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.

*Sec. 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 amendments which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect 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. Attest William Jackson, Secretary; George Washington, President and Deputy from Virginia.

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### The Amendments to the Constitution

#### ARTICLE 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 assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### ARTICLE 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.

#### ARTICLE 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.

#### ARTICLE 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 person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 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 compelled 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.

ARTICLE 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 witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE 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 a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE 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.

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

## ARTICLE XII.

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 person 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 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 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.

ARTICLE XIII.

*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.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

*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.

*Sec. 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 the 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 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.

*Sec. 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.

*Sec. 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 obliga-

tion 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.

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

#### ARTICLE XV.

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

*Sec. 2.* The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have the 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.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

*Section 1.* 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.

*Sec. 2.* 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.

*Sec. 3.* 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.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.<sup>1</sup>

*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

<sup>1</sup> The XVIIIth Amendment went into effect January 16, 1920.

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 by the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.















