

# 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 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 lists 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 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 sources 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 Legislature.

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.

**HELPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE**  
Contributed by Fred D. Gamble, Chef de Cuisine, Chicago, Ill.

**Oven Roasting**  
Oven roasting as practiced in the ordinary way in stoves and ranges is not considered as good as roasting before an open fire but meat roasted in this manner does not lose as much of its weight as it does before an open fire. The finish of a roast depends upon the amount of basting it receives. All seasoning should be added when meat is put in the oven. Fresh killed meat requires longer cooking than more seasoned meat. Less time is required in warm weather than in cold. White meat such as pork, veal and lamb should always be cooked well done and never served rare.

The time required to cook a roast depends upon the size of roast and the heat of the oven usually about 12 to 15 minutes to the pound will turn out a very satisfactory roast. A moderate heat will give the best results without the danger of burning.

**Cream Salad Dressing**  
Cream one cup of butter and one-half cup of sugar; add, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of mustard and a pinch of cayenne pepper; then, four eggs well beaten; next, one cup of cream; now, one and one-half pints boiling vinegar, (a little at a time); then, place over fire until it nearly boils, remove and bottle.

**INTELLIGENCE CONTEST NO. 7**  
Prize for perfect answer.....\$5.00  
Prize for 95 per cent of answers. 3.00  
Prize for 90 per cent of answers. 2.00

1. How many books does the Bible contain?  
2. How many books does the New Testament contain?  
3. Who was Livingston?  
4. Why did China withhold her signature from the league of nations?  
5. What two base ball teams won the pennant in the National and American leagues in 1919?  
6. Which team won the World Series in 1919?  
7. What explorer's claim to the discovery of the North Pole was declared false?  
8. What denominational Church was founded by Roger Williams at Providence, R. I.?  
9. What is the colored population of your home town? Name town.  
10. Are you getting of voting age? Have you registered? If not, why not?

Rules: Be as brief as possible. No answer will be accepted unless accompanied with coupon containing questions. All answers must be in the Monitor office not later than one week after date of issue on which same appear.

## SUITS THAT WIN FAVOR IN PARIS

Costumes With Long, Half-Fitted Jacket and Slender Skirt in Front Rank.

### SIMPLE CLOTHES ARE LIKED

Parisiennes Not Slaves to Every Delirious Creation That French Couturieres May Put Out, Correspondent Says.

In Paris there is a marked preference for extremely simple toilettes. In fact, writes a prominent fashion correspondent, the tailored costume of almost classic style is now tremendously fashionable with its long, half-fitted jacket and slender skirt, the latter either plain or plaited. A costume of this type is more representative of the real Paris fashions than anything Zouave, African, Czecho-Slovak or Egyptian. The Parisienne, therefore, may rightly claim that not all women in France are extravagant nor are all of the Paris dressmakers producing extreme effects.

Fashions are often misrepresented, and through this misrepresentation one might gather that the taste of the present-day woman is for clothes that are showy and extravagant, rather than those that are beautiful and simple. Many people, when viewing the new fashions, are inclined to talk of the things which are extreme and unusual, rather than those that are simple and refined, which latter the best-dressed women buy. The women of Paris, even more than those of America, are misrepresented in this way, so that it would appear that the Parisienne is a slave to every delirious creation that the French couturieres may put out. A mannequin at the races wearing some bizarre costume will be immediately proclaimed to the world as wearing the latest Paris fashion, when perhaps this dress is the only one of its kind seen during the whole season in Paris.

### Simplicity Sought After.

What more simple and economical than the tailored suit or blue serge dress, both of which are now and have been for some time pre-eminent in Paris fashions? What more refined than the models which the leading dressmakers create for their own private customers? That this simplicity is greatly admired and much sought, regardless of the publicity attached to the bizarre styles, is proved by the fact that certain houses in Paris who cater entirely to private trade are sought in a roundabout way by purchasers of models.

One house in particular that has a great Paris following and which because of this refuses to sell to manufacturers or dressmakers, preferring to keep their models exclusive, can and do get from their private trade from 2,000 to 3,000 francs each for their simple silk crepe dresses made without one stitch of embroidery, lace or trimming of any character. Even

Another example of the redingote type is evolved from brick-red broadcloth material, and the trimming is kolinsky fur.

**Ideal Dress for Street Wear.**  
One of the newest and most popular blue-serge dresses is very much like the redingote suits in outline. It gives the effect of a skirt and a very long coat, although it is really a one-piece dress. The trimming consists of bands of tailor's braid of the same dark blue hue as the frock. It is an ideal dress for street wear in the autumn.

Braid as a trimming has found considerable favor in this autumn's fashions. Dressmakers are showing great originality in their methods of using this trimming. Not content with braid alone, they have stitched it in silks of contrasting colors and applied it in ways that give the effect of new and elaborate embroideries. Often the braid is embroidered by hand.

The new square-hanging satin mantle is of the very heavy quality which is being used for street wear this fall. The trimming is moleskin, a fur which vies with squirrel in popularity this winter.

Great stress is laid on satin for wraps of all sorts. The satin of 1920 is a striking example of the wonderful progress that has been made in the silk industry. One never would suspect it of being even a distant relative of the stiff and lustrous satins of bygone days. In past years satin coats were considered suitable for elderly ladies only, while a wrap of today's satin is youthful.

Lining silks are quite as handsome as those from which the garments themselves are made. These are beautiful Chippendale prints and mikado jacquards, both of which have radium backgrounds. The Chippendale is printed in multicolors in Japanese, butterfly, leaf and flower motifs, while the mikado jacquard is brocaded in conventional and floral designs in self-colors.

A strong fancy is manifested at the present time for plaits arranged in groups of ten to twelve, with plain spaces of equal size intervening. There are dresses on which the trimming consists of inserted plaited bands surrounding the skirt in rows. Many of the new printed silks are worked up in this way.

ming, which lacks the cachet of simplicity, individuality and perfect cut.

**Tailored Suits With Fur.**  
For the autumn there are charming tailored suits in redingote style trimmed with fur bands. Sometimes these redingotes have plaited fullness let into the skirts. Simple fall dresses also are being shown in both redingote and apron styles and new wraps are in perfectly simple outline. In dresses many variations of the redingote appear. They may be made entirely of cloth and trimmed with braid or with a slip or underdress of



Dress of gray satin and dark blue velvet. The long mitten sleeves are of the satin embroidered in blue to match the velvet.

satin and a long redingote of cloth. Many such frocks have high collars which button tightly about the throat and are faced with a contrasting cloth.

Autumn skirts are somewhat longer than those worn during the spring and summer. A skirt with its hem ten inches from the ground is smart, yet not extreme.

A redingote suit developed in green velvet has a plaited skirt and the coat is trimmed with skunk fur. In this model we see the beauty and grace of the suit with a very long coat. In past seasons women have declined to accept the long-coated suit, saying that it had a tendency to make one look older. This, however, is not true of the really long coat. Nothing could be more girlish than a suit such as this one, giving, as it does, the appearance of a one-piece dress with an underskirt.

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## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Donner

**INDIAN PIED HORNBILL**

"We really have quite interesting ways," said Mr. Indian Pied Hornbill in the zoo to Mr. Gray Struthides known as Gray Crow.

"I know you have," said Gray Crow, "or rather I have heard that you had. And now that you are a neighbor of mine it would give me great pleasure if you would tell me something about yourself and about the ways of the hornbill."

"Will you tell me of your ways too?" asked Mr. Hornbill.

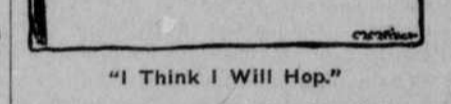
"I will," said Mr. Gray Crow, "with great pleasure. But you tell me your story first. I am eager to hear it. Tell me how you live and of the strange ways you have. Not that they are strange to you of course, but other creatures' ways are strange to others than themselves."

"That's so," said Mr. Hornbill. "That's so. Well, we come from the Himalayas—mountains you know."

Gray Crow nodded his head.

"We build our nest in a hollow tree. When Mrs. Hornbill begins to sit on the eggs I close the entrance of our home with clay leaving a narrow slit through which I always feed her. That makes it safer for her and for the eggs and I watch over her and see that she gets enough to eat and that the home is safe."

"She never leaves the nest until the young can fly. She is a very good and devoted mother. Do you like us? We're pretty good-sized and our eyes are bulgy and our beaks enormous."



"I Think I Will Hop."

We hop along our cage bar bending up and down in a most ridiculous way. You see we try to be graceful and move gracefully, and since we can't be so, we do foolish things.

"Instead of moving quietly so folks wouldn't notice and see how ungraceful we are we bend up and down and backwards and forwards and try to be graceful though we know we can't be! We're rather ridiculous in that way and often people stop and laugh at us as they pass us by here in the zoo. Now you tell your story Gray Crow. I've told mine."

"And a good interesting tale it was," said Gray Crow. "I was especially interested in how you and Mrs. Hornbill did when she was sitting upon the eggs. As for my story—it doesn't amount to so much. I come from East Australia. We are very sociable and friendly and go about in great flocks. We like each other and mix about a great deal."

"We live along barren, or bare, ridges where we feed on seeds which we get out of pine cones. We are usually told that we belong to the crow family, but no one seems to be quite sure of that. So we can't be quite sure ourselves. I'm called Gray Crow here as a name, they're not sure whether it is a right name and when there is such confusion about it it is hard for us to know!"

"We're just the same size as the crows. We're of a gray black color. Don't you like the way we all sit in a row so very near together on the bar of our cage with our backs turned to the people. A number of people have laughed and chuckled to see us all huddled together, sitting side by side and everyone of us with our backs turned upon our visitors!"

"Now I think I will hop over the backs of my friends as I want to have a little nap in yonder corner. It doesn't make any difference to the members of my family if I do hop over their backs, it doesn't make any difference at all. But I thank you, Indian Pied Hornbill, for your story, and am sorry that mine is a bit ridiculous."

"By the way do you see that speckled brown wood thrush? There is a lady in the zoo who is fond of birds and who is looking at us and talking to the keeper and asking about us. That speckled brown wood thrush wants to be known. He is out of his cage as the keeper says he is so tame and he is following the lady about wherever she goes."

"He's certain of being known, all right, all right. And they say that the Emeus and the ducks and the small birds too, make sure that their little ones come to the zoo just the same as they'd see that they came if they were free. They want their families to become known, that is certain."

"Well, I must hop off. Good-bye."

Most Important Canal.

Sixth grade teacher—Arved, since our study of canals, which canal in the United States do you consider most important?

Arved—St. Anthony canal in Minn.