

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 Pres-

ident 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.

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 or 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 XIII

1. Neither slavery or 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 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 or 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 territories 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 23, 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.

HEAT-PRODUCING FOODS.

God's great out-of-door is ever calling, and if we do not heed its call it will send us in bills that will call for heavy and sometimes frightful settlements.

During the winter months in the northern states pork and other fat meats are commonly served, as in cool weather the body is more active, burns up more fuel and is able to digest heavy and heartier foods.



Broiled Pork Tenderloin.—Split the tenderloin in two and broil under the gas flame or over coals. Have the heat intense at first and sear the meat on both sides to hold the juices. Reduce the heat and when the meat is puffed and nicely brown remove to a hot platter. Season with salt, pepper and bits of butter.

Stuffed Pork Tenderloin.—Select medium-sized tenderloins, wipe with a soft cloth dipped in cold water. Split the meat lengthwise, making a slight incision with a sharp knife, then pulling the muscle until it is almost split in two. Make a dressing of bread, salt, pepper, summer savory, onion juice, and moisten with water. Spread the dressing on the split side of the meat, remembering that it swells with cooking. Place a second tenderloin over the dressing. Sew the edges together with coarse thread. Place in a buttered pan with a cupful of hot water. Bake in a moderately hot oven for three-quarters of an hour, lowering the heat after the first twenty minutes. Put a few bits of butter in the pan and baste frequently. One tenderloin may be used for a small family.

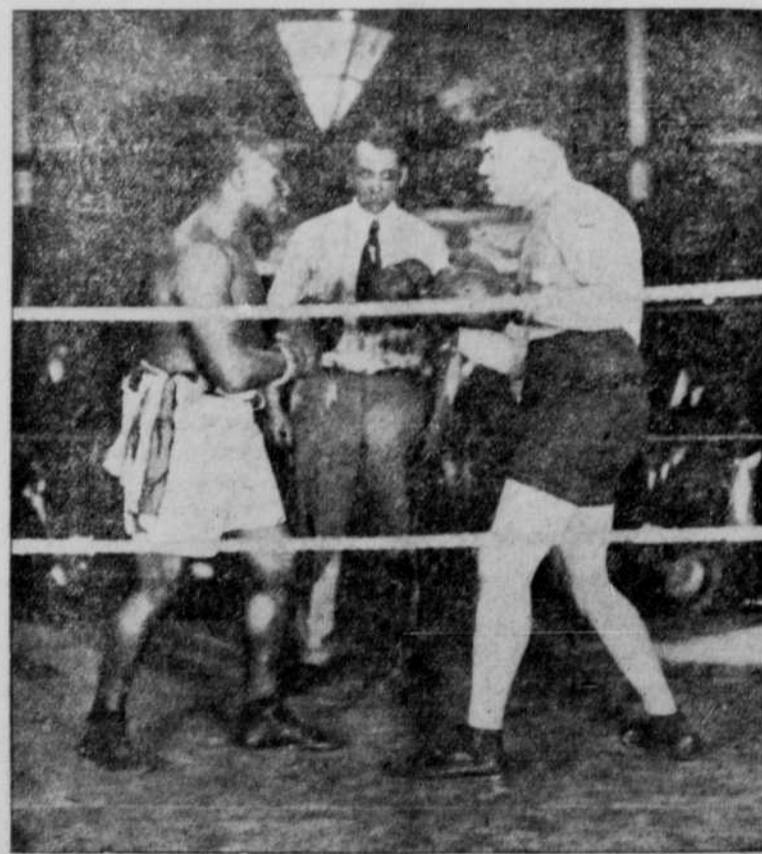
Pork Tenderloin French Style.—Wipe the tenderloin carefully and with a sharp knife cut into slices about an inch thick across the tenderloin. Round the pointed ends of each and pound each piece to flatten it. Season with salt, pepper and roll in flour. Have ready smoking hot fat. Drop in the meat and turn at once in order to form a crust on both sides. Continue cooking at a lower temperature and cook for twenty minutes. Pour off the fat, except two tablespoonsfuls. Add three tablespoonsfuls of flour and a little salt. As soon as the flour is a golden brown, add milk and stir vigorously to keep the gravy smooth. Add milk until the gravy is a trifle thin. Season to taste and pour around the meat.

Nellie Maxwell

SAM LANGFORD

(HIMSELF)

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Mildred Herbert!
What is the best remedy for WIFE BERTERS?
For answer, see what Susie Sutton, as Aunt Clara, does to Bull Magee in—

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