THE AMERICAN'S BOOK

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IN CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION
OF
FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYES
ON THE
EASTERN REGION
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
DEDICATED

TO

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PREFACE

At the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument, Daniel Webster, one of the famous orators for the occasion, filled with patriotic emotion, exclaimed, “Thank God, I, too, am an American.” And so do I!

In these days, when the world is tottering under numberless theories of “isms” which aim at the destruction of our government, the author believes that the opportunity is ripe for publishing “The American’s Book.” The principles manifested in the documents herewith reprinted, as well as the work done by our forefathers and the most memorable leaders of the time, should be held constantly before us to lighten the international paths which we, as a great country, are treading today.

It is the purpose of “The American’s Book” to inspire every American home to live up to those traditions which have made America great; to defend them; and, if necessary, to sacrifice their lives so that “the land of the free and the home of the brave” may endure forever.

It is hoped that the description of the principles of government of towns, cities, counties, and states and of the United States, together with the requirements for citizenship, will give the reader a better understanding of American institutions and how to exercise the right of suffrage with intelligence.

Finally, through the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States of America, the American’s Creed, the photographs and famous quotations of some of America’s immortals, it is the intention that “The American’s Book” shall reveal to the newcomers who seek to make America their home, something of the spirit which has safely guided this country at all times—the spirit of fair play, justice, and equality.

THE AUTHOR.
AMERICA

America is a great country. The United States of America alone, exclusive of Alaska and outside possessions, has an area of 3,026,789 square miles, and a population of 110,000,000.

However, when Christopher Columbus, an Italian, discovered America on October 12, 1492, he did not find these 110,000,000 people which we have today. He found the native Indians who, on account of their constant warfare and other characteristics, have gradually grown less in numbers.

After the return of Columbus, many other explorers came to this country. Among these was Amerigo Vespucci, another Italian, who described this great, new country and called it America. After these early ventures, Spain, Portugal, England, and France sent many expeditions to this country, but were unsuccessful in establishing any permanent settlements.

It was not until the year 1620 that a small body of Puritans, men, women and children, one hundred and one altogether, fled from England to escape religious persecution. They sailed in a single ship, the "Mayflower," and, after a stormy voyage, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they formed the first permanent settlement in this country.

In a short time other colonies were formed, including one in Pennsylvania by the Quakers under William Penn; one in Delaware by the Swedes; one in New York by the Dutch, and others scattered over the thirteen original States.

Although differing in interest and character, all had the same objects in view—expansion, freedom, and the right to enjoy the reward of their own efforts. The early settlers were also very hospitable to the newcomers; the Germans, the Dutch, the Swedes, and others. England endeavored to control the colonies, and, instead of giving them a democratic form of government, established a very despotic and tyrannical government. Of course, a government of such a nature could not last very long. The
colonies, under the control of England, soon grew dissatisfied. After asking in vain for many and just concessions, they got together and demanded representation, but England paid no attention to their requests. The leaders of the Colonies called a Convention at Philadelphia and met at Independence Hall on July 4, 1776. Then and there they proclaimed themselves a nation, free and independent, through that sacred document, the Declaration of Independence.

Under the Articles of the Confederation, the weakness of the government was revealed. The Declaration of Independence provided only for the common defense. It did not create the power to tax the people nor provide for any executive or judiciary interests common among the States. They soon discovered that they had no complete government and that it was little better than the previous despotic one.

Another Convention of the leading men was called in 1787 and, after great difficulties, they framed a new Constitution to meet the needs of this country which, in due time, was approved by all of The Thirteen Original States.

Thus far the immigration to the United States was principally from the Northwestern part of Europe, purely of Anglo-Saxon origin, and easy to assimilate. When the Constitution of the United States was passed by the delegates at the Convention and George Washington was made the first President of this country in 1789, there were only 4,000,000 people in The Thirteen Original States. The majority of these people spoke English, and those who could not speak English learned it very quickly because of the similarity of their language.

Under this free, democratic form of government, the ambitious people of this country became highly prosperous and the popularity of this government attracted millions of others from foreign lands. But these millions who have since landed on the shores of this country are not only from the Northwestern part of Europe, but, also, from all parts of the globe, speaking different languages and having customs much different from the early settlers. Therefore, the later arrivals, to ameliorate their con-
ditions, must learn the English language in order to participate fully in the freedom and opportunities that America offers.

The United States of America is a Republic of the people, by the people, and for the people, and, therefore, as such, it rests upon the intelligence of all of the people. Intelligent common action is possible only when each person understands the needs, customs and laws of the country. Any individual who cannot communicate freely with his fellow men cannot enjoy the full measure of liberty. He is handicapped in the service he would render to himself, to his community, and to the country at large. The inability of anyone to speak and understand English is not only a hindrance to himself, but, also, to everyone else with whom he comes in contact because of lack of co-operation.

Again, as the language of this country is English, the non-English speaking people are at the mercy of those who do have a good understanding of English. Without a knowledge of the English language they are unable to protect themselves, they cannot take advantage of opportunities, and they are easily deceived. All this is contrary to the spirit of American liberty which the early immigrants fought so hard to secure for them. All, both the English speaking and the non-English speaking people, are members of the same community, and their interests and welfare are identical. The true American, therefore, will join hands, irrespective of race, with all who are to serve this country. Here, we all must stand together, behind this great country, on the ground of equality. It has been done, it must be done, and it will be done through the medium of a common language—English—and by being one hundred percent American.
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Generally speaking, there are two forms of government—Monarchy and Republic. A “Monarchy” is a form of government in which the sovereign or ruling power is vested in one person, the king. In an “Absolute Monarchy,” the king exercises full power by appointing legislators and all other officers. In a “Limited Monarchy,” the government is exercised through the king, and representatives elected by the people.

A “Republic” is a form of government in which the sovereign or ruling power is given to the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by the people.

In the Republican form of government there are three branches organized for the conduct of public affairs, namely, Local, State, and Federal.

The local government includes the town and township government, the city government, and the county government. It receives its power from the State, either through the State Constitution or by the laws of the State Legislature. The State has full power over a locality, still the locality in all States is permitted to rule itself in many things. The State Legislature passes the laws giving the local government certain powers and provides for officers to see that the laws are carried out, then it leaves the locality alone as long as it does not do anything contrary to the laws or the Constitution.

Town

In some sections of the country, notably the New England States, which comprises the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, the people of small communities or towns govern themselves through the town meeting, which is held at least once a year. All qualified voters of a town are privileged to attend the meetings, make motions for the government of the town and support them, and

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criticise other propositions offered. At these meetings all the officers necessary for the government of the town are elected.

The principal officers are Selectmen, usually three to nine, depending upon the population. They are the executive officers and have general supervision of the town’s interests. In legal matters they represent the town, which is a public corporation. They supervise the laying out of the roads; they care for the poor, grant licenses, and look after the general welfare of the town.

Other town officers are: The town Clerk, who keeps the records of all births, marriages, and deaths, also keeps records of the proceedings of the town meeting; the Treasurer, who receives and pays out all the funds of the town; the School Committee, which looks after the educational matters of the town; the Constables, who are the peace officers and assist the Selectmen in enforcing the law; the Assessors, who estimate the value of property liable to taxation; and the Tax Collector, who collects the taxes imposed at the town meeting.

This form is really the most democratic form of government, as the people have a direct voice in the management of the town affairs.

Township

In other sections of the country, notably in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the township government takes the place of the town meeting of the New England States.

A township is a small portion of a county in which the people exercise some of the powers of the government. While the townships in some of the States, that is, in New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, have a meeting once a year resembling the town meetings of the New England States, when the voters come together and act on township matters; in the other States there are no township meetings, but only elections. The voters elect the township officers, who look after the roads, the school, the poor, etc.

The township officers usually are: The Supervisors or Trustees, who look after the roads and bridges, and other improvements of a township; the School Directors, who have control of
the public schools; the Assessors, who value the property and act as registrars of voters; the Tax Collector, who collects all taxes; the Justice of the Peace, who acts as a peacemaker between his neighbors and holds court in a small way; and the Constable, who assists the Justice of the Peace in enforcing the laws.

**Counties**

Each State is divided into counties. The county government differs in different States. In the New England States the county is chiefly a judicial district. Each county maintains the usual court machinery, while the other functions of the government fall upon the town. In the Southern States and many of the Western States the county—outside of the towns and the cities—performs most of the duties of local government. It educates the youth and cares for the poor. The constables and policemen maintain order and preserve the peace. Highway officers repair the roads and pave the streets, build bridges, and dig sewers.

As Pennsylvania well illustrates the county type of government a description of the county government of that State follows as an example:

Every county has a capital, called the county seat, where the business is transacted. The county seat is often located either in the geographical or commercial center of the county. Most of the county officers are elected by the people. Each county has a board of three Commissioners, who have charge of the county property, fix the tax rate and represent the county in court.

Each county has a County Judge, elected for ten years, who presides over the county courts. A District Attorney, elected by the people, prosecutes all criminal cases before the county courts. In addition, there are other officers; such as, Sheriff, Treasurer, Register, Recorder, Prothonotary (who also in many counties acts as Clerk of Courts), Coroner, and Auditor. All the foregoing officers are elective.

**Cities**

The size of a city varies. Usually a town consisting of 10,000, or more inhabitants is incorporated as a city. In some
of the Western States several hundred inhabitants are sufficient to secure a city charter. A city is a corporate body chartered by the State. City charters are granted by the State Legislature and provide for all departments of the city government.

The city government is divided into three bodies, as follows:

1. The Council, or law-making body.
2. The Executive, or law-enforcing body.
3. The Courts, or law-interpreting body.

This division of power acts as a check upon the different municipal officers so that none of them can assume a despotic power over the inhabitants.

THE COUNCIL, OR LAW-MAKING BODY

The Law-making body of a city is usually one of three forms—the one-chambered council, the two-chambered council, or the commission form of government.

The one-chambered body consists of a body of men called Councilmen or Aldermen. Each ward of a city is represented on the Board of Councilmen or Aldermen by one to three men, elected by the people. They make the laws to govern the city. The two-chambered body consists of a select council, and a common council elected by the people, one to three from each ward of the city, which jointly make the necessary laws. In the two-chambered council before an ordinance can become a law it must pass both chambers. In this way one body acts as a check on the other. In the commission form the function of the city government rests in a number of commissioners, generally five.

All councilmen, aldermen, and commissioners are elected for a term of from two to four years, their terms expiring at different times so that they do not go out of office at the same time. In this manner there are always some men of experience in office.

The authority of the city council is strictly limited by the charter. However, the council provides for the granting of franchises, for the construction and operation of street railways, gas and electric light works, telephone and telegraph lines, for the paving and repairing of the city streets, for the safety of the inhabi-
tants by appointing policemen, firemen, and health officers; it provides for the conduct of commerce by granting licenses; it provides for the water to drink and inspects the food supply; and it provides for the registration of births and deaths. Thus it can be seen that men elected to city council should be honest, wide-awake, and intelligent men in order to have a well-governed city.

THE EXECUTIVE, OR LAW-ENFORCING BODY

The Chief Executive of a city is the Mayor, who is usually elected by the people for a term of four years. The Mayor signs or vetoes all ordinances. When an ordinance is vetoed by the Mayor it is returned to council where it can be voted on again, and if it passes by a two-thirds majority it becomes law. He enforces all ordinances that have been passed, and has general supervision over all the affairs of a city.

He appoints a number of men on his staff, with the consent of the Council, whose duties are to assist him in looking after the general welfare of the city.

They are: (a) The Chief of Police and Policemen, whose duties are to protect the city from vandalism, and from acts of thieves, burglars, and criminals who prey upon peaceful citizens; to maintain order and keep the peace; (b) The Chief of the Fire Department and Firemen, whose duties are to extinguish fires and protect the population in any manner possible. They are often called upon to perform the duties of policemen; (c) The City Solicitor, who acts for the city in all legal matters and represents it in court. He passes upon all ordinances before they are acted upon by Council, and, in general, looks after the legal interests of the city; (d) The Department of Health, which looks after the general health conditions of a city, takes charge of contagious cases, quarantines them so they will not come in contact with other people, thereby preventing the spread of disease, and keeps the records of births and deaths; (e) A Highway Department, with a City Engineer and Street Commissioner who looks after the streets and lighting; (f) A City Treasurer who looks after the finances of the city, collects the taxes imposed by council, and
keeps an accurate account of all the money received and expended. The City Treasurer is in many cases elected by the people. In nearly all cases appointments made by the Mayor must be approved by the council.

It can be seen from the above that the Mayor has very wide powers conferred upon him, therefore he should be honest, possess training for the duties of his position, should be a good business man, and must have a wide knowledge of all so-called public utilities, so that he can recognize when the interests of the city are in danger through the designs of those seeking to enrich themselves at the public expense.

The Courts, or Law Interpreting Body

The city courts are usually the Mayor’s Court, presided over by the Mayor himself or by a City Magistrate, and those of the Justices of the Peace. While these courts are local, still the power to try cases is given to them by the State and they are, to a certain extent, considered State offices. However, the Mayor’s court has the right to try all offenders against the city ordinances and has the power of summary conviction in minor offences or cases of misdemeanor. In cases where felony is charged they must be referred to the county courts.

State Government

The people of each State of the United States have their own State government, based upon the State Constitution, or the fundamental law of the State, which gives to the people the power to establish their own State government.

The State Constitution provides that the people have the right to govern themselves; that all citizens have a right to a trial by jury for their actions; that all male and female citizens aged twenty-one years or over have a right to vote. It provides for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the government; for the election of the Governor and defines his powers; for the formation of the Legislature, the election of the Legislators, and their duties; it defines the qualifications, duties and
powers of Judges, and the boundaries of the judicial districts; and, finally, it provides for the education of the people, public debts, taxations, and amendments to the Constitution.

Although the laws of one State may differ from those of another, on account of localities and different conditions, yet the laws of any State must not be contrary to nor conflicting with the Federal laws.

The government of the State is divided into three departments as follows: the Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial.

**The Legislative Department**

The Senators and Representatives form the Legislative Department. They are elected by the people and make the laws of the State. The Senators generally are elected for a period double that of the Representatives. The Legislative body is divided into two houses called the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The laws are always made at the capital of each state. In Pennsylvania they are made at Harrisburg; in New York at Albany; in New Jersey at Trenton; in Ohio at Columbus; in Indiana at Indianapolis; in Illinois at Springfield, etc.

State laws cover chiefly matters pertaining solely to affairs within the State borders. The State grants charters, and makes laws for the government of cities, boroughs, and villages; for the government of corporations, public and private; and for the government of public schools. It defines the boundaries of counties and towns; it provides for the punishment of crimes; it makes laws concerning the sale of property, the regulation of wills, mortgages, and granting of deeds; it legislates in the interest of public health; it passes laws applicable to marriage and to charity; it legislates concerning the qualifications of voters and the time for the holding of elections; and it regulates activities such as hunting, fishing, mining, trading, and manufacturing.

All citizens who have reached the age of twenty-five years are eligible to become Senators, and all citizens who have reached twenty-one years of age are eligible to become representatives.
The Executive Department of any State usually consists of a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate, a Secretary of the Commonwealth or State, an Attorney General, a State Treasurer, an Auditor General, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The supreme executive power resides in the Governor, the chief executive of the State. He is elected by direct vote of the people and holds office from one to five years, which is different in different States, but usually from two to four years.

The duties of the Governor are to enforce the laws and supervise the State government. He is the commander-in-chief of the army of the commonwealth. Each State has its militia, which the Governor may call out to restore order when the local officers cannot restore it, as in cases of strikes or riots. He has the power to pardon persons convicted of crimes, if he thinks that the conviction was in error.

In some States the people choose a Lieutenant Governor, in others a President of the Senate. They are elected to help the Governor and to act as Governor if the latter leaves the State, dies or is removed from office.

The Secretary of State is, in some States, elected and in others appointed by the Governor. He has charge of all the State papers, historical documents, statuary, paintings, etc., owned by the State.

The Attorney General acts as a lawyer for the State, just as the District Attorney does for the County.

The Auditor General is the financial manager of the State government. He keeps all the accounts, supervises the collection of taxes, the payment of the State money, etc.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has the general supervision over all educational matters in the State. He prepares an estimate of what is needed by the schools of the State and suggests improvements.
In addition to the above State officers who are found in most all States, there are a number of other executive officers found in many States, such as State Board of Health, State Board of Pardons, State Board of Charities, etc., etc.

**Judicial Department**

Every State has its Judicial System, whose duties it is to interpret the laws and punish the offenders according to the provisions of the law that was violated.

The Judicial Department is arranged as follows:

1st. The Justice of the Peace, who is elected by the people, and the right to try minor cases is vested in him by the State. He must prepare legal papers, be able to judge if a crime is of such a character as to warrant sending it to a higher court, place persons under bond to keep the peace, and otherwise dispose of cases according to the laws of the State or the city ordinances.

2nd. The Court of Common Pleas, in some States called the Circuit Court, in others the District Court. Before this court the criminal is entitled to a trial by jury composed of twelve men who must be citizens of good moral character. The judges of the Common Pleas Court are elected by the people, usually for a term of ten years.

3rd. The Supreme Court, or the Court of Appeals, is the highest court of the State. The Supreme Court judges are either elected or appointed.

Offenders convicted of crimes in the Court of Common Pleas have the right to appeal their case to the Supreme Court if they can show an error in the trial of their case or some other just cause.

**The Federal Government**

The United States of America is a "Republic" composed of 48 States having one government. The government is based upon a written document called the Constitution accepted by the States. The Constitution of the United States is the fundamental law which creates several branches of the government and defines their
respective powers. John Fiske said: “Properly speaking, a written constitution is a document which defines the character and powers of the government to which its framers are willing to entrust themselves.” The purpose of the Constitution of the United States, as stated in its Preamble, is to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, secure freedom and prosperity for the people. The Constitution was written for the people by their representatives. It gives power to the government created for the protection and welfare of the people.

At first, thirteen States, called the “Original States,” accepted the Constitution in 1787-1790, and on March 4, 1789, the Government was organized and began its work. George Washington was the first president. The city of Washington, D. C., is the capital of the United States.

The government of the United States is divided into the three following departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The legislative department is the law-making body. It is called “Congress.” Congress is composed of two Houses the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate is the Upper House. The people of each State under the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States elect two Senators who hold office for six years. Any man 30 years of age, who has been nine years a citizen of the United States, may be a Senator provided that he is elected in the State in which he resides. A candidate is nominated by his party before being voted for by the people.

The House of Representatives is the Lower House. The Representatives are elected by the people. For every 211,877 persons one Representative is elected with at least one from each State. A Representative must be at least 25 years of age and seven years a citizen of the United States and reside in the State from which he is chosen. A Representative is elected for two years.
Any bill, to become a law, must first be passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and then signed by the President. Should the President veto the bill, it still can become a law provided a two-thirds vote of both Houses is obtained. Again, a bill may become a law without the signature of the President, provided that he fails to sign it within ten days, unless the adjournment of Congress prevents its return, in which case it will not become a law.

The Vice-President is the President of the Senate. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is called the “Speaker.”

The Congress has the power to levy and collect taxes and duties, to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies; to coin money and regulate its value; 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 arts; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; to declare war, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for the calling of the militia to suppress insurrection and repel invasion; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, forts, arsenals, magazines, dock yards, etc., etc.

**THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT**

The chief executive or the highest official of the United States is the President. The next in rank to the President or chief executive is the Vice-President. They are elected by the Electoral College, and the Electoral College is elected by the people. Candidates for both President and Vice-President must be born citi-
zens of the United States. They must be not less than 35 years of age. No naturalized citizen can hold either of these two offices.

The President and the Vice-President hold office for four years, beginning on the fourth of March following their election.

The duties of the President, in general, are as follows: to see that all the laws of the United States are faithfully executed; to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, his Cabinet, Ambassadors to other governments, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and most of the officers of the United States. He may convene Congress when any extraordinary occasion demands. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but has not the power to declare war.

The Vice-President is President of the Senate; and takes the place of the President in case of death or removal.

The President appoints a Cabinet consisting of ten men, who advise and assist him in an executive capacity, as follows: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Postmaster General, and Attorney General.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Supreme Court is the highest court or Federal court of the United States. This Court is composed of nine judges, one of whom is the Chief Justice. The judges are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and are appointed for life.

This Court has been established through the Constitution of the United States, to interpret the laws of the country and to pass finally upon all matters in which the United States as a nation is concerned, upon disputes between the several States, upon questions of interstate commerce, and upon the constitutionality of all national laws. To better understand these three departments described, the student should read the Constitution.
**Territorial Government**

A "Territory" is a portion of land which is not included with any State and has not reached that condition which will admit it to stateship.

There are two Territories under the jurisdiction of the United States: namely, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. These Territories are governed entirely according to the wishes of Congress.

Congress has provided that each Territory shall have a Governor, a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and Territorial Judges appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Any of these officers may be removed by the President.

Each Territory has a Legislature, somewhat similar to that of the State, elected by the people. Although the Legislature may make laws to govern the Territory, it cannot override the veto of the Governor.

Each Territory sends a delegate to Congress who has a right to speak on matters pertaining to his Territory, but has no vote.

**District of Columbia**

The District of Columbia is a tract of land situated on the north bank of the Potomac River. It contains about ten square miles within its borders. As the District of Columbia is practically the city of Washington, its government is for all practical purposes a city government, with the usual city departments.

This district is governed directly by the Congress of the United States, through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

The people residing in the District of Columbia have no vote, therefore they are not directly concerned with the management of the city affairs.

Practically all officers not of an executive capacity are appointed through Civil Service examinations.

**In Union There is Strength**

As has been shown, each State has its own government and retains its sovereignty and freedom, still as all the States are united
under the one Federal Government for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, agreeing to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon, any of them on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever. In this manner the forty-eight States form the one grand union, whereby their strength is much greater than if each State were entirely independent of the others.

It also can be seen that the people who enjoy sovereign rights must obey the law made for the general welfare. A large number of aliens come to this country with the idea that this is absolutely a free country; some even imagine there are no laws to be obeyed. The United States of America is free to the extent of giving the individual a voice in the government, permitting him to vote when he is naturalized to the same extent as a native born citizen, but it is not free as to individual acts when those acts are contrary to the laws. The people, through the representatives, have enacted certain laws for their protection, which act as a curtailment of individual freedom. A man to enjoy all the rights of free movement must obey and live up to the laws made for the protection of the people by the people.
NATURALIZATION

Requirements for the "Declaration of Intention"

Naturalization means the right to citizenship.

Any alien, male or female, with few exceptions, who is eighteen years old or more and who intends to permanently reside in the United States, may acquire the right to citizenship.

To become a citizen of this country it is important that the alien applying for citizenship be a person of good moral character, that is, he should not be an anarchist, nor a polygamist, nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. (An anarchist is a person who does not believe in organized government, and a polygamist is a person who believes that he should have more than one wife.)

The first step necessary to become a citizen of this country is for the alien to establish a residence. Then he should go to the County Court or any other Court or Bureau in charge of Naturalization and ask for the blank form, known as Form 2213, or facts for "Declaration of Intention."

He should fill in the blank spaces, giving the following information:

1—Full Name.
2—Age.
3—Occupation.
4—Height, color, complexion, weight, color of the hair and eyes.
5—Where born.
6—Date of birth.
7—Present residence.
8—The name of the port of embarkation.
9—Name of the vessel. (If the alien has been in this country before he must give name of the last vessel.)
10—Port of arrival.
11—Date of arrival.
When the alien has filled in this blank form (Number 2213) he must give it to the clerk who will transcribe the information on the "Declaration of Intention," which the alien will sign, if he is able to write his name, otherwise he will make a cross mark, which will be sufficient for the first paper.

After this has been done, the clerk will read to the applicant the following: "It is your bona-fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty and, particularly, to (the present government of the applicant) of whom you are now a subject. You are not an anarchist, nor a polygamist, nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is your intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein: So help you God."

The applicant, then, must pay one dollar ($1.00), the fee for the first paper.

The "Declaration of Intention," or first paper, is good for seven years. During this time the applicant should prepare himself for citizenship. If he is an illiterate he can learn to read and write English by attending the English classes for adults as well as the citizenship classes which are free of charge. Whenever there is a group of ten persons or more who desire to learn English the public schools generally will gladly establish a class for such a group if there is none, or advise them where they can attend.

Requirements for "Certificate of Naturalization"

Before an alien can become a citizen he must have lived five (5) years continuously in this country and one (1) year in the state where he applies for citizenship.

On the day he files his petition he must be accompanied by two (2) witnesses who are citizens of this country and who have known the applicant for at least five (5) years or more, and must have a personal knowledge that the applicant is in every way qualified to be admitted as a citizen of the United States. If the witnesses are of foreign birth they must produce their respective Certificate of Naturalization.
Applicants for Naturalization must fill Form 2214. This is a preliminary form for petition for Naturalization. It can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court.

This blank must be filled in and together with the Declaration of Intention, commonly called the first paper, must be addressed to the Chief Naturalization Examiner of the district where the applicant resides. This address is found on the left side of the blank, above the questions to be answered.

To avoid inconvenience, it is necessary that the name and address of the applicant be legible and correct. The name should be the one appearing on the passport, or that given to the American authorities at the port of arrival in this country. However, the applicant has the privilege to change or alter his name, if he wishes, provided he can give a good reason to the court and notifies the clerk before the final hearing.

The name of the vessel and the date of arrival are also important to trace the alien's arrival.

As soon as the Certificate of Arrival is ready, the Chief Naturalization Examiner will forward it to the clerk of the court named by the applicant. The applicant is then notified by mail on which day he must appear with his two (2) witnesses and pay the fee of $4.00.

It is requested that on the petition for Naturalization the name and date of birth of each child must be given, because, if the children of the applicant are minors and the applicant is admitted as a citizen, these children will also become citizens.

All children of foreign born parents born in the United States are citizens of this country, unless the parents are alien travelers or foreign diplomats.

Whenever the first or final paper is lost or destroyed and a copy is desired, an application must be made to the clerk of the court where the paper was issued. The applicant must make an
affidavit showing how, when, and where the paper was lost. Upon approval of the Bureau of Naturalization, the clerk will issue the desired copy.

By an act of Congress, approved September 22, 1922, the wife of an alien may become a citizen of this country regardless of the citizenship status of the husband, provided that she complies with all the requirements of the law, which are the same as those of any male alien.

The wife of a foreigner who has become a citizen of this country may also become a citizen provided she has a continuous residence of one year in the United States of America. She does not need to apply for the “Declaration of Intention,” but must file the usual petition for Naturalization and pay the fee of $4.00.

By the same act of Congress a woman born in the United States of America who marries an alien does no longer lose her citizenship status provided that she resides permanently in this country.

Some of the Questions That a Naturalization Examiner May Ask an Applicant

On the date when the applicant is examined he must appear with his two (2) witnesses. The United States examiner will ask questions pertaining to the principles of American Government.

The following are some of the questions which a United States examiner may ask:

Who is the President?
What is his name?
Who was the first President of the United States?
What are the duties of the President?
How is the President elected?
For how long a term is the President elected?
Who is next in rank to the President?
What is his name?
What are his duties?
Who makes the laws of the United States?
How many Houses are there in Congress?
Who elects them?
For how long a term are they elected?
How many Senators are elected from each State?
How many States are there in the United States?
How many Senators are there in Congress?
Who are the two Senators from your State?
How many original States were there in the United States?
How many stars are there in the flag of the United States?
Why is the Fourth of July a holiday?
How many Representatives are there from each State?
How are the Representatives elected?
For how many years are they elected?
How many amendments are there to the Constitution of the United States?
Which are the last two?
Who is the Governor of your State?
Where are the laws of your State made?
By whom are they made?
Who is the Mayor of your city or town?
How many departments of Government are there in the United States?
Who is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?
Who is the Secretary of State?
Who is the Secretary of War?
Who is the Secretary of the Navy?
It is advisable that the applicant try to answer all these questions before appearing to be examined for Naturalization.
INDEPENDENCE HALL, facing Independence Square, Philadelphia. This is the birthplace of American Liberty, for in a room here the Delegates from the American Colonies met and issued the Declaration of Independence, passed on July 4, 1776. It was publicly proclaimed from a platform in the Square on July 8. In the main corridor the Liberty Bell is carefully preserved.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

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 unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations 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. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations 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 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 invasion from without, 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 of 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 constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;
For protecting them, by 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 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 government;
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, burned 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 insurrection among 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 state 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 our attention 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 also 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 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.

John Hancock.

Georgia
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

Delaware
Caesar Rodney
Geo. Read

South Carolina
Edward Rutledge
Thomas Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

New Jersey
Richd. Stockton
Jno. Witherspoon
Fras. Hopkinson
John Hart
Arba. Clark

Virginia
George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thos. Jefferson
Benjan. Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

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

Pennsylvania
Robt. Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benja. Franklin

Pennsylvania Cont'd.
John Morton
Thomas McKean
Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson
Geo. Ross

Massachusetts Bay
Saml. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Eldridge Gerry

North Carolina
Wm. Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

New York
Wm. Floyd
Phil. Livingston
Fran's Lewis
Lewis Morris

Rhode Island and Providence, etc.
Steph. Hopkins
William Ellery

New Hampshire
Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Matthew Thornton

Connecticut
Roger Sherman
Saml. Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
IN CONGRESS, January 18, 1777.

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

A true copy.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest:

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Secretary.

LIBERTY BELL, cast in 1752 for the Pennsylvania State House, bearing the inscription: "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land."

The last time it was rung was in 1835, in memory of Chief Justice Marshall.
THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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.

ARTICLE I. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION I. CONGRESS IN GENERAL

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

SECTION II. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. 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.
2. 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.

3. (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.\(^1\)) The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not 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, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representative from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III. Senate.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. 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

\(^1\)—Modified by abolition of slavery.
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.

3. 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.

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

5. 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.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office, honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section IV. Both Houses.

1. 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.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
SECTION V. THE HOUSES SEPARATELY

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI. PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS

1. 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.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.
Section VII. Mode of Passing Laws

1. 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.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives 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 such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII. Powers Granted to Congress

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general
welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion;

16. 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.

17. To exercise 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, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. 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.1

SECTION IX. POWERS DENIED TO THE UNITED STATES

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census of enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. 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.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. 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, emolu-

1—This is the "Elastic Clause."
ment, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Section X. Powers Denied to the States

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bills of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. 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.

3. 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 or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II. Executive Department

Section I. President and Vice-President

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:

2. 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.
3. (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 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 shall be the President, if such number 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 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.\textsuperscript{1})

4. 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.

5. 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 that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and

\textsuperscript{1—Amended. See Amendments, Art. XII.}
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.

7. 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 may have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II. POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of
such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III. Duties of the President

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.

Section IV. Impeachment

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. Judicial Department

Section I. United States Courts

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.

Section II. Jurisdiction of the United States Courts

1. 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.\(^1\)

2. 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.

3. 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.

**Section III. Treason**

1. 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.

2. 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. The States and the Federal Government**

**Section I. State Records**

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And

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\(^1\)-This clause has been amended. See Amendments, Art. XI.
the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II. PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS, ETC.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. 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.

3. 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.¹

SECTION III. NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES

1. 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.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION IV. GUARANTEE TO STATES

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them

¹—Annulled by abolition of slavery.
against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the
executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against
domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. POWER OF AMENDMENT

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses 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. PUBLIC DEBT, SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION,
OATH OF OFFICE, RELIGIOUS TEST

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, be­
fore the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the
United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. 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, anything in the Constitution or laws
of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the
members of the several State legislatures, and all executives 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.

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ARTICLE VII. RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

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,¹ 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.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, and Deputy from Virginia.
New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
New Jersey—William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.
Pennsylvania—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.
Maryland—James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.
Virginia—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.
South Carolina—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest:

William Jackson, Secretary.

¹—Rhode Island sent no delegates to the Federal Convention.
AMENDMENTS

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 peacefully 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 persons 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 offense 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.

1—The first ten Amendments were proposed in the First Congress and declared in force Dec. 15, 1791.
ARTICLE VI

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

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 shall 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.

1—Proposed by Congress March 5, 1794, and declared in force Jan. 8, 1798.
ARTICLE XII

1. 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 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.

2. 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

1—Proposed by Congress Dec. 12, 1803, and declared in force Sept. 25, 1804.
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.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

**Article XIII**

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.

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

**Article XIV**

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.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the propor-

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1—Proposed by Congress Feb. 1, 1865, and declared in force Dec. 18, 1865.
2—Proposed by Congress June 1, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.
tion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

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.

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

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

ARTICLE XV

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

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

ARTICLE XVI

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

1—Proposed by Congress Feb. 26, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.
ARTICLE XVII

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

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

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

ARTICLE XVIII

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

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

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

Ratified and certified by Secretary of State, January 29, 1919. (40 U. S. Stat. at Large, 1941-1942.) Enforcement Act passed on October 28, 1919.
ARTICLE XIX

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

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

Ratified and certified by Secretary of State, August 26, 1920 (41 U. S. Stat. at Large, 1823.)
GEORGE WASHINGTON
"THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY"
THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
1789 TO 1797
WASHINGTON’S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to this country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twiced called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection in the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.
I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of any qualifications, experience, in my own eyes—perhaps still more in the eyes of others—has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances to which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead; amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which, not unfre-
quently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing wishes, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its benificence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which can not end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsels; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The Unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your
prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be mostly constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite movement that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

By these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest: here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.
The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined can not fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resources, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and
embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those outgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as the main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You can not shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the
executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute, they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting securing with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make, and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacrely
obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However, combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterward the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts, One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what can not be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the
existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon
the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual
change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and
remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your
common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government
of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of
liberty, is indispens-able. Liberty itself will find in such a govern-
ment, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest
guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the govern-
ment is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to
confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed
by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoy-
ment of the rights of persons and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the
state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geo-
graphical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive
view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful
effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature,
having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It
exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less
stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form,
it is seen in its greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst
enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another,
sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension,
which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most
horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads
at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The dis-
orders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of
men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an
individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing fac-
tion, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns
this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins
of public liberty.
Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits, of thinking, in a free country, should insure caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us
of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation and in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?
Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantage which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can
it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interests. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one of the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concession, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting
jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions; to practice the arts of sedition, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small and weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a deference against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.
Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit your own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest.
But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences;—consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.
In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity imposes on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it possible that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view
them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

G. Washington.

United States, 17th September, 1796.
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Francis Scott Key, 1814

SOLO OR QUARTET.

1. O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twi-light's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight, O'er the ram-parts we watch'd, were so gallant-ly streaming? Tower-ing steep, As it fulfil-ly blows, half con-ceals, half discloses? Leave us no more? Their blood has wash'd out their foul foot-steps' pol-u-tion.

2. On the shore dim-ly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty and wild war's des-o-la-tion; Blest with vic-t'ry and peace, may the tower-ing steep, As it fulfil-ly blows, half con-ceals, half discloses?

3. And where is that band who so vaunt-ing-ly swore That the hav-o-c of per-i-ous fight, O'er the ram-parts we watch'd, were so gallant-ly streaming? Tower-ing steep, As it fulfil-ly blows, half con-ceals, half discoses?

4. O thus be it ev-er when free-men shall stand Be-tween their lov'd heav'n-res-cued land Praise the pow'r that hath made and pre-serv'd us a na-tion!
And the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the
now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory re-
No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, And this be our

Night that our flag was still there. O say, does that star-spangled
flecked, now shines on the stream: 'Tis the star-spangled banner: O,
flight or the gloom of the grave: And the star-spangled banner in
motto: "In God is our trust!" And the star-spangled banner in

Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"THE EMANCIPATOR"

THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1861 TO 1865
LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

"We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."
THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LAST MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BEFORE HE DIED

"I cannot be with you, and so all I can do is to wish you Godspeed. There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism, merely because the war is over. There are plenty of persons who have already made the assertion that they believe the American people have a short memory and that they intend to revive all the foreign associations which most directly interfere with the complete Americanization of our people."
“Our principle in this matter should be absolutely simple. In the first place, we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here does in good faith become an American and assimilate himself to us he shall be treated on an exact equality with everyone else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed or birthplace or origin.

“But this is predicated upon the man’s becoming in very fact an American and nothing but an American. If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn’t doing his part as an American.

“There can be no divided allegiance here.

“Any man who says he is an American but something else also, isn’t an American at all.

“We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile.

“We have room for but one language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding-house; and we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.”
AMERICA

S. F. Smith

Adapted by Henry Carey

1. My country! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty,
   Of thee I sing; Land where my fathers died! Land of the
   Of pilgrims' pride! From every mountain side Let freedom ring!

2. My native country, thee,— Land of the noble free—
   Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and,
   templed hills: My heart with rapture thrills Like that above.

3. Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees
   Sweet freedom's song: Let mortal tongues awake; Let all that
   breathe partake; Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong.

4. Our father's God! to Thee, Author of liberty,
   To Thee we sing: Long may our land be bright With freedom's
   holy light; Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

79
THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I BELIEVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE; WHOSE JUST POWERS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC; A SOVEREIGN NATION OF MANY SOVEREIGN STATES; A PERFECT UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE; ESTABLISHED UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY FOR WHICH AMERICAN PATRIOTS SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE IT IS MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY TO LOVE IT; TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTION; TO OBEY ITS LAWS; TO RESPECT ITS FLAG; AND TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

AUTHORIZED VERSION.

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN'S CREED

THE idea of laying special emphasis upon the duties and obligations of citizenship in the form of a national creed originated with Henry S. Chapin. In 1916-1917 a contest, open to all Americans, was inaugurated in the press throughout the country to secure "the best summary of the political faith of America." The contest was informally approved by the President of the United States. Through Mayor James H. Preston, the city of Baltimore, as the birthplace of the Star-spangled Banner, offered a prize of $1,000, which was accepted, and the following committees were appointed: A committee on manuscripts, consisting of Porter Emerson Browne and representatives from leading American magazines, with headquarters in New York City; a committee on award, consisting of Matthew Page Andrews, Irvin S. Cobb, Hamlin Garland, Ellen Glasgow, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington and Charles Hanson Towne; and an advisory committee, consisting of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Governors of States, United States Senators and other national and State officials.

The winner of the contest and the author of the Creed selected proved to be William Tyler Page, of Friendship Heights, Maryland, a descendant of President Tyler and also of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

FROM THE "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD"

The complete proceedings in regard to the official acceptance of THE AMERICAN'S CREED may be found in the "Congressional Record," No. 102, April 13, 1918, from which is taken the following explanation of the doctrinal origin of THE CREED:

"The United States of America"—Preamble Constitution of the United States.

"A government of the people, by the people, for the people"—Preamble Constitution of the United States; Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate, January 26, 1830; Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

"Whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed"—Thomas Jefferson, in Declaration of Independence.


"A sovereign Nation of many sovereign States"—"E pluribus unum," great seal of the United States; Article IV, of the Constitution.

"A perfect Union"—Preamble to the Constitution.

"One and inseparable"—Webster's speech in the Senate, January 26, 1830.

"Established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes"—Declaration of Independence.

"If therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it"—In substance from Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country."

"To support its Constitution"—Oath of Allegiance, Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States.

"To obey its laws"—Washington's Farewell Address; Article VI, Constitution of the United States.

"To respect its flag"—National Anthem, "The Star-spangled Banner" Army and Navy Regulations; War Department circular on Flag Etiquette, April 14, 1917.

"And to defend it against all enemies"—Oath of Allegiance, Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States.

AUTHORIZED VERSION.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Qualification</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Where From</th>
<th>Term of Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>James Madison</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>James Monroe</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>John Quincy Adams</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Martin Van Buren</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>William Henry Harrison</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1 Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>John Tyler</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3 Years, 11 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>James Knox Polk</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Zachary Taylor</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1 Year, 4 Months, 5 Days</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>Millard Fillmore</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2 Years, 7 Months, 26 Days</td>
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<td>1853</td>
<td>Franklin Pierce</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>James Buchanan</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>4 Years, 1 Month, 10 Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Andrew Johnson</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>3 Years, 10 Months, 20 Days</td>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Rutherford B. Hayes</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>James A. Garfield</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>6 Months, 15 Days</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>Chester A. Arthur</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Grover Cleveland</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Benjamin Harrison</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>Grover Cleveland</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<td>1897</td>
<td>William McKinley</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>1901</td>
<td>Theodore Roosevelt</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>7 Years, 6 Months, 20 Days</td>
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<td>William H. Taft</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>4 Years</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>Warren G. Harding</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>2 Years, 4 Months, 29 Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Calvin Coolidge</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>**************</td>
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</tbody>
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1—Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.
2—Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.
3—Assassinated April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.
4—Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.
5—Assassinated September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901, when Vice-President Roosevelt succeeded him.
6—Died in office August 2, 1923, when Vice-President Coolidge succeeded him.
## States and Capitals with Number of Representatives from Each State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
<th>Number of Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Phoenix</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Dover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Tallahassee</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Atlanta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Boise City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
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<td>Indianapolis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Topeka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Frankfort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
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</table>

82
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
<th>Number of Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Bismarck</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Guthrie</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Providence</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Pierre</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nashville</td>
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<td>Austin</td>
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<td>Montpelier</td>
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<td>Richmond</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Charleston</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—One Representative for every 211,877 population, with at least one from each state.