

CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES

INSTALLMENT THREE

That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention

Go Washington Presid't
W. Jackson Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

Articles in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the 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 offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the 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.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. 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 proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. 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 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.

ARTICLE XVI.

Section 1. 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.

ARTICLE XVII.

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

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

ARTICLE XIX.

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX.

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

ARTICLE XXI.

Section 1. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Section 1. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Section 1. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

ARTICLE XXV.

Section 1. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. [The text followed above is that of the "Literal Print" edition issued by the Department of State in Washington, D. C., 1933.]

ARTICLE XXVI.

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Section 1. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Section 1. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission herent to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XXIX.

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

ARTICLE XXX.

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XXXI.

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

Little Lights on LIVING

By MARIA LEONARD
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WHAT PLAY CAN DO

PLAY is one of the four builders of life. The other three are work, love and religion. Nations have risen like the Greeks and fallen like the Romans through their play. Play has not been given serious enough attention by modern parents, as a factor in their children's physical, intellectual and moral development. Play time has been considered a tag end usually—"run away and play" when there is nothing else to do.

Everything that functions has equal capacities for both good and evil. Food, medicine, exercise and even religion, with the fanatic can change virtue to vice. Progress of the race comes from directing all these functions properly into positive channels. When this does not occur the individual and nation alike may be regarded in its growth for betterment, or still worse may be actually irrevocably harmed. Parents probably seldom think of play and its effects on their children in such serious philosophical terms, and yet play and recreational hours have the power to make or mar young life.

Play should be part of an educationally planned program for children. Each child should be studied by the parents and helped to succeed in at least one kind of sport, or should be furthered in one hobby, whether it be making some kind of toy or collecting insects or stones.

Planned play as an educational program will take time, effort and sacrifice on the parents' part, but in the end it brings the largest dividend of character. Parents are sometimes unwilling to give as much of their own pleasure time to play with their children, as such a play program demands. As for instance, a movie manager of one of the large theaters in Chicago told me recently, that in his opinion, the movies have become the modern nursemaids for the children of the rich and poor alike. Cars from Cadillacs to "Tin Lizzies" drive up and discharge their small occupants each night regardless of the sex pictures shown, and the parents drive mechanically away. In two or three hours these careless parents return to take their children home. Some parents a few years hence will wonder why their children are different from their neighbors' children.

GOLD FOR GOD

THERE lived one time a very rich king; his wealth increased so rapidly that he began to think in terms of gold. One evening as he sat alone, long after his little daughter's good-night kiss, he felt a tiny tap on his foot. Rubbing his eyes in the subdued light, he heard a tiny voice which said, "Thou art great, O King, and rich; my wand and I can give thee thy one heart's desire. Speak now, ere I go," the fairy said.

"Give me gold," excitedly spoke the king. "Give me the golden touch." "This will be done. At dawn tomorrow thy touch will turn each thing to gold and thou, oh, Midas, will become earth's richest king." The fairy circled her tiny wand three times above her head and disappeared. "Can this be true?" thought the king.

The sun was high when the king awoke. "It is true. It is true!" he cried joyfully as he touched his kingly robes into beautiful golden fabrics. As he sat before his morning meal, his heart grew proud and haughty. But, alas, his food, too, turned to gold. "What matters that," he said—"I am the richest king on earth today!" Just then his little daughter laughing and singing, sprang into his arms for her accustomed morning kiss. He held her happy little form close to his heart. But just one moment and there lay in his strong arms, his daughter lifeless, body turned to gold! "Oh, God," he cried in anguish, "what have I done, what have I done! It is not gold I need, but God," he sobbed, falling to his knees. "Help thou me this day, the most wretched man in all my kingdom wide." Another gentle tapping on the sandal brought again the fairy to his side. "Take my gold away and give me God," he cried.

"It shall be done," the fairy said. "But tell me first, O King, wherein art thou rich." From out the depths of his agonized heart the king replied, "In the heart of man, in my fatherhood, in my people, in my honor and service to God and man. My goal has been gold, henceforth it shall be God."

Has America like King Midas been seeking gold instead of God? One statesman said of her, she is in "the Twentieth century scientifically, but in the Sixteenth century spiritually." America need seek the abundant life through no other path, for His is "the Way, the Truth, and the Light."

END

HITCH-HIKING FLY SPREADS DISEASE

The common house fly is a hitch-hiker. However, the fly doesn't bother to jerk a thumb and ask a ride; it flies into moving autos or even trains or airplanes without permission and often travels hundreds of miles before leaving its chosen vehicle.

This habit of flies traveling great distances on other power than their own has made local fly eradication campaigns less effective than the campaigners hoped. Cases have been found where a fly carried disease germs on its legs and body for miles and infected people in the community where it settled. No previous cases of the disease were in existence in the new community and health authorities could find no other source of infection than flies.

Repeated warnings of physicians and health officials have apparently failed to instill a proper fear of the house fly in the average mind. However, a more thorough knowledge of the habits of this tiny insect, according to authorities on the subject, Decent cleanliness in any home requires protection against the menace of flies. Whether a fly is home-born or a hitch-hiking visitor, he is a danger. Fortunately, an effective fly-killing program can be conducted in any home by the use of a reliable fly spray containing an ample quantity of Pyrethrins, a product derived from Pyrethrum flowers, which is death to flies, when sprayed in a fine mist.

Haste at the Wrong Time Often Fatal to Motorists

A motor accident never occurs if it can be avoided. Drivers do not deliberately crash into each other, skid off the road, run into trains at grade crossings or swerve into trees. Traffic mishaps occur only after it is too late to prevent them. Reduced to a fundamental, they are almost always the result of too much speed in the wrong place.

Speed in itself is relative. A speed of three miles an hour is too much if it carries a load of people onto a grade crossing in front of an oncoming locomotive. A speed of 70 miles an hour, or even 80, under the proper conditions, with car mechanically perfect, brakes in good working order, driver alert, road wide and smooth and the way ahead clear of traffic for half a mile, is safe enough.

Rats Kill Ferrets and Cats

Tistan da Cunha, the world's loneliest island, is trying to find a way to rid itself of he-man rats which swam ashore from a wreck. The invaders have multiplied, and both cats and ferrets have been sent at various times to exterminate them. But there are no cats, and no ferrets on Tistan da Cunha today. The rats have eaten them all.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTS

In a recent survey of 1,165 independent business women, more than one-fourth are earning net \$3,000 a year and more. Among the salaried women, less than 6 per cent are earning that much.

BIRD LINGUIST

Several sentences in English, one phrase each in French, German and Spanish and several words in Latin are spoken by a budgerigar bird owned by a man in Bradford, England.

Beauty that "Stays On"



Try Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener on your car. They'll make it sparkle like new again... and stay beautiful! In fact, you can't expect your car to keep its beauty unless you Simoniz it. Only Simoniz protects the finish, makes it last longer, and keeps the colors from fading. So, the sooner you Simoniz your car the better.

MOTORIST WISE SIMONIZ



ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer too! Enjoy its famous flavor today, and don't forget—it's nourishing. One dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.

"I've discovered Calumet's big, new 10¢ can!"

"No more 'by-guess-and-by-golly' baking in this house now!"

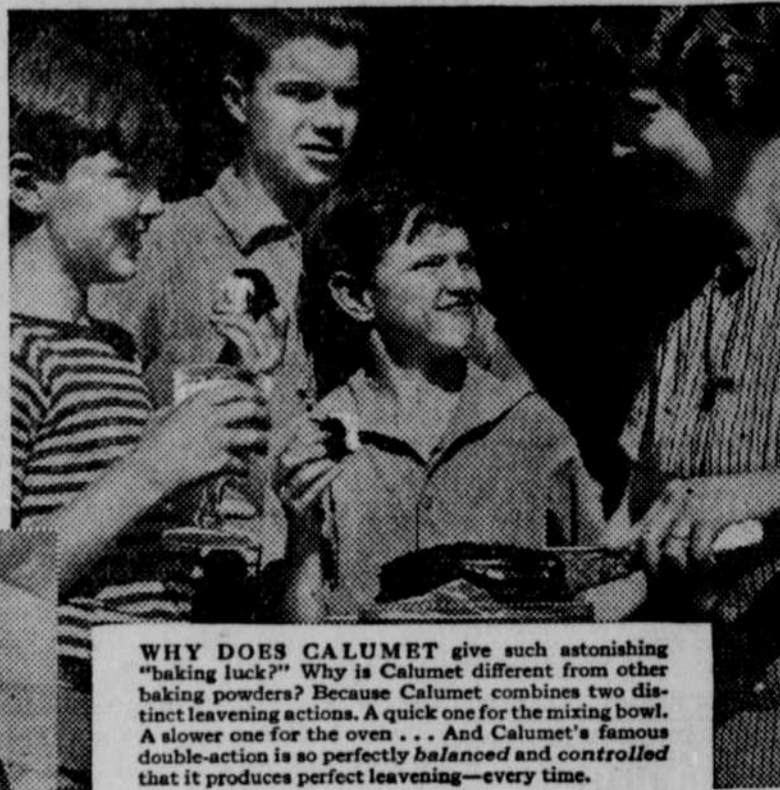
says Mrs. Owen H. Fleming, 1235 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Fleming was one of the first women to get the big, new 10¢ can of Calumet, the Double-Acting Baking Powder.

"No need for any woman to take chances with her baking now," she says. "That new 10¢ can of Calumet certainly means that the very best can be bought at a bargain."

Ask your grocer to show you the new, bigger 10¢ Calumet can!

A SIMPLE TWIST... and the Easy-Off Top lifts off. No spilling, no broken finger-nails!



WHY DOES CALUMET give such astonishing "baking luck?" Why is Calumet different from other baking powders? Because Calumet combines two distinct leavening actions. A quick one for the mixing bowl. A slower one for the oven... And Calumet's famous double-action is so perfectly balanced and controlled that it produces perfect leavening—every time.

All Calumet prices are lower! Calumet is now selling at the lowest prices in its history. The Full-Pound Can now sells regularly for only 25¢. And if you want a smaller size—get the new, big 10¢ can—a lot of good baking for a dime—with Calumet, the Double-Acting Baking Powder.