

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

INSTALLMENT TWO ARTICLE II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves, and they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

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

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

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

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

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

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

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

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

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

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

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

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

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

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

the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

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

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

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

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

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

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

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Attest William Jackson—Secretary
Go Washington—President and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut—Wm Saml Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York—Alexander Hamilton, New Jersey—Wil Livingston, David Brearley, Wm Paterson, John Dayton.
Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos Fitz-Simons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris.

Delaware—Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford Jun., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.
Maryland—James McHenry, Dan of St Thos Jenifer, Danl Carroll.
Virginia—John Blair, James Madison Jr.
North Carolina—Wm Blount, Richd Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson.

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia—William Few, Abr Baldwin.

In Convention Monday September 17th 1787.
Present The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Little Lights on LIVING

By MARIA LEONARD
Dean of Women, University of Illinois
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POWER AND LIGHT

EMBLEMIZED across the sky at night, sometimes far distant, one can see when approaching a town, the great bright letters of an electric sign bearing the words, POWER AND LIGHT SERVICE.

What an eternal truth and spiritual message our public utilities are writing across our skies—that power and light brings service! Dean Inge of London has said that as man's love for light progressively increases his need for government progressively decreases. Light is truth, and education is the process of determining truth. Knowledge is power, but wisdom is light. Education must include both, that is why true education builds character. Power with light is character and character manifests itself through service, that great vital force of the human heart. Light is truth, where there is no light there is no truth. The Master said, "I am the way, the truth, and the light."

Power without light is a blind unguided force, while power with light builds the human race. As the human family receives more light through education and culture, it will also receive more spiritual guidance to manipulate those powerful forces which science has discovered in our mechanical age and it will learn to use them for the benefit, and not for the destruction of mankind. Light comes through education and acts of the human heart much as brakes check speed on a high powered car.

War for instance, is power without light, for its goal is selfishness, not service. High powered explosives are made to kill. Chemistry in the hands of a militarist kills, in the hands of a physician, cures. What is the difference? One is power without light—selfishness; the other is power with light—service.

A European scientist was once working in his laboratory on a God-like experiment, hoping to eradicate much of the disease of the world through his discoveries. Suddenly one day without warning he was commanded by his government to come into its laboratories, to discover gases for the next war. His laboratory was power with light, the other power without light; his was for human service, the other for human slaughter.

What would become of our modern methods of living if this public utility—power and light—service were to be removed? And what would become of the human race if this spiritual truth—service from power and light—were removed?

SYMMETRY IN LIVING

THERE are two symmetries in life which each individual must master, if he would adapt himself to the fine art of fine living. The first one lies within himself, which gives him perfect equilibrium of spirit. This comes from a deep assurance and certainty that his life is built securely on the fundamentals of right living.

I regret for our youth today, that our older generation has failed to pass on to them this sense of security and beauty of symmetry in our modern expressions of living, such as our unexplainable modern art, some of our dissonant music, and our silver screen distortions of sex, love, and home life. Our barren current literature, too, has had its part in taking away that little security might be left to youth by featuring such phrases as "Time of Great Moral Uncertainty," "Morals in a Day of Relativity," "The Changing Moral Trend," and "An Unmoored Age and the New Morality."

The love of beauty in the ancient Greeks caused their time to be called the Classic age, because it has endured throughout the ages. Standing on the Acropolis one full moon night, I saw the silvered Parthenon, I should rather say I felt it in my heart. That was only symmetry in cold stone, how far greater when found in human life. Plato's matchless words bespeak it thus: "Culture is that thing that brings to body and soul all the beauty, all the perfection of which they are capable."

Four avenues we have for self-realization, which must precede our self-expression, if we would have symmetry in living. They are, "work, play, emotional control and spiritual nutrition." Our inner symmetry must balance all of these. If we be weak in any one, we are only as strong as our weakest point. It is not what we do but what we are that brings us to our highest level. "We are so busy doing, that we haven't time to be," and yet the symmetry of life is found in Personality. The second of the two necessary symmetries of fine living lies with the world outside. Enrichment of life is useful only when shared, then others catch its radiance. This must be passed on to youth if our race is to continue to improve, for it isn't "What life is made of, but what life is made for." that counts.

Old Fashioned Patchwork Quilts



Grandmother Clark's
Patchwork Quilt Designs
By GRANDMOTHER CLARK

From all indications quilt makers will be busy this winter making more quilts. Quilts are still very attractive for needle workers, and any suggestion on this work will be welcomed. Patchwork Quilt making is much easier today than during Colonial days. Patches are more easily obtained. Diagrams and cutouts for patches and books of instruction are printed. All of these make the work easier and more quilts are being made.

Grandmother Clark's Book No. 20 on Patchwork Quilts contains 30 quilts with cutting diagram for patches, also several ways to assemble 12 and 18-inch quilt blocks. This book contains information and diagrams for the quilts shown above and many other old designs. Send us 15 cents for this book No. 20 and receive it by mail.

Address: Hoffs Craft Co., Dept. D, Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Dance Content Deserves Thoughtful Consideration

That dancing can be a valuable addition to the art of living and a real factor in the development of healthy, beautiful, happy children is the message brought by Lucile Marsh in "What Should Your Child Dance?" in Hygeia. Dancing can, in fact, be a wholesome recreation throughout their lives. Mothers must insist on standard makes of dancing as they do on approved brands of foods. They should refuse to allow their children to be relentlessly drilled and rehearsed for the sake of "putting on a good show," for long and late rehearsals in a tense, emotional atmosphere wear down a child's nervous and physical resistance to a dangerously low point.

Toe dancing is now absolutely forbidden for children. Not only is it far too difficult for children, but in attempting this arduous feat immature little muscles and tendons are put under such a strain that they generally collapse, leaving the child with weak, unhealthy feet the remainder of her life. Ballet dancing is also unsuited to children both physiologically and physically. Folk dancing, ballroom or social dancing, tap dancing and other forms are

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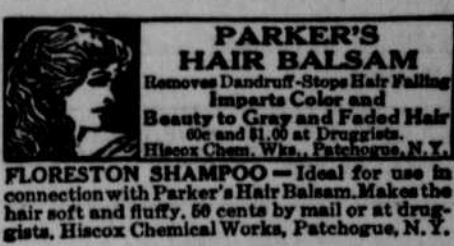


It soon brings relief and promotes healing. Because of its absolute purity and soothing properties, it is most useful in the treatment of rashes, red, rough skin, itching, burning feet, chafings, chappings, irritations, cuts and burns. No household should be without this Ointment.
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more appropriate for the dance education of children. Dancing should be taught under the most idealistic conditions by teachers who are trained educators and worthy artistic and social leaders of boys and girls.

Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts. Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without gripping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow. Milnesia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health. Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 35c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.



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