

KNOW THE CONSTITUTION

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE U. S. 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 the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for 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 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 cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except 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 for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he 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 was committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall otherwise be re-examined in any other 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 punishment 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.

The foregoing amendments are known as the original ten amendments and were proposed during the first session of the first congress, held in New York City, March 4, 1789. They were declared in force December 15, 1791.

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 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 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 person 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 the 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 this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Article XIII

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 an 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 members of such state, being of 21 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 21 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 holding 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 and 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 persons and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and 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. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV

1. The right of the 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 the provisions of 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.

Article XVII

1. The Senate of the United States

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

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the Legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

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

Article XVIII

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.

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

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 thereof to the states by the Congress.

(The liquor prohibition amendment is in litigation in the courts. Official announcement of its adoption by 36 states was made by Secretary of State Lansing on January 29, 1919.)

Article XIX

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

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

HARDING'S DECLARATION AGAINST SEGREGATION

Press Report of Audience with the National Equal Rights League read by Senator Harding and Approved As Corrected by Him.

MARION, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The National Equal Rights League represented by the President, N. S. Taylor of Chicago, First Vice President Rev. N. A. M. Shaw of Boston, and National Executive Secretary William Monroe Trotter of Boston with Mr. Trotter as speaker, laid before Senator Harding the Grievance Report and Justice Demands of the National Colored Conference called by the League in Chicago last April, for federal action against lynching, against denial of the ballot for colored, and segregation in travel and the abolition of color segregation by the Federal Government in the executive departments.

He asked Mr. Harding to recommend action on the first three by Congress and as President to accomplish the abolition of the federal segregation.

Harding's Reply.

Senator Harding promised a careful study of the Congressional Measures to the end of correction of the abuses. He declared emphatically against Federal Segregation and said "If the United States cannot prevent segregation in its own service we are not in any sense a Democracy."

Delegation Pleaded

The League officers expressed satisfaction with the candid acceptance speech statement and told Mr. Harding that the League officers would vigorously support him.

THE TIDE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGRO BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN

(By George W. Blount.)

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."—Shakespeare.

The tide of opportunity is now at the flood for Negro business men and women. There never was a time in the history of our country when the demand for trained Negro business men and women was so great as it is today. The demand is far in excess of the supply.

There are two methods of securing the training necessary to enable you to qualify for the positions "higher up"—they are experience and study. Thousands of Negroes have secured them through experience which means painful years of practice, hardships and disappointments.

Today we have the opportunity of profiting by the experience of others, and starting where they leave off. The character and quantity of knowledge necessary to achieve or merit any success in the business world are contained in the commercial courses now being offered in the various commercial schools.—(Portsmouth, Va.)

IN NEW FASHIONS

Wider Skirt Is Feature of Chicago Style Review.

Coats to Be Short, Suits Have No Pockets or Cuffs and Muffs Are Barred.

According to the association nearly everything in suits and coats and dresses will be brown or moose, heavily embroidered and beaded. Gold and silver thread embroideries especially will be shown. Beads will be used on everything except the most strictly tailored garments.

As for the suits, the coats will be fairly short, and the skirts perfectly plain. The jackets will have big fur collars and fur about the bottom of beaver, seal, dark squirrel, or taupe nutria.

Nothing will keep warm the hands of the fashionably gowned. There are no cuffs or pockets on the suit, and muffs are quite out. The bodies of these jackets will be quite close fitting, as miffy has signified that she has had enough of loosely fitting things, but skirts will have a decided flare. Tassels will be found every place a tassel can be. Quantities of elaborate buttons of rich shades will be used. Silk bolivia, chiffon velvet, duvety, duvetta,



Skirts shown in the recent style review of the Chicago Manufacturers' association are wider than have been worn for some time. They were not much shorter, however, twelve inches from the ground being declared to be the correct length.

and duvet de laine are the materials from which the winter suits will be fashioned.

Cloth coats will be forty-eight inches in length, embroidered in gold or silver thread, with huge capular collars of fur and with fur cuffs and pockets. But the fur coats will be shorter. They will be thirty-six inches and have large collars and cuffs, and fur buttons and belt. No fur combinations at all will be used this season.

The evening wraps will be fairly plain, with big fur collars, wide at the bottom, and lapping over 20 inches where they fasten.

Shoestring belts and buckles of self material, silver and gold embroidery, and either high choker collars, or a neck line cut only three inches from the base of the throat, one pocket next to the seam, and tight three-quarter sleeves, with white cuffs to the wrist are the new features of the taller and afternoon frocks. Many of them will have deep hems, buttons all the way down the back, and white lace yokes. Duvety and velvet in moose and brown, with an occasional Copenhagen blue will be the material most in vogue.

For the fluffy young person, evening dresses of black lace over charmeuse, with French flowers will be shown, and for the woman given to severer lines; gowns bordered from top to bottom in all sorts of gorgeous colors. Both straps will be used.

Gowns will be somewhat higher cut this year, both in front and in back, and some of them will even have little sleeves.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Ladder-stitching is effective on white lingerie blouses.

Palm beach suits of silk are featuring silhouette embroidery.

Huge flowers plastered flat against the brims are much seen in hat models.

Mauve rose is the leading color and much buttercup yellow is being used for frocks.

Brilliant scarlet wool coats hold their own from season to season as practical wraps.

Printed plaited chiffon blouses are extremely good with plaited satin or taffeta skirts, and the combinations of colors are too numerous to mention.

Light colored dresses in silk crepe or in organdie are shown with wide sash of black taffeta ribbon bowed at the side or the front.

Jade and blue, mikado red and taupe, mahogany and bronze are favored color combinations.

GAY LITTLE HAT OF BANGKOK



This bewitching little hat of Bangkok is the very latest to captivate Paris. It is trimmed with a broad rose taffeta ribbon set off with large daisies.

FABRICS FOR COOL CLOTHES

Handkerchief Linen One of Favorite Summer Wear Materials—Organdies and Swisses Delightful.

The question of material is quite as important as that of color in an effort to look refreshingly cool. Handkerchief linen has been voted one of the coolest fabrics and, of course, crisp organdies and Swisses are delightfully dainty. Voile and batiste are also favored in warm weather and net and lace frocks are sheer as well as extremely modish this season. Heavy linen, though a summer fabric, is often uncomfortably warm and makes its biggest successes at those fortunate resorts where really hot weather never penetrates.

Summer silks are usually warmer than summer cottons, and the problem of the woman who spends her summer in town is indeed a hard one. Many conservative women do not approve of white or pastel shades in the business or shopping sections of the city. Sheer fabrics are not taboo, however, and organdies, voiles and Swisses in subdued tones make frocks that are cool both in appearance and in reality. Of course, navy is an old favorite in these materials and it is often dotted with white in organdie, and Swiss. Other attractive colors, such as Copenhagen blue, are similarly dotted, and they are easier to get than the navy and white combination, which is so popular that it is very scarce in the shops.

GAY VARIETY OF SUNSHADES

English Paper Comments on Styles Out Since the Days of the World War.

Not even in the almost-forgotten days before the war was there ever such a variety of sunshades as this season, says an English paper.

Shapes have altered somewhat, and so have sizes. Sunshades of the normal size are still to be bought, but shapes are apparently reverting to the days of the crinoline. The little pattern with outstanding wires and sunshades of the small deep shape are again seen this season.

The handles are long; some are without ferrules, and are of the club-stick pattern. The covers are bright, especially in the self colors and stripes. This season stripes run to greater width than last, and the checks, too, are large. Some styles are done in silk of beautiful quality, and some in printed shantung. The latter come in exquisite subdued shades. Fringe is used a good deal as a trimming. For one new example, the cover is white silk overlaid with white lace, and trimmed with black plaited tulle.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS

Styles Thus Far Only Guesswork and May Be Obliterated by Modes at French Openings.

So far fall and winter styles are really guesswork, and the models that have been brought out already may lose caste when the French openings have spread their influence throughout the fashion world. Just at present simplicity seems to be the style rule, and the low waistline frocks that are being offered for early fall street wear are both simple and smart.

One little loag waisted frock recently seen was of navy crepe meteor—a fabric, by the way, that seems to be having a strong vogue for fall—the waist and underneath skirt stitched in white so as to give it a checked appearance. The skirt proper, laid in three-inch flat plaits, was attached to the waist at the hip line and a loosely draped chain grille was of blue tone bakelite—the material so favored for parasol handles.

On New Frocks.

In many of the new fall frocks the lower half of the sleeve is made of silk if the dress is of wool fabric, or of net, chiffon or georgette if of satin or taffeta.

Knitted Silk Scarfs.

Knitted silk scarfs are popular and come in a wide range of colors and weaves.

Waking Up

By ALDEN CHAPMAN

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Greg Morton had been for two years a clerk in the store of Seth Gray. He had saved several hundred dollars and both his employer and his daughter Ruth, who helped in the store, liked him and admired his thrifty ways. Ruth had been almost unconsciously an important element in forming the character of the young man, but store, Ruth, thrift and humble contentment went all to the winds one day, when a letter arrived informing Morton that he had fallen heir to a small fortune.

He resigned his position in the store by telephone, half wild with the immediate possession of several thousand dollars representing accumulations on investments, the principal of which was to become his further on. Then a few days later he appeared at the store, resplendent as to attire and jewelry adornment.

"I've been so busy getting used to being rich," he declared, "that I couldn't get around before. Mr. Gray, if you need any money, I've got a thousand or two you can have to expand your business."

"You're a good-hearted fellow, Greg," spoke the storekeeper, "but slow and sure is my motto, and I never borrow. Ruth is upstairs in the living rooms."

"I think I'll speak a word or two to her, if you don't object."

"I won't, and neither will Ruth. We miss you too much for that."

Morton sought out Ruth. As his eyes fell upon her neatly garbed form and expressive face, a vague sense of abandoning good old friends assailed him, but the emotion was only temporary. Glare and glitter had already fascinated him, and he was eager to get back to comrades who were indulgently helping him to spend his newly acquired wealth. She greeted him in a friendly, familiar way, as was her custom with him, but there was a certain shyness, he quickly noticed, which he attributed to a realization on her part if changed.

"I went shopping yesterday, Ruth," he said brightly, "to get my cousin a sunburst pin, and I've bought you one, too," and he extended a little velvet case exposing a pretty bauble with half a dozen diamonds in it.

"I can't accept such an expensive present from you, Greg," spoke Ruth in a subdued tone, "but give me that rosebud in your buttonhole."

If Greg followed an impulse, he would have gathered her into his arms and told her what he thought of her. Already, however, the wiles of a new social influence had enveloped him. The idle and pleasure seeking had claimed him as their own, particularly for his money. There was a group of newly made comrades who hung about him daily. There was a Miss Vera Burgoyne to whom he had been introduced, his senior by a few years, but artificially concealing the fact. She had set her cap to capture a young man hardly her equal socially, but with promising prospects. At heart a coquette, she had dazzled Morton quite, and his male friends had made him believe that a match with Miss Burgoyne would put him up in the world materially. They feasted on his generous bounty and flattered and cajoled him. He was in for jollity, and when one day he appeared on the street with a hat controlled by a tiny wire, and shot it up from his head in greeting acquaintances, his chums noted him "so original." When again Morton drew a mock revolver from his pocket, snapped it and landed a cigar between his teeth, it was denominated "the classiest bit of the season." He was courted like a king, but one day—

Morton never forgot it. He had discovered that he had used up his entire cash, even overdrawing at bank. On top of this came word that the concern in which his capital was invested had failed and his entire principal was swept away.

Late nights, excitement, his loss brought on a natural reaction.

Deserted by his friends, in debt and harassed with new troubles, he fell ill and lay in fever and delirium for over a week.

"Queer," was his first word, faintly spoken, as he opened his eyes to normal coherency.

"Ah, better? That's good," spoke the bluff, hearty tones of Seth Gray. "We thought you would be better cared for here than at the hotel. One good thing, we haven't been pestered with those new friends of yours. Miss Burgoyne sent a servant to inquire after you, once, only."

"That's more than I expected," said Morton, "for she dropped me in a flash when she heard of my loss. Not that I am sorry. False, selfish humanity. And you took me in. Well, I'll be able to get about in a day or two and relieve you of my charge. I suppose you feel a bit hard at me leaving you the way I did—"

"Oh, yes," observed Mr. Gray satirically, "so much so that Ruth and I quarreled over which should sit up nights and care for you. So much so, that I am going to offer to take you into partnership, if you're over your evil dream, and have waked up to the practical issues of life."

Greg Morton buried his head in the pillow to hide his tears. Big-souled Seth Gray—how he blessed him. Artless, loving Ruth—how he realized her true worth at last, and when he told her so, knew that he had won a treasure among womankind.