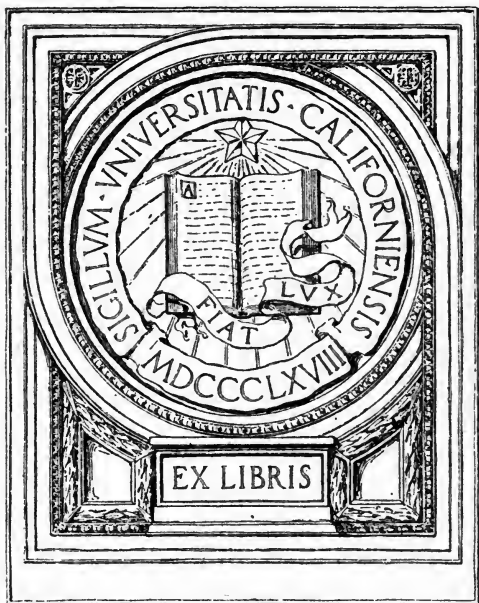


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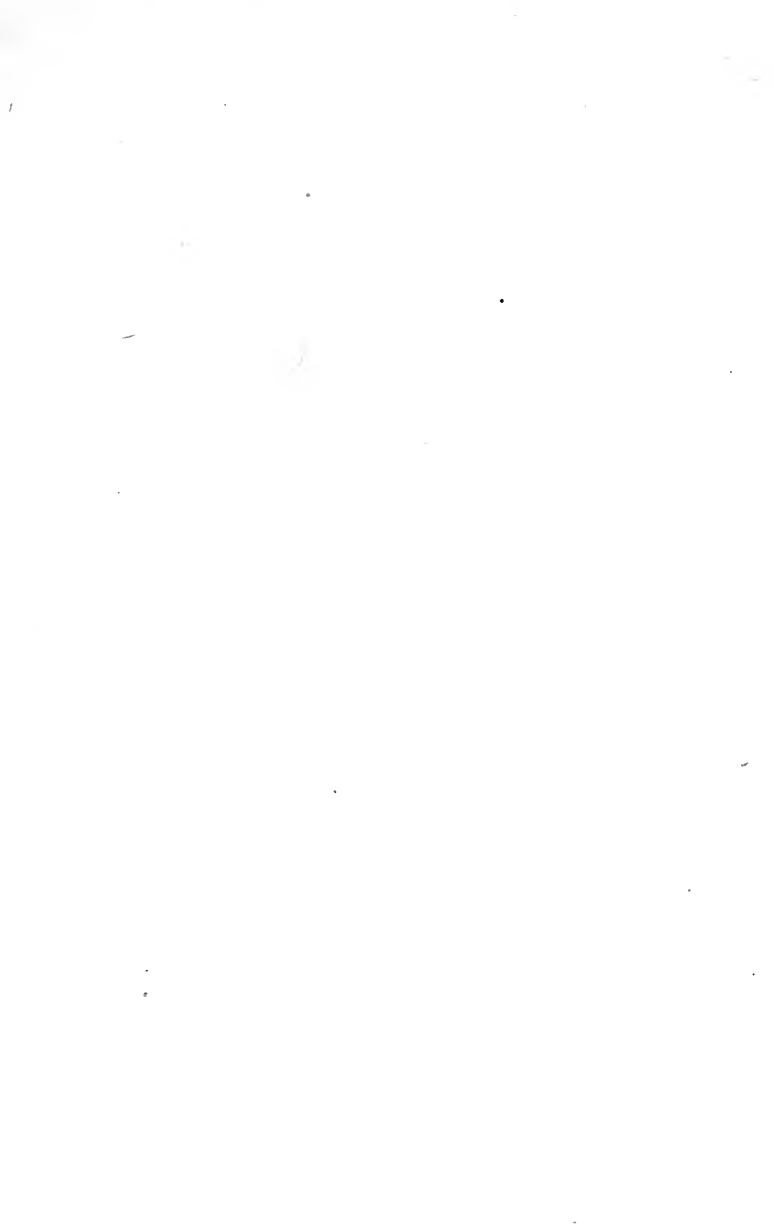
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Key to American Citizenship

*The result of three
years' teaching in the
Citizenship School of
the City of Oakland*

By
LYMAN GRIMES
of the
SAN FRANCISCO BAR

NO. 1011
ALBANY, N. Y.

KEY TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

The result of three years' teaching in the
Citizenship School of the City of Oakland

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By LYMAN GRIMES



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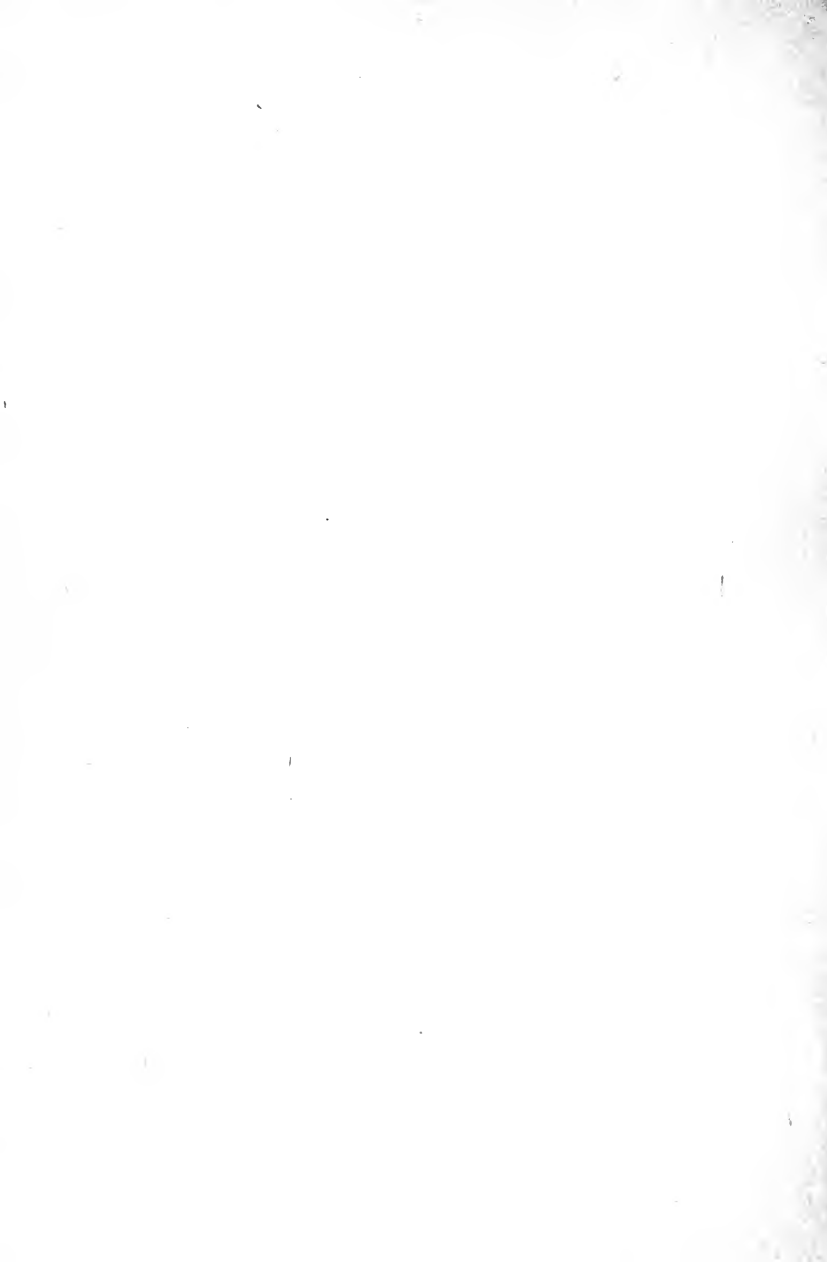
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Preface

The first duty of the future citizen is to familiarize himself with the Constitution of the United States. On this document the examination for naturalization is based. For this reason I have explained the Constitution section by section, as simply as possible.

The object of this book is to insure the reading of the Constitution. The various questions asked by the court are to be found interspersed between the sections of the Constitution which are set out in heavy type.



Key to American Citizenship

REASONS FOR BECOMING A CITIZEN.

There are many reasons why the foreign born person who comes here should wish to become a citizen.

1. There are rights which are given to a citizen, which are not given to one who is not a citizen.

2. I wish to vote, so that I may have a say in the government in which I live and am bringing up my family.

3. This is the country where I am getting my living and I feel that I owe it my love and whatever I can do for it. This I can best accomplish by becoming a citizen.

4. I wish to become a citizen of this country because this is my home and my adopted country and one that I am going to live and die in.

5. All those rights guaranteed citizens in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and in the fourteenth amendment are good reasons why I wish to become an American citizen.

WHAT ONE MUST DO TO BECOME A CITIZEN.

An alien must have lived continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state, territory or district where the court is held one year at least before his application. During that time he must have behaved as becomes a man of good moral character, in sympathy with the Constitution of the United States.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION AND SECOND PAPERS.

At least two years before his admission to citizenship, he must declare upon oath before a competent court, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce his allegiance to any foreign prince, king or state.

The petition for second papers must be made not less than two, nor more than seven years after the intention to become a citizen. This time limit does not apply to cases of intention expressed before September 27, 1906.

The petition must be filled out and filed in duplicate, with the declaration of intention, and if his immigration into the United States came after June 29, 1906, there must also be filed the certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of the applicants arrival. The petition must be signed by the applicant in his own handwriting, and must be verified, or sworn to, by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States. It must disclose that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, next preceding the time of the filing of the petition, and that he has also resided for at least one year within the state in which the application was made.

Where he has not resided within the state for five years, he may prove his residence within the state by witnesses, and his remaining residence elsewhere by deposition.

Exceptions to the first rule of intention:

1. An honorably discharged soldier having the necessary qualifications as to residence. This applies to aliens honorably discharged from the navy or the marine corps;

2. The widow or minor children of one who has declared his intention to become a citizen but who dies before he is actually naturalized;

3. Any person qualified to become a citizen, who has resided within the United States for five years next preceding May 1, 1910, and who because of misinformation, has acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen, and who has exercised the rights of a citizen or an intended citizen.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

It is essential that at the time of his application that the alien renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign state, sovereignty, etc., and that he will support the Constitution of the United States.

It is essential that the citizen specify that he is not an anarchist, that is one who believes in no form of government, but rather the death of all rulers.

He must believe in monogamy or the system of one wife only.

He must be willing to fight for this new country of his, even though we were at war with his mother land.

THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

Although America was discovered by Columbus in 1492 (some say in the year 1000 by Leif the Lucky, or Leif Ericksen) no English settlement was made until the year 1607 when John Smith came with a small party of Englishmen to Jamestown, Virginia. Soon after this in 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers founded Plymouth, Massachusetts. From this time, until the final break with England in 1775, the outset of the Revolutionary War, there was a constant stream of colonists crossing the Atlantic to try their fortune in the new land.

There were various reasons why people came to America. Some wished to worship God in their own fashion undisturbed by the interference of kings, priests, or ministers of other churches. Others came to seek gold and adventure; still others, because they were sold as slaves to planters to work out their freedom by years of service. These were white men and women.

Men cannot live together without a government of some kind, so these Englishmen were not long in organizing and adopting the rules and regulations they formerly lived under in England. Englishmen had been fighting their kings for hundreds of years for more and more liberty, and the colonists in the new world did not wish to lose these privileges.

To secure these, each of the thirteen colonies had a written document or paper called a charter, which set out the kind of a government the people were to live under and what rights and privileges

they were to enjoy. Most of these charters were sent out by the King, the others were prepared by the colonists themselves. Since these charters were not all alike, the governments in the different colonies were not absolutely similar. Inasmuch, however, as the King of England was, with Parliament, the head of them all, the government of one colony did not differ very much from another. The colonial governments were of three types or kinds: *Royal*, whose governors were sent out by the King himself; *Proprietary*, whose governors were sent out from England by the owners of the colony or were governed by the owner himself; *Charter*, whose governors were either elected by the people themselves or were sent out by the directors of the great colonial corporations that helped manage the affairs of some of the colonies.

While these governors saw that the laws of Parliament were enforced, they also executed the local laws and regulations of the colonial assemblies.

So the affairs of these early Americans prospered until by the year 1775 fully two million people had migrated to these shores. Among these were Germans, Dutch and Swedes, but the great majority were English.

England meanwhile was governed by German Kings who did not understand the needs of either England or her possessions. The result was that the Home Government fell into the hands of a lot of plundering politicians who used their offices merely for the purpose of filling their pockets. They knew nothing of America, so felt perfectly

secure in oppressing the colonists. The numerous grievances that were inflicted on the Americans are found in the Declaration of Independence, which is set out later. The chief grievance was that the colonists were taxed without giving them a vote as to the spending of their money. Since Englishmen at home had this right of seeing what became of their money, the Englishmen in America felt that they were entitled to the same privilege. This and the other reasons set out in the Declaration of Independence caused the final separation from England and the War of the Revolution, 1775 to 1783.

With the outbreak of the war, the central government which had bound the states or colonies together disappeared, and the first thing to be done was to organize the thirteen separate states into one strong body.

Representatives from the thirteen states met and discussed different plans during 1775 and 1776. In 1777 the Articles of Confederation were adopted which linked the states together into a Union. This confederation united the thirteen governments more strongly than an alliance, but not so strongly and so intimately as later under the Federal Constitution. These articles were not formally ratified by the states until 1781. They lasted thereafter until 1789 when the present Constitution was put into effect. The governing body during the war was a group of men from the several states known as the Continental Congress.

The Articles of Confederation were a great help to the people during the war serving to hold them together in the face of the enemy, but when peace came they were not sufficiently strong. The government under the Articles of Confederation was very poorly organized. It had no executive branch like our President and Cabinet, and instead of a two-chambered legislature it had but one house. All the powers were united in a single body with the result that there was not the protection to the people that is to be found in our government today.

Congress under the Articles could make treaties but could not execute them, that is to say, see that they were put into effect.

It could borrow money but could not pay it back.

It could appoint ambassadors but could not pay them.

It could coin money, but could not buy gold and silver.

It could declare war, but it could not raise soldiers.

It could order a thing done, a law executed but it could not fulfill the order. In other words the power was lacking.

The result of such a weak government was that treaties were not lived up to, debts not paid, state fought with state and it seemed that there could only be one result, that the old government would have to return or there would have to be some other complete change.

The ablest men realized that there must be some change and soon, so they met (representatives from five colonies) at Annapolis in the year 1786 and tried to secure some relief. As only five states were represented, nothing could be settled, but the fact that a similar meeting should be held the next year in Philadelphia.

Next year, after four months' hard work, the Constitution was finally finished on September 17, 1787. It was sent out to the various states to be ratified the following year, it being understood that if nine of the thirteen states signed it, it should go into effect. By the middle of 1788 the necessary nine states had signed, and the Constitution was established.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the United States is the highest law of the land. It is the solemn expression of the people's will, which all three branches of the government must obey. Should the legislature pass a law contrary to the provisions or spirit of the Constitution, such a law would cease to have any effect after the judicial department had passed on its constitutionality. So, also, if the judges or executive act contrary to the Constitution such action would be at once illegal and void and those committing it punished.

The framework of the Constitution is as follows:

1. The preamble, which sets out the general purpose for the establishment of the government;
2. The legislative department, which is given the power to make the laws for the United States;
3. The executive department, which enforces the laws made by the Legislature;
4. The judicial department, which decides how the law shall be interpreted in particular cases when disputes arise;
5. Certain provisions governing the relation between the states and the United States, the amending of the Constitution, and the amendments themselves.

The Constitution of the United States

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Q. What is the Preamble?

A. It is an introduction of or foreword to the Constitution, in which the reasons for the establishment of the Constitution are set out.

Q. What is meant by "a more perfect union"?

A. One that remedied the mistakes of the Articles of Confederation. One that provided for an executive head and strong central control.

Q. What does "insure domestic tranquillity" mean?

A. Secure peace at home, in the United States.

Q. What are some of the blessings of liberty?

A. The right to worship God as you desire.

The privilege of a free press.

The right of free speech.

All those guarantees provided us in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, commonly known as the Bill of Rights, and many others too numerous to mention.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative branch of the government is in some respects the most powerful and important of the three departments. It expresses the will of the people in the form of laws. The welfare and safety of the people depend in great measure on the laws which are made.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Q. What is Congress?

A. The law making body of the United States. It consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Congress is what is known as a two-chambered house, having an upper and a lower house. Some states have had single houses to make their laws, but experience has taught that the bicameral system as the two-chambered system is known, is best. The reason for this rests in the fact that one house balances the other. When the constitutional convention was framing the Constitution the question arose, How many houses shall Congress have, one or two? After a discussion the delegates agreed that the two-house system was the better, but here a difficulty arose. The large states insisted that the members of both houses should be elected proportionately to the population, which would, of course, give the large states a greater influence in Congress. The small states, on the other hand, wished to give each state an equal vote irrespective of size. The discussion grew very heated, and weeks passed with no result, until at length a com-

promise was suggested by the Connecticut delegation. They suggested that the House of Representatives be selected according to the population, while the Senate was to have two delegates from each state irrespective of size. This was adopted and is ordinarily known as the Connecticut Compromise.

Sec. 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Q. What is the term of a representative?

A. Two years.

Q. What is a congressman?

A. A member of the lower house is commonly known as a Congressman, although strictly speaking, members of either may be called that. The members of the upper house always go by the term Senator.

Q. Do all the representatives come into office and go out of office at the same time?

A. Yes, although this does not mean that an entirely new body goes into session every two years, because many of the incumbents (those already in office) are re-elected.

Q. What is an elector?

A. A voter is known as an elector. Presidential electors are not meant in the above section.

Q. Who are electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature?

A. In California, they would be all those who could vote for members of the state assembly.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Q. What is a citizen of the United States?

A. A person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is a citizen. Members of the Asiatic race are not permitted to become citizens, although of course their children if born here become citizens automatically.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

The above section is practically obsolete; that is, out of date today. It is another example of a com-

promise made by the members of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The members of the southern states whose population consisted largely of negro slaves wished to count them equal to one white person. The northern states refused to consider this, so that the following compromise was finally agreed to: five slaves were to be the equivalent of three whites, and the slave trade with Africa was to be permitted to go on for twenty years in return for concessions made by the south in favor of taxation and commerce.

Q. How often is there a census taken?

A. Every ten years.

Q. What is the number of representatives in Congress?

A. At the last session 435.

Q. How many people are there to each representative?

A. Approximately 235,000.

Q. How many representatives are there from California?

A. Eleven.

Q. Who are they?

1st District—John E. Raker, Democrat.

2nd “ William Kent, Progressive.

3rd “ C. F. Curry, Republican.

4th “ Julius Kahn, Republican.

5th “ John I. Nolan, Prog. Republican.

6th “ Arthur Elston, Progressive.

7th “ Denver S. Church, Democrat.

8th “ Everis A. Hayes, Republican.

9th “ Charles W. Bell, Prog. Republican.

10th “ Wm. D. Stephens, Prog. Republican.

11th “ William Kettner, Democrat.

Q. Who is the congressman from Oakland, Alameda County?

A. Arthur Elston.

Q. When is the next congressional election?

A. The first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every even year, as 1914, 1916, etc.

Q. Does a state like Nevada get a representative in Congress, when it has less than 235,000 inhabitants?

A. Yes, at least one for the 235,000 people or less.

Q. How are representatives elected?

A. Directly by the votes of the people.

Q. Do all the people of the state vote for each Congressman?

A. No, only the voters in each Congressional district vote for each representative.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Q. What is meant by the executive authority thereof?

A. The governor of the state from which the representative is chosen.

Q. What is a writ of election?

A. A document signifying that one has been chosen to a certain office.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Q. Who is the Speaker?

A. The leader of the House of Representatives.

Q. What is his name?

A. Champ Clark.

Q. How is he selected?

A. He is elected by the representatives out of their own number, and is, of course, a member of the ruling majority. He may, if he is a strong man, dictate the policy of the house, inasmuch as he fills all committees and makes many appointments in the house. His salary is twelve thousand a year.

Q. What is meant by impeachment?

A. Impeachment is the charging of high public officers with misconduct in office—as, for example,—where the President does not enforce a law, or where a federal judge fails to do his duty. Just as the grand jury of a county indicts a criminal, while the petit jury tries him, so the House of Representatives indicts the public official by a two thirds' vote, leaving the Senate to try him. Here a two thirds' vote is necessary to impeach also. The purpose of the impeachment is to remove wrongdoers from office, not to punish them. The punishing is left to the civil authorities.

Sec. 3. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

The above method of electing senators has been replaced by that found in the seventeenth amendment, which provides for the direct election of senators, by the voters of each state. The reason for the adoption of this amendment in 1913 was

that the state legislatures have been at times controlled by the vested interests, and these corporations sent their men to the United States Senate to represent them directly, and the people incidentally.

Q. Are the senators chosen from senatorial districts?

A. No. The voters throughout the state vote for each senator directly.

Q. How many senators are there from each state?

A. Two.

Q. Who are the senators from California?

A. John D. Works, Republican, from Los Angeles, and James D. Phelan, Democrat, from San Francisco.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Q. What is the purpose of having these three classes?

A. This secures a perpetual working Senate. By this arrangement there are always two thirds of the senators in office, leaving only one third to

be selected every two years. The Senate is thus partly a continuous body, "always changing it is forever the same". It does not have to be reorganized at the commencement of each Congress.

Q. Why is the Senate known as the Upper House?

A. Because of the permanency of its organization, the age and experience of its members and the fact that the Senate does not have to rush through its business in two years, but can wait four years if it so desires, it has been called the Upper House. The Senate has been known to ignore the rights of the Lower House, if the House does not defend itself, just as the House will do to the Senate if the opportunity presents itself. An instance of this is seen in the Senate's refusal to consider the question of changing the method of their election. This proposal passed four consecutive Houses before adoption, only to be turned down by the Senate. There is more freedom of debate on the floor of the Senate, inasmuch as the Senate is a smaller body and the opportunity to hear one another is better than in the House. Also each member can talk as long as he wishes, the Senate believing that the more discussion there is had on a question, the better for the people. Advantage is taken of these liberal rules by members who wish to sidetrack an issue, by reading and talking for hours at a time. One year a senator talked as long as fourteen hours for this purpose.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when

elected, be an inhabitant of the state for which he shall be chosen.

Q. Does a senator have to be a native born citizen?

A. No; senators may be either native born or naturalized citizens.

Q. Why are the qualifications of senators higher than those of representatives?

A. Probably because the Senate must check the hasty action of the House, and also because they are advisers of the executive department in the appointment of important executive officers and the ratification of treaties.

Q. Why should a senator be a resident of the state which he represents?

A. By living in that state he is aware of the needs of the people and is influenced by the love he has for his home. In England a member of Parliament need not live in the district from which he is chosen, but may come from elsewhere; the English thinking that there might be more than one able man living in the same district, and he should have a chance to work for the country. But one must remember that the whole of England could be fitted into the State of California and that the districts there are much smaller than corresponding districts here.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no voice unless they shall be equally divided.

Q. Does this section mean that the Vice-President loses his vote?

A. No, as he can use it in case of a tie vote.

Q. Should the Vice-President die or become President, who takes his place at the head of the Senate?

A. A temporary president of the Senate is chosen out of their own body, to fill this vacancy, as provided in the next section.

5. The Senate shall choose their officers, and have a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Q. When did this situation last arise?

A. In the case of the death of Vice-President Sherman, who served under President Taft.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Q. What is necessary to secure an impeachment?

A. The two thirds vote of the House together with the same vote of the Senate.

Q. Why does the Chief Justice preside in the case of impeaching the President?

A. Because the Vice-President who presides over the Senate takes the President's place during these proceedings.

Q. Has a President of the United States ever been impeached?

A. Yes; one. Andrew Johnson, who took President Lincoln's chair following the assassination.

President Johnson quarrelled with Congress on the question of reconstruction after the Civil War. The immediate reason for the impeachment was his removal of the Secretary of War without the consent of the Senate, according to the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act, which passed over his veto, and was enacted for the purpose of tying the President's hands by the Senate and House. He was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors but the necessary two thirds vote was lacking and he remained in office to the end of his term.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

By impeachment an officer is removed from office and can never hold one again, unless the disqualification is removed by some action on the part of Congress.

Sec. 4. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Q. How often does Congress meet?

A. Every year, beginning the first Monday in

December. The first session begins with the new Congress, and ends late in the spring or early in the summer of the following year. This is called the long session. The second or short session begins when the Congress meets in December for the second time, and ends at twelve o'clock noon March fourth of the following year. Extra sessions may be called by the President.

Q. When did the first Congress meet?

A. March 4, 1789.

Q. How are the Congresses numbered?

A. By every two-year period, the first Congress serving two years; the second Congress the next two, etc.

Q. What advantage is there in these regular meetings of Congress?

A. Congress meeting regularly protects the interests of the people. They do not have to depend on an executive to call a session together, as the Kings of England did to Parliament years ago.

Sec. 5. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

As each house is the judge of its own members, if the senators or congressmen desire, they may refuse to admit as members those whom the people have elected. It rarely happens that the majority will turn out one of its own party politics; but if the person be of the opposite political belief, then

if there be any reason for refusing his admission, the controlling party will take advantage of it.

“Returns” mean the result of the election.

“Qualifications” refer to the age, residence, etc., of the candidate.

“Majority”, as applied to votes, means more than half of all the votes cast.

“Quorum” is that number of persons necessary to be present before business can be transacted.

This section gives Congress the necessary power to compel its members to attend its sessions and work.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

The above section is merely an additional club that Congress may exercise if it is necessary to keep order and discipline. Needless to say it is rarely necessary to adopt such severe measures, as most of the members realize their grave responsibilities to the people of the United States.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and noes of the members of either house, on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Q. What is this publication called?

A. The Congressional Record.

Q. What is the advantage of having the yeas and nays published?

A. This enables the people who elect the mem-

bers of Congress to find out how these men are protecting their interests, and whether they are working for or against the welfare of the state and nation.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Q. Where does Congress meet?

A. In the Capitol at Washington, D. C. (District of Columbia), the Senate occupying the north wing of the building, and the House the south wing.

Sec. 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Senators and representatives receive \$7,500 per year, and travelling expenses known as mileage of twenty cents per mile.

Q. Why are members of Congress privileged from arrest?

A. This immunity is given them in order that the people's business will not be interfered with. If they had to answer for their speeches elsewhere many would not give their honest opinions in Congress and the country would suffer accordingly.

Q. What is treason?

A. Treason consists in waging war against the United States or helping their enemies.

Q. What is a felony?

A. Any crime which is punished by death or a term in the penitentiary.

Q. What is a breach of the peace?

A. This is a disturbance of the public order, as an act of violence or any act which disturbs the tranquillity of the citizens, or their quiet enjoyment.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Q. What is the purpose of this section?

A. This section protects the country from that member of Congress who would take advantage of his position to make for himself a good position, which he might fill on leaving Congress.

Q. What is meant by emolument?

A. Salary or return for services.

Q. Why should not a person be permitted to hold two positions as suggested in the last section?

A. No person can do justice to two positions.

Sec. 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Q. What is a bill?

A. A draft of a proposed statute or law submitted to the legislature for enactment.

Q. Why should the power to raise revenue be in the House?

A. The House is supposed to more truly represent the people than the Senate, inasmuch as there are more of them, and they are elected for a shorter term. The historical reason for the entrusting this power to the House is that the lower house of Parliament in England had control of the money affairs.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and noes; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and the House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjourn-

ment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Q. How does a bill become a law?

A. It takes a majority vote of the House, with a majority vote of the Senate together with the signature of the President. The President is given ten days to sign the bill exclusive of Sundays and holidays. If he signs it in ten days it becomes a law, if he does not sign it in ten days it also becomes a law. If he vetoes it the bill is temporarily killed.

Q. How may a vetoed bill become a law?

A. By being referred to the house where it started and being repassed by a two thirds vote of both houses.

Q. Does the President have to sign it this second time?

A. No.

Q. What is the veto?

A. This word comes from the Latin meaning "I forbid." The President forbids the bill to become a law when he vetoes it, although the action of Congress may pass it over his veto. This is the President's check on the legislative power.

Q. What is the pocket veto?

A. At the end of the term when less than ten days remain of Congress, if a bill is passed up to the President for signature and he forgets it, or lays it away until Congress adjourns, the bill does

not become a law, just as though the President put it in his pocket and forgot all about it.

Q. How does Congress work?

A. Congress works through committee systems. Congress is so large that business could not be transacted unless it was divided into groups and these groups are called the committees. There are over fifty in each house, and a bill must be considered by some committee before it is recommended to the consideration of the House. This is necessary as there are over twenty thousand bills proposed each year. The committees sift out the best bills. The principal standing committees—which are provided for by the rules, and which continue in existence throughout the entire session are: those on ways and means, which has control of bills for raising revenue, appropriation, the judiciary, foreign relations, currency, commerce, pensions, military affairs, elections, manufactures, agriculture and rivers and harbors. Where a bill is introduced for which there is no standing committee, a special committee is appointed to handle it. The most important work of Congress is thus done in the committee rooms.

Q. Does Congress often pass a bill over the President's veto?

A. No, although when the President is of a different political party than Congress, and they can not agree as to policies, then, as in Cleveland's first administration, many bills are passed over the President's veto.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Congress has only those powers conferred upon her by the Constitution in article one, section eight. All other powers belong to the states and to the people.

Sec. 8. 1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

NOTES ON THE VARIOUS POWERS OF CONGRESS.

1. This provision to lay and collect taxes is of the utmost importance, as it was the lack of this power that caused the failure of the Articles of Confederation.

Q. What are duties and imposts?

A. These are taxes laid on the importation or exportation of goods.

Q. What are excises?

A. Taxes or charges levied on commodities and other goods, particularly liquors.

Q. Does the clause "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States", permit Congress to exercise any power it desires, so long as the welfare of the Union is involved?

A. No; the interpretation given this section is a narrow one, and not as broad as the above, which is that desired by former President Roosevelt; it is confined merely to matters of defense.

2. Congress usually borrows money by issuing bonds.

3. This clause gave rise to the celebrated Interstate Commerce Commission which more than any other body has controlled the railways, pipe line companies, express, telegraph and other interstate businesses. The Indian tribes are placed on the same footing as foreign nations, thus securing them freedom from state legislation.

4. The procedure that every foreigner must go through before becoming a citizen is the same, no matter where he takes his papers out or his examination.

Bankruptcies are those legal controversies arising out of the affairs of a bankrupt, that is to say,

one who indicates that he is unable to pay his debts, or desires to avoid the payment thereof.

5. It is necessary that the national government control the coinage of money, as otherwise each state would coin its own money, and money of one state would differ in value from that of the next, with confusion as a result. The same applies to standard weights and measures.

6. Along with power to coin money must go the power to punish the making of money by private individuals.

7. The post office is an example of what the government service can do under efficient management, and is pointed to by socialists as the coming remedy for industrial mismanagement. Post roads were necessary at the beginning of the last century, when there were no railroads and the states too poor to build roads. Therefore the national government took measures to see that they were built in the interests of the mail service. This necessity no longer exists.

8. Inventors are protected under the United States patent law, while writers have the United States copyright laws to protect them.

9. So rapidly did the United States grow that we soon outgrew the early federal courts, and additional ones were provided under this section, the circuit courts and the district courts.

10. Piracy is an act of robbery or depredation committed on the high seas.

Q. What are the high seas?

A. The waters of the sea outside the three-mile limit.

Offenses against the law of nations are those crimes which every country punishes.

11. This is an important power of Congress which many confuse with the power of the President.

Letters of marque are licenses issued by Congress in war time to merchant ships, authorizing them to go to sea and capture enemy ships and otherwise cripple them. These are not of much importance today with the inventions in the last century of speedy warships and new guns.

Reprisal is any form of punishing the enemy, as by seizing shipping, subjects, etc.

12. The purpose of this section limiting the appropriations for the army to two years is to prevent the military power gaining control of the government.

15. The militia is the state soldiery.

Insurrections are organized attempts to resist the established government which come from within the country itself.

Invasions on the other hand are from without.

17. This district is the District of Columbia wherein is situated the Capitol of the United States. It was originally ten miles square and was the result of a cession on the part of Virginia and Maryland.

Strictly speaking, the District of Columbia is not a territory nor a dependency of the United States, but is a municipal corporation. It is governed by a board of three commissioners appointed by the President. Two of the commissioners are appointed from civil life and one is an officer of the army. The rules and regulations of this body have

the effect of laws. Besides these men, Congress keeps a watchful eye on the district so that it does not suffer from lack of supervision. When Congress acts for the city, it takes the place of the city council and acts as such.

The district has a separate judicial system, consisting of a court of appeals, a trial court called the supreme court, and a police court for petty offenders.

Residents of the District of Columbia have no vote for representatives in Congress nor for the President, as a consequence.

Sec. 9. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Q. To whom does the above section refer?

A. These persons were the negro slaves who were imported from Africa for the tilling of southern fields. The result of this section was to stop all importations from Africa after the year 1808.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Q. What is the writ of habeas corpus?

A. This is the process provided by law for a speedy delivery of the individual from illegal imprisonment. It tolerates no delay except of necessity. This is one of the old common law writs

dating back to the days when a man could be thrown into jail and forced to remain there until he died or the court felt like hearing his case.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Q. What is meant by the above?

A. A bill of attainder has the effect of a judicial act on the part of the legislature. The effect of this bill was to confiscate the property of the accused, and deprive him of all civil rights and privileges.

An *ex post facto* law is one which punishes an act not punishable when it was committed or which imposes an additional punishment, or changes the rules of evidence.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Q. What is a capitation tax?

A. One that is laid on everyone.

Q. Why was the income amendment necessary when the Constitution contained the above provision?

A. The income tax is not a capitation tax but affects only a limited class.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

Q. Why not?

A. To tax exports would be to tax the manufacturers who send the goods from the country. It

would be taxing business industry and ourselves rather than the people to whom we sell the goods.

6. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Q. Why not?

A. This is a union of states each having equal rights, and to give one state privileges and not another would be to destroy the spirit of the Constitution. To force a vessel to pay taxes thus, would be to compel it to pay double or triple taxes, the result of which would be a consequent rise in prices, or the giving up of sea trading.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

The purpose of this section is to check the paying out of the public funds.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

A title of nobility is an honor granted or special privilege conferred on an individual by reason of some service to the king or the state. It is some-

times hereditary, often dies with the person. They are done away with in this country by the above section of the Constitution, the reason therefor being that such honors are empty when inherited and not to be tolerated by a free people. The reason why no officer of the government should accept of favors from a foreign state is simply that one man cannot serve two masters, and the receipt of gifts would obligate him to the giver, possibly to the injury of the interests of this country.

Sec. 10. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

This section contains limitations on the powers of the states, which are very natural ones, inasmuch as Congress possesses practically all the powers which the states are denied, and to grant the states powers that Congress has, such as coining gold and silver money, would be to upset the scheme of government.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The executive department is composed of the President (who is the highest political officer in the United States), his Cabinet and the members of their respective bureaus. The highest and chief duty of the President is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, that is, put into effect.

One of the great faults with the Articles of Confederation was the lack of an executive to see that the laws were enforced. This weakness has now been done away with by the centralization of power in the hands of the President. Not only has the President executive power, but he also possesses legislative power to a considerable degree, in his ability to veto laws made by Congress and thus influence legislation. He possesses law-making power to a greater degree in his treaty making capacity. But greatest and most important of all comes his duty to carry out the laws as made by Congress.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. 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:

2. 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.

3. 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 House 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, and have an equal number of votes, 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 vote 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.

Q. Who is the chief executive?

A. The President.

Q. What is his name?

A. Woodrow Wilson, from New Jersey.

Q. What party does he belong to?

A. The Democratic Party.

Q. Who is the Vice-President?

A. Thomas Marshall of Indiana.

Q. How long does the President and Vice-President hold office.

A. Four years. There has been much discussion as to the merits of the four-year term as opposed to the six or eight-year term, but the majority opinion is satisfied with the present arrangement. Of course big business claims to be hurt by frequent elections but this injury is questionable while the good done in arousing public sentiment to bettering public conditions is not to be calculated.

Q. What is an elector?

A. One who elects the President. Section three above set forth no longer applies for the election of the President and Vice-President. Its place is now supplied by the twelfth amendment, found hereafter. The method of choosing a President and Vice-President as set forth in section three failed and had to be replaced. The electoral system was chosen by the founders of the Constitution as a means whereby the people would not get a direct voice in the election of the President, but would have to vote for electors first who would in their turn select a President. The reason for this was a fear on the part of the framers that the people could not be trusted with the ballot. They are not to be blamed for lacking confidence in the people, for up to this time the people had never governed

themselves. However, from the first the people insisted on the electors voting for the men, they the people, wished, so the President is a real choice of the people.

Q. How are the electors chosen?

A. They are nominated by the respective political parties.

Q. How many electors are there?

A. As many as there are Representatives and Senators from the state in Congress.

Q. How many electors has California?

A. Thirteen. (20)

Q. Does each party in California nominate thirteen?

A. Yes; and out of all these various candidates finally thirteen are chosen by the people at the presidential election.

Q. Is it possible for a state's delegation to consist of members of different parties?

A. Yes; as those electors are chosen who receive the highest number of votes.

Q. Do the people vote directly for the President?

A. No; for the electors who in turn vote for the President.

Q. Do the electors have to vote for the presidential candidate they have promised to support?

A. Yes.

Q. How is the President and Vice-President elected?

A. The people vote for electors who in turn vote for the President. The candidate getting the majority vote of the electors becomes President or Vice-President.

Q. Suppose they are not elected on the first ballot?

A. Then the three highest candidates for the Presidency have their names placed before the House of Representatives, and there they are voted on by states, each state getting one vote. The man getting the majority is elected. If no one gets a majority by the fourth of March following, the Vice-President takes his place. Meanwhile for the Vice-Presidency, the two highest names are placed before the Senate and the man securing the majority vote is chosen Vice-President. A quorum consists of two thirds of the states.

Q. Why do they vote by states this second time?

A. Because the electors representing the people failed to select one the first time.

Q. Is this second method often used?

A. No; the candidates are elected generally by the first ballot.

Q. How are the candidates for these offices nominated or named?

A. By delegates chosen at primary elections, and by county or city conventions and state conventions who go to the national convention and nominate the President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. 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 the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

There are two offices within the gift of the American people that can only be filled by American born citizens, that of the President and the Vice-President. The qualifications of both officers is the same.

6. 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 is removed, or a President shall be elected.

Q. Who takes the Presidency in case of the death of both President and Vice-President?

A. It then falls first to the Secretary of State, and if he is unable to fill the position for any reason, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, etc., to the end of the Cabinet. If any one of the Cabinet be of foreign birth he cannot of course hold the position.

Q. What is the Cabinet?

A. This body is composed of ten members, being the group of ten secretaries appointed by the President. The duty of the Cabinet is to advise the President when he asks their opinion. He is not bound by this opinion, as he is free to take any course he sees fit. But as the Cabinet is composed

of members of the President's own party and selection he is generally in sympathy with them.

Q. Who are the ten secretaries?

- A. Secretary of State, Robert I. Lansing.
“ “ Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo.
“ “ War, N. D. Baker.
“ “ Navy, Josephus Daniels.
“ “ Agriculture, Wm. B. Wilson.
“ “ Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield.
“ “ Labor, David Houston.
“ “ Interior, Franklin K. Lane.

Post Master General, Albert S. Burleson.

Attorney General, Thos. W. Gregory.

Q. What is the salary of these executives?

A. Twelve thousand dollars per year. The Secretary of State is the highest officer of the above list. None of these secretaries get a vote in Congress as they are members of the executive department and as such separate and distinct therefrom.

7. 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.

Q. What does the President receive?

A. Seventy-five thousand dollars a year and twenty-five thousand dollars for travelling expenses.

8. Before he enters 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.”

The word affirm was placed in the Constitution to be used instead of the word swear, by those persons like Quakers who think the use of such a word is contrary to their religious doctrines.

Sec. 2. 1. 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.

Q. Can the President declare war?

A. No; that is one of the powers of Congress. But he might bring on war, by commanding the army to attack a foreign country. He also has the power to call out United States troops in times of disorder to protect the government's property, or the people in time of great disaster as the San Francisco fire. He can of course call out the militia also.

These powers of the President need no further explanation save perhaps the definition of the reprieve, which is a respite or stay by the President from a sentence of death. It would also be impossible to give the President power to pardon impeachments, when he might have to sit on his own case, and besides to so pardon would be to cancel the two third opinion of Congress.

2. 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.

This power of appointment of the President is a very important one inasmuch as there are five thousand appointive offices to be filled. But as all these appointments, even those of the Cabinet have to be ratified by the Senate, much of the power resides with that body.

Q. What is the spoils system?

A. This system was inaugurated by President Andrew Jackson in 1828, when on coming into office he replaced those officers already in by his own friends. This was the old doctrine of "to the victor belongs the spoils". This started a precedent that other Presidents followed, that of filling places of old officeholders with the friends of the newly-elected President. The result of such a policy was to fill the government offices with many incompetents so that at length the situation became so acute that in 1883 the Civil Service bill, known as the Pendleton bill was passed. This bill provided for a commission to examine into the fitness of appointees and also gave those who qualified, their

position for life on good behavior. This took thousands of positions out of politics.

The power of the President to remove officers is a very great one which most people forget.

3. 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.

Sec. 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.

Q. What are these informations called ?

A. The President's message.

Q. How often does he give one?

A. Whenever Congress meets in a regular or special session, the President sends to the two houses a message on public conditions and affairs. Those sent at the opening of Congress contain many matters dealing with foreign relations and domestic problems. The President suggests laws that are needed and leaves the adopting of them to the wish of Congress. Special messages are seldom sent and when they are, relate to one topic as for example the passage of an amendment, or reform

of the tariff, etc. President Wilson was the first President in over one hundred years who appeared before Congress in person, and recommended certain legislation.

All American army and navy officers receive their commissions or licenses from the President of the United States.

Sec. 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.

No officer is above impeachment. One President, Andrew Johnson narrowly escaped removal from office through impeachment.

Treason is described in the next chapter.

Bribery is the influencing of an officer to do what is not his duty for a consideration.

A misdemeanor is an offense against the law not punishable in the state penitentiary but in the county jail.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE III.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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 behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

When Congress first met in 1789 it had to provide lower United States courts as the Constitution established only the Supreme Court.

Q. How many members are there in the Supreme Court?

A. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and eight associate justices. This court meets in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., from October to July. At least six judges must be present at the trial of a case and a majority opinion is needed in the rendering of an opinion. The chief justice presides over the court but gets but one vote on decisions.

Q. What is the salary of members of the Supreme Court?

A. The salary of the chief justice is fifteen thousand dollars per annum, that of other members is fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Q. Who is the chief justice?

A. Hon. Edward D. White.

Q. What are the other inferior courts?

A. The circuit court of appeals, and the district courts.

Q. How many circuit courts of appeal are there?

A. Nine.

Q. How many judges in each circuit court?

A. Two, three or four, but judges of the district court often sit with them.

Q. What circuit are we in?

A. The ninth consisting of the following states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii.

Q. How many district courts are there?

A. Ninety.

Q. How many in California?

A. Two; the district of the North and of the South.

Q. How many judges in each district in California?

A. Two.

Q. Who are the judges of the Northern District?

A. Hon. Wm. C. Van Fleet and Hon. Maurice T. Dooling.

Q. What is the term of office of a federal judge?

A. He is appointed by the President with the ratification of the Senate for life on good behavior.

Q. Are there any other United States courts?

A. Yes. There is the court of claims, which meets in Washington and determines the validity of claims on contracts with the United States. Then there are courts known as territorial courts corresponding to state superior courts which are appointed by the President. Also there are the courts for the District of Columbia.

Q. What is the chief duty of the Supreme Court?

A. It defends the Constitution, interpreting the laws, determining whether they are made in accord with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Any laws made contrary to the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare void. The Supreme Court has been called the guardian of the Constitution.

Q. Does the Supreme Court judge every law when it is made by the legislature?

A. No; and it does not seek out any law the moment it is passed. The way laws come up to this court is in connection with some case in which the law has not been supported or abided by. When the court does decide a case, then the people concerned in the case, and the rest of the nation must obey. For when the Supreme Court speaks it is expressing the will of the people. If by any chance the people are dissatisfied, they have their remedy in their opportunity to amend the Constitution.

Sec. 2. 1 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.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court 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.

3. 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 put at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

The Constitution is not interpreted by the court giving special opinions, but by their work in the decision of cases as they come up. When a person thinks that he has been injured in the way a law has been enforced, he brings suit, and should the meaning of some phase of the Constitution be involved, the court then and there determines it.

Q. What is equity?

A. Equity now means the law.

Q. What is a treaty?

A. A written contract between nations.

Q. What is an ambassador?

A. The political representative of one country to another.

Q. What is a consul?

A. An agent of the government who looks after the affairs of Americans abroad.

Q. What are admiralty and maritime cases?

A. Those cases arising at sea; or concerning shipping contracts, etc.

Q. Why has the federal court jurisdiction over controversies arising between states and citizens thereof?

A. Because a state will not permit itself to be sued in the courts of another state and there is only one course left, that of trial in the United States courts.

Q. Can an individual compel a state to appear in a suit brought by him against it?

A. No; because each state is sovereign and as such can refuse to be sued. The thing for the individual to do is to first obtain the consent of the legislature to the suit.

Q. What is meant by original jurisdiction found in section two above?

A. That cases are brought directly, or first to the Supreme Court, without having to go as other cases do, through the district and circuit courts first.

Q. What crimes are referred to in section three above?

A. All those committed against the authority of the United States, such as counterfeiting the coin of the United States, stealing from the United States mail, etc.

Sec. 3. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

This crime involves a breach of allegiance to the government, by a citizen thereof, and is the greatest crime known to the law.

2. 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.

Q. What is an overt act?

A. One tending to carry out some plan like treason, etc.

3. 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.

Q. What is corruption of blood?

A. This is the old common law phrase, which meant that the person convicted of a crime is attainted and one of the results of attainder is corruption on blood, which means a man cannot bestow his estate, nor can his descendants claim from him.

THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE IV.

THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

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 thereof.

Q. What is the effect of this section?

A. It indicates that although a state may establish any kind of a government it sees fit, so long as it abides by the Constitution, still it must take care of its relations with other states. One state cannot treat another as it would a foreign country. Under the above provision, there are several important duties owed one state by another. If one state recognizes a law or a deed, or a will as good and valid, the other states must do so. Although the state-law need not be obeyed outside California, nevertheless other states must recognize it as a California law and respect it as such.

Sec. 2. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

In other words, a citizen of California may go to New York and live there and do business under the same laws and with similar privileges as those enjoyed by a citizen of New York.

2. 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.

This section applies to the return of criminals from one state to another. The governor of the state where the criminal has taken refuge, is supposed on the request of the state seeking the criminal, to return him, but custom has established the rule of interstate courtesy in this matter, so that requests of sister states are rarely refused.

3. No person held to service or labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

This section applied to escaped slaves and since the Civil War has not been in effect.

Sec. 3. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new States 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 Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so con-

strued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Q. What is the jurisdiction of Congress?

A. Congress controls those matters which concern the welfare of the whole body of the American people. The states manage those powers which relate to matters of local and personal concern.

Sec. 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.

Q. What is a republican form of government?

A. A government by the people through representatives or delegates elected by them. It differs from the pure democracy where the people make laws not through representatives but by themselves as a group.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. 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 Con-

gress; 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.

One of the great faults with the Articles of Confederation was that in order to amend them, it was necessary to get the consent of all the states. Although the two methods of amending the Constitution above make it easier; yet it is by no means the simple process that it seems. It is one of the most difficult things imaginable to amend the Constitution, the few amendments we have proving this assertion.

Q. What is an amendment?

A. An addition to the Constitution.

Q. How can the Constitution be changed?

A. By amendment.

Q. How many ways are there to amend the Constitution?

A. Two.

Q. What are they?

A. (1) The amendment must pass both houses of Congress by a two thirds vote, and then be ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the states, or by conventions called in the states for that purpose, or

(2) failing to pass through Congress, there is the alternative method of the states calling together a convention and passing the proposed amendment by a vote of two thirds of the states, afterwards ratifying this by a vote of three fourths of the legislatures of the states or conventions called for that purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

PROMISCUOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1. 1. 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.

Q. What was the effect of this section?

A. It guaranteed the payment of the old government's debts by the new.

2. 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, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Q. What is the highest law in the land?

A. The Constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties.

3. 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.

No matter what church a man belongs to he has the right to hold a government office, so we have Protestants and Jews and Catholics in office. There is no better qualification outside of those designated in this Constitution than ability, loyalty to the country and good citizenship.

ARTICLE VII.

RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

The Constitution was adopted at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the seventeenth day of September, 1787.

The Constitution went into effect the fourth day of March, 1789. The thirteen states ratifying the Constitution were Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia and New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.

The Amendments to the Constitution

Q. How many amendments are there to the Federal Constitution?

A. Seventeen.

Although it is much easier to amend the Constitution than it was to amend the Articles of Confederation, still it is very difficult to accomplish, when you remember that the first twelve were passed before 1805, the next three after the Civil War and then in order to establish the rights of the negroes, while the last two were made part of the Constitution in 1913.

The first ten amendments have been called the American Bill of Rights, a name copied after the English Bill of Rights. These include rights that

Englishmen and Americans have enjoyed for hundreds of years such as the right to free speech, to carry arms, etc. After the Constitution was passed the people discovered that these rights were not included in it, so to prevent any action on the part of Congress depriving the people of these privileges they passed the first ten amendments.

The next amendment prevents a State being sued against its will in a federal court.

The twelfth amendment explains how the President and Vice-President are elected.

The thirteenth freed the slaves, the fourteenth gave them the citizenship, and the fifteenth bestowed on them the privilege of the ballot or the vote.

The sixteenth is the income tax.

The seventeenth provides for the direct election of United States senators.

ARTICLE I.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION, OF SPEECH, OF THE PRESS, AND RIGHT OF PETITION.

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.

Q. Is there a state church in America?

A. No; this amendment prevents the establishment of one.

Q. Can a citizen or a foreigner say anything they wish?

A. Yes, so long as they do not offend good morals or create by their words a public disturbance.

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.

Q. Can a person carry a gun on the streets?

A. Yes, so long as it is not concealed, and provided that there is no local ordinance or law against this.

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.

Q. Why not?

A. Because in this country a man's house is supposed to be his castle and a sacred place, which can be entered by soldiers only in time of public need. In Germany, France, Italy, the custom is to provide for the care of troops in this way.

ARTICLE IV.

PERSONS AND HOUSES SECURE FROM UNREASONABLE SEARCHES.

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.

By reason of this section no one may enter your house without a properly made out search warrant to look for a person or thing.

ARTICLE V.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES—DUE PROCESS CLAUSE.

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 offense 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.

This amendment secures the individual from congressional abuse.

Q. What is a capital crime?

A. One punishable by death, such as murder.

Q. What is meant by being twice put in jeopardy of life and limb?

A. Being tried for some crime and released, then tried a second time for the same offense on somewhat different evidence. In other words your life is in danger twice.

Q. What is meant by due process?

A. A fair trial at law.

Q. Should the property of a private person be taken?

A. Yes, for a public purpose; for the rule is that the few must give way in favor of the majority.

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.

Q. What is compulsory process?

A. The law provides that when a person on trial needs a witness to testify on his behalf, that man will have to come to the trial.

Q. Suppose a poor man cannot hire a lawyer?

A. Then the government supplies one.

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.

Q. What is bail?

A. The security put up by friends of the accused that he will appear when the court wishes him.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

This simply means that the people have other rights although not mentioned here.

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.

This means that all powers not found granted to the federal government in this Constitution, belong to the states and 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.

Q. Why not?

A. Because a state is a sovereign body and cannot be sued without its consent.

Q. How can this consent be secured?

A. From the state legislature.

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 a 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 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 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.

This amendment has been explained already under the executive department.

ARTICLE XIII.

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.

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

Q. To whom did this apply?

A. To the negro slaves, this secured their freedom.

Q. What was the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln written in 1863?

A. This set the negroes free in territory occupied by Northern armies; but those negroes, in the Southern states where the Confederates were still in power, were not affected by the Proclamation. After the war the thirteenth amendment settled the question forever.

ARTICLE XIV.

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.

Sec. 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 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.

Sec. 3. 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 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 or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. 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.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

This amendment defines what a citizen is, and secures the individual from any aggression on the part of the state. This together with the fifth amendment which protects the citizen from Congress are the great defenses of the individual.

Q. What is a citizen?

A. One born here or naturalized.

Q. Can a Chinese become a citizen?

A. No, as no Mongolian can become naturalized. Their children born here are American citizens.

ARTICLE XV.

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.

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

This section gave the negro the right to vote.

ARTICLE XVI.

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 census enumeration.

This tax is not a capitation tax, one that affects everyone, but only those with an income of three thousand dollars a year if single, four thousand if married, pay. It is a good tax, in that it makes the individual feel his responsibility to the government, as he did not under the tariff and revenue taxes which the importer paid directly and we paid indirectly.

ARTICLE XVII.

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 the most numerous branch of the state legislature. 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 vacancy; provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election, as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

This provision gives the people an influence over their senators that they did not have when senators were selected by the state legislatures. Then the corporations had more influence than the people, and their wishes, and not those of the state, were carried out.

While the Constitution has not been enlarged much in the past hundred years by amendments, yet by the construction placed on its sections by Congress and the courts, its usefulness has been increased and its powers broadened. It has been changed, not so much in form as in the new interpretations.

General Features of the State Governments

Besides the federal or central government there are forty-eight smaller governments known as states. The powers enjoyed by these small political divisions are many, as the Constitution itself says, that all powers not granted to Congress are reserved to the states and the people.

Each state may set up that form of government its people wish, but it must not conflict with the Federal Constitution. The state governments are all republican in character and do not differ very much one from the other.

All the states have the following characteristics:

A written constitution.

Three departments of government.

A chief executive called the governor elected by the people.

A two-bodied legislature chosen by the people.

A judiciary generally elected by the people, although in some states the judges are appointed.

Each state governs itself.

Each state has a public school system.

CALIFORNIA.

The State of California was admitted to the United States September ninth, 1850.

But this state had already adopted a state constitution in the year 1849. This lasted until the

present constitution was adopted in 1879, which provides for three great departments of government: executive, legislative and judicial.

The state legislature, as the law-making body is called, meets in Sacramento, at the State Capitol. It is divided into two houses—the Senate and the Assembly.

There are eighty members of the Assembly, elected for a term of two years. They are elected from Assembly districts. The Assembly like the House of Representatives is chosen every two years and goes in and out altogether. The head of the Assembly is called the Speaker.

The Senate is composed of forty members elected from senatorial districts, for a term of four years. This body, like the United States Senate, has half its members, i. e., twenty, chosen every two years, so that there are always experienced men in office. The Lieutenant Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate.

Should either Speaker or Lieutenant Governor be unable to appear, temporary officers are chosen out of the respective bodies.

The salary of senators and assemblymen is \$1,000 per year and mileage consisting of ten cents per mile.

The legislature meets every two years, with special sessions at the will of the governor.

The authority of the state legislature is very great and is limited only by the Constitution of the United States, and that of the State Constitution. Some of the powers exercised by this body are the following: The regulating of taxes, licenses and fees, the granting of charters to cities, rail-

roads, banks, colleges, and other corporations, public and private, it makes laws concerning land and its sale, mortgages, deeds, wills, estates, it makes laws and punishes crimes such as murder, treason, bribery, etc.; it provides for the safety of public health, makes laws concerning marriage, education, elections, manufacturing, etc. These are only a few of the powers possessed and exercised by this body.

The following are lists of senators and assemblymen at present in office with their various districts.

SENATORS

(Forty-first Session, 1915.)

| District | Name | County |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 39 | Anderson, John N. | Orange |
| 38 | Ballard, John W. | Los Angeles |
| 18 | Beban, D. J. | San Francisco |
| 34 | Benedict, H. S. | Los Angeles |
| 27 | Benson, F. H. | Santa Clara |
| 3 | Birdsall, E. S. | Placer |
| 15 | Breed, A. H. | Alameda |
| 37 | Brown, W. E. | Los Angeles |
| 31 | Butler, E. M. | Los Angeles |
| 17 | Campbell, A. E. | San Luis Obispo |
| 36 | Carr, W. J. | Los Angeles |
| 26 | Chandler, W. F. | Fresno |
| 33 | Cogswell, P. F. | Los Angeles |
| 7 | Cohn, P. C. | Sacramento |

Senators (Forty-first Session, 1915) Contd.

| District | Name | County |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|
| 22 | Crowley, J. J. | San Francisco |
| 6 | Duncan, W. E., Jr. | Butte |
| 23 | Finn, T. F. | San Francisco |
| 24 | Flaherty, L. J. | San Francisco |
| 11 | Flint, W. R. | San Benito |
| 21 | Gerdes, F. C. | San Francisco |
| 14 | Hans, G. J. | Alameda |
| 32 | Irwin, J. L. C. | Kings |
| 28 | Jones, H. C. | Santa Clara |
| 1 | Kehoe, W. | Humboldt |
| 30 | King, L. M. | San Bernardino |
| 40 | Luce, E. A. | San Diego |
| 29 | Lyon, H. H. | Los Angeles |
| 12 | Maddux, L. J. | Stanislaus |
| 25 | Mott, D. W. | Ventura |
| 9 | Owens, J. C. | Contra Costa |
| 4 | Purkitt, C. F. | Glenn |
| 5 | Rush, B. F. | Solano |
| 20 | Scott, W. S. | San Francisco |
| 2 | Shearer, W. B. | Siskiyou |
| 8 | Slater, H. W. | Sonoma |
| 13 | Strobridge, E. K. | Alameda |
| 10 | Stuckenbruck, J. W. | San Joaquin |
| 35 | Thompson, N. W. | Los Angeles |
| 16 | Tyrrell, E. J. | Alameda |
| 19 | Wolfe, E. I. | San Francisco |

John M. Eshleman, President (died March, 1916).
 N. W. Thompson, President pro tempore.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
(Forty-first Session, 1915.)

| District | Name | County |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 39 | Anderson, Frank W. | Alameda |
| 35 | Arnerich, Paul J. | Alameda |
| 19 | Ashley, George W. | San Joaquin |
| 77 | Avey, William A. | Riverside |
| 63 | Bartlett, Alfred L. | Los Angeles |
| 34 | Beck, George | Alameda |
| 66 | Benton, Richmond P. | Los Angeles |
| 12 | Boude, Knox | Sonoma |
| 48 | Boyce, A. E. | Monterey |
| 42 | Brown, Henry W. | San Mateo |
| 47 | Browne, Maurice B. | Tuolumne |
| 11 | Bruck, Bismark | Napa |
| 76 | Burke, Joe C. | Orange |
| 29 | Byrnes, James J. | San Francisco |
| 33 | Canepa, Victor J. | San Francisco |
| 52 | Cary, L. B. | Fresno |
| 72 | Chamberlain, Harry A. | Los Angeles |
| 14 | Chenoweth, Walter W. | Sacramento |
| 24 | Collins, W. M. | San Francisco |
| 79 | Conard, Grant | San Diego |
| 46 | Dennett, Lewis L. | Stanislaus |
| 73 | Downing, George W. | Los Angeles |
| 20 | Edwards, Lawrence | San Joaquin |
| 60 | Edwards, Roger G. | Ventura |
| 49 | Ellis, Edward S. | Merced |
| 36 | Encell, Harry A. | Alameda |
| 38 | Ferguson, Daniel | Alameda |
| 67 | Fish, Howard J. | Los Angeles |
| 15 | Gebhart, Lee | Sacramento |

Members of Assembly (Forty-first Session, 1915) Contd.

| District | Name | County |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 40 | Gelder, George | Alameda |
| 25 | Godsil, Charles W. | San Francisco |
| 56 | Harris, W. W. | Kern |
| 51 | Hawson, Henry | Fresno |
| 45 | Hayes, D. R. | Santa Clara |
| 26 | Hayes, J. J. | San Francisco |
| 57 | Johnson, George H. | San Bernardino |
| 80 | Judson, Fred E. | San Diego |
| 22 | Kennedy, William P. | San Francisco |
| 16 | Kerr, Robert I. | Amador |
| 59 | Kramer, Ira E. | Santa Barbara |
| 54 | Long, W. A. | Kings |
| 68 | Lostutter, L. L. | Los Angeles |
| 62 | Lyon, Charles W. | Los Angeles |
| 3 | McCray, C. C. | Shasta |
| 28 | McDonald, J. J. | San Francisco |
| 21 | McDonald, Walter A. | San Francisco |
| 75 | McKnight, James S. | Los Angeles |
| 43 | McPherson, H. E. | Santa Cruz |
| 17 | Manning, J. E. | Marin |
| 30 | Marron, Jos. E. | San Francisco |
| 7 | Meek, B. B. | Butte |
| 74 | Mouser, Frank H. | Los Angeles |
| 6 | Pettis, J. A. | Mendocino |
| 58 | Phelps, John S. | San Bernardino |
| 65 | Phillips, Peter C. | Los Angeles |
| 27 | Prendergast, N. J. | San Francisco |
| 2 | Quinn, John F. | Humboldt |
| 1 | Ream, H. B. | Siskiyou |
| 53 | Rigdon, E. S. | San Luis Obispo |
| 32 | Rogers, Frank N. | San Francisco |

Members of Assembly (Forty-first Session, 1915) Contd.

| District | Name | County |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 70 | Rominger, Joseph A. | Los Angeles |
| 9 | Rutherford, F. M. | Nevada |
| 23 | Ryan, James J. | San Francisco |
| 13 | Salisbury, George W. | Sonoma |
| 37 | Satterwhite, William T. | Alameda |
| 31 | Schmidt, Milton L. | San Francisco |
| 64 | Scott, Charles E. | Los Angeles |
| 55 | Scott, Fred C. | Tulare |
| 50 | Scott, L. D. | Fresno |
| 18 | Sharkey, William R. | Contra Costa |
| 4 | Shartel, A. F. | Modoc |
| 5 | Sisson, Elmer L. | Tehama |
| 71 | Spengler, Lewis A. | Los Angeles |
| 8 | Tabler, L. N. | Yolo |
| 10 | Widenmann, H. J. | Solano |
| 78 | Wills, Robert E. | Imperial |
| 61 | Wishard, Harry A. | Los Angeles |
| 69 | Wright, Henry W. | Los Angeles |
| 44 | Wright, T. M. | Santa Clara |
| 41 | Young, C. C. | Alameda |

THE STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Those officers of the state who manage special branches of the state's business constitute the executive department. In California the highest officials are elected by the people, but many are also appointed by the governor. The result of giving a great appointive power to the governor is to place in his hands the responsibility for the

acts of his subordinates to a greater degree than were they chosen by the people.

The following are the state executive officers elected by the people:

Governor.

Lieutenant Governor.

Controller.

Treasurer.

Attorney General.

Surveyor General.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The first duty of the governor (today, Hiram Johnson) is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Under the new system in California of making the governor directly responsible for the acts of his subordinates the officer either does his duty or the governor removes him. In those offices where the officer is elected by the people the governor has not the same control over his actions. Among the duties of the governor is that of sending a message to each legislature informing them of the condition of the state, and urging whatever laws he deems proper. If the occasion is a serious one and the legislature is not in session, he can call together a special meeting thereof. He has in California the power to pardon criminals or those whom he thinks have been unjustly condemned. He fills vacancies in the elective offices caused by death or resignation. He has always the power to veto unwise legislation and thereby check hasty action on the part of the legislature. He has besides many social duties such as presiding over countless banquets wherein some interest of the

state is discussed, laying corner stones, opening fairs, etc.

The Lieutenant Governor takes the governor's place when he is out of the state or sick and incapacitated. He is in California the active president of the state senate and of course takes the governor's seat in case of death.

The Secretary of State keeps a correct record of all the official acts of the legislative and the executive departments.

The Controller manages the finances of the state. His position is that of auditor also, as he prepares plans for the saving and expenditure of state funds and his order is necessary for the issuance of money.

The Treasurer takes care of the money paid into the treasury.

The Attorney General represents the state and the people thereof in all legal actions.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the official head of the state school system.

In addition to the above officers and the many whose positions we have not room to speak of here, there are the various boards or commissions the members of which are appointed by the governor. Among these are:

State Board of Equalization which controls the assessment of taxes between counties throughout the state.

State Board of Railroad Commissioners which secures fair rates for the public not only on rail-ways, but from all public service corporations.

State Board of Control which supervises the business and financial policies of the state.

Besides the above there are the state boards of agriculture, charities and corrections, dental examiners, health, industrial accident, medical examiners, pharmacy; also commissions known as the fish and game, harbor, state highway, social insurance, horticulture, insurance, etc.

It is through these boards and commissions that the people of the state can obtain better government and the condition of the laboring classes improved. Example after example of this can be shown in the records of the railroad commission, the industrial accident board and the insurance commission.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

This branch of the state government is of the utmost importance to the people, for here the laws are interpreted and the rights of individuals determined.

In California the judiciary consists of:

The Supreme Court.

The District Courts of Appeal.

The Superior Courts.

The Police Courts and Justices of the Peace.

All these officers are elected directly by the people.

The State Supreme Court is composed of seven judges chosen for a term of twelve years at a salary of eight thousand dollars per year. The following are the judges now in office:

F. M. Angellotti, Presiding Justice.

Lucien Shaw.

W. G. Lorigan.

M. C. Sloss.

Henry A. Melvin.

F. W. Henshaw.

Wm. P. Lawlor.

The District Court of Appeal is divided into three parts as follows:

First Appellate District: San Francisco, Alameda County to Santa Cruz on the south and Sonoma on the north.

Thos. J. Lennon, Presiding Justice.

Frank H. Kerrigan.

John E. Richards.

Second Appellate District: Los Angeles, Kern County and the south.

N. P. Conrey, Presiding Justice.

W. P. James.

Victor E. Shaw.

Third Appellate District: Sacramento County and the north.

N. P. Chipman, Presiding Justice.

Elijah C. Hart.

Albert G. Burnett.

These judges are elected for a term of twelve years, at a salary of seven thousand dollars per year.

There are fifty-eight counties in California and a Superior Court for each county. This does not mean that there is one judge for each county, as the court may be composed of as many judges as sixteen as in the City and County of San Francisco.

Each superior judge serves six years at a yearly salary of six thousand dollars. These courts are really the backbone of the judicial system, as upon them fall the duty of first trying cases; these are the judges who are closest in touch with the people. These too, are the state courts that examine applicants for citizenship.

The Justice's Court is the lowest in the judicial system. In it are tried petty cases and misdemeanors. In California all civil cases involving sums less than three hundred dollars may be tried in this court. These judges are elected by the people. Their salary varies with the size of their community.

In the cities where there are numerous small offenses against property and citizens there is also a court known as the police court.

As said above the superior judges come closest in touch with the people. They try the cases, before them come the witnesses and the evidence first hand. Where there is a dispute on the law involved in the case, then the litigant may carry this point to either of the higher courts depending upon the character of the suit.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The governmental subdivision next smaller than the state is the county. It originated in Virginia with the first colonists from England who remembering their shire government, incorporated it into the county. There are over three thousand counties in the United States, so nearly every person in this country lives within one. In California this is the chief unit of government for those living outside cities, although it must be remembered that there are also political divisions known as townships and school districts.

There are fifty-eight classes of counties in California, a class being created for each county.

The governing body of the county is known as the board of supervisors or commissioners. It consists usually of from three to seven members. Their terms vary from two to four years. Some of their duties are as follows: they fix the tax rate for the county, repair and build roads and bridges, provide for county buildings, appropriate money for county officials salaries, and the expenses of government, provide poor houses, etc.

County officers in California are as follows:

1. Board of Supervisors.
2. District attorney.
3. Sheriff.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. County clerk.
7. License collector.
8. Tax collector, also a license collector.
9. Assessor.
10. Superintendent of schools.
11. Public administrator.
12. Coroner.
13. Surveyor.
14. Live stock inspector.
15. Fish and game warden.
16. Such other officers as may be appointed by law.
17. Recorder.

COUNTIES.

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | Alameda | 30 | Orange |
| 2 | Alpine | 31 | Placer |
| 3 | Amador | 32 | Plumas |
| 4 | Butte | 33 | Riverside |
| 5 | Calaveras | 34 | Sacramento |
| 6 | Colusa | 35 | San Benito |
| 7 | Contra Costa | 36 | San Bernardino |
| 8 | Del Norte | 37 | San Diego |
| 9 | El Dorado | 38 | San Francisco |
| 10 | Fresno | 39 | San Joaquin |
| 11 | Glenn | 40 | San Luis Obispo |
| 12 | Humboldt | 41 | San Mateo |
| 13 | Imperial | 42 | Santa Barbara |
| 14 | Inyo | 43 | Santa Clara |
| 15 | Kern | 44 | Santa Cruz |
| 16 | Kings | 45 | Shasta |
| 17 | Lake | 46 | Sierra |
| 18 | Lassen | 47 | Siskiyou |
| 19 | Los Angeles | 48 | Solano |
| 20 | Madera | 49 | Sonoma |
| 21 | Marin | 50 | Stanislaus |
| 22 | Mariposa | 51 | Sutter |
| 23 | Mendocino | 52 | Tehama |
| 24 | Merced | 53 | Trinity |
| 25 | Modoc | 54 | Tulare |
| 26 | Mono | 55 | Tuolumne |
| 27 | Monterey | 56 | Ventura |
| 28 | Napa | 57 | Yolo |
| 29 | Nevada | 58 | Yuba |

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Town government as developed in New England, with its town meeting and board of selectmen is not known throughout California. This is due to the fact that the municipal government act of 1883 permits any community of five hundred inhabitants or over to organize as a city. The advantages of city over town organization are so many that the town is practically unknown here.

The township, however, is a local subdivision of the county. In this state it serves as a judicial district, for it is the unit for the election of the justices of the peace and constable.

In addition to the above political subdivisions there are school districts.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The most important of all these governmental units is the city. A city is organized just as is a business, having a charter and officers to carry out the provisions of it. The charter is to the city what the Constitution is to the United States. It defines the powers of the city and the duties of its officers. The charter is as a rule granted by the state legislature, although in some states and California is of these, the people through their committees frame their charter and then submit it to the legislature for approval. There are six different classes of cities in California, their class being determined by population.

The governing body of the city is usually known as the council, which is elected by the people for terms varying from two to four years. This body makes the laws or ordinances as they are called for

the city. It provides for the expenditure of public funds, the licensing of saloons, building of streets and public buildings, looks after public health and sanitation, borrows money by issuing bonds and in general has all the necessary powers for running the city affairs.

The chief officer of the city is called the mayor. He is the executive officer and sees that the laws are enforced. As a rule the mayor is chosen for a term of two years. He is a very powerful and useful official if he is given the power to appoint most of his subordinates and remove them. In this case he can control his government. Where the lower officials are not in sympathy with the mayor, the government does not run smoothly. He has, of course, the power to veto all ordinances passed by council.

Every city has the following departments although not always known by the same name, whose heads are called assessors, tax collectors, auditors, city attorneys, etc.

Finance.

Law.....

Public safety (health, fire, inspectors, etc.).

Education.

Parks.

Public works.

Police.

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

This form of city government does away with the division of powers between the legislative and the executive branches. Here there are usually five commissioners elected, one of whom is chosen

mayor. In making ordinances and enforcing them the mayor and the commissioners act together. Oakland and Berkeley have commission forms of government.

Among the many duties performed by the city authorities are providing adequate water supplies, fire and police protection, street lights, cleaning streets, removing garbage, inspecting food, providing parks, hospitals, museums, playgrounds and even street railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO

The interesting feature to be remarked about the government of San Francisco is that it combines both city and county. Its city area coincides with its county. It has both city and county officers, save in those departments where the duties of the two would interfold. There is but one legislative body in the city, known as the board of supervisors, eighteen in number, whose members serve a term of four years.

This city has the usual list of city officials headed by a mayor. The municipal elections occur every four years, November, 1915, being the last.

OAKLAND

This city unlike the city and county government has what is known as a commission form of government. The council or commission is composed of five members including the mayor. The commissioners are known as commissioners of public safety, revenue and finance, public works, and streets. There are in addition the usual quota of city officers.

BERKELEY

Berkeley has what has been called the ideal commission form of city government. The division of departments are similar to those of the Oakland system, but there are fewer appointments, and those who are selected are directly responsible to the commissioner who chooses them. In this way there are no questions raised as to responsibility.

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles is governed by a Mayor and a council of nine members. It has its usual number of other city officers. An interesting feature of the charter of Los Angeles was the provision for a public utilities board, which would supervise all public service corporations in the city of Los Angeles. Another step forward in city government is the provision for a public defender, that is a lawyer hired by the city to defend those who are unable to pay a lawyer to defend them.

The names of the various city officials were purposely omitted from the text, as they are of little importance to the student and if desired can be readily ascertained.

The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4th, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which

they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies or armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and

by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS.

Majority vote.—One equal to fifty-one per cent of all votes cast. More than half. .

Plurality vote.—The highest vote. A majority vote is always a plurality, but a plurality vote need not be a majority.

Primary election.—The effect of this election is to nominate candidates for the office in question. As a rule the candidate that obtains a majority vote in the primary election is considered elected and need not participate in the second election. The primary election precedes the final election by three or four weeks.

Franchise.—This is the privilege of the ballot or the vote.

Suffrage.—Also means the right to vote.

Elector.—A voter; also refers to those men who are chosen to elect the President. These should be termed presidential electors.

Quorum.—The number of persons necessary to do business.

Ordinance.—Law passed by a board of councilmen or supervisors.

Initiative.—The power vested in the people by a recent amendment to pass laws directly, which the legislature may have refused to vote on or consider. A petition with a certain number of voters' signatures is necessary.

Referendum.—The power vested in the people of the state to approve or reject laws passed by the legislature at the next general election. This with the initiative gives the people a control over the law making body of the state if they so desire.

Recall.—Like the above this enables the people by obtaining a sufficient number of signatures to remove any officer of the state government they so desire. It gives them a chance to select some other candidate at the same time.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. George Washington.....1789 - 1797
2. John Adams.....1797 - 1801
3. Thomas Jefferson.....1801 - 1809
4. James Madison.....1809 - 1817
5. James Monroe..1817 - 1825
6. John Quincy Adams.....1825 - 1829
7. Andrew Jackson..... 1829 - 1837
8. Martin Van Buren..... 1837 - 1841
9. William Henry Harrison.....1841 - 1841.
10. John Tyler.....1841 - 1845
11. James K. Polk..... 1845 - 1849
12. Zachary Taylor. 1849 - 1850
13. Millard Fillmore.....1850 - 1853
14. Franklin Pierce..... 1853 - 1857
15. James Buchanan..... ...1857 - 1861
16. Abraham Lincoln..... 1861 - 1865
17. Andrew Johnson.....1865 - 1869
18. Ulysses S. Grant..... 1869 - 1877
19. Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877 - 1881
20. James A. Garfield..... . 1881 - 1881
21. Chester A. Arthur.....1881 - 1885
22. Grover Cleveland..... ...1885 - 1889
23. Benjamin Harrison.....1889 - 1893
24. Grover Cleveland.....1893 - 1897
25. William McKinley.....1897 - 1901
26. Theodore Roosevelt.....1901 - 1909
27. William H. Taft.....1909 - 1913
28. Woodrow Wilson.....1913 -

DIED IN OFFICE.

William Henry Harrison, Apr. 4, 1841.

Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850.

Abraham Lincoln, Apr. 15, 1865.

James A. Garfield, Sept. 19, 1881.

William McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901.

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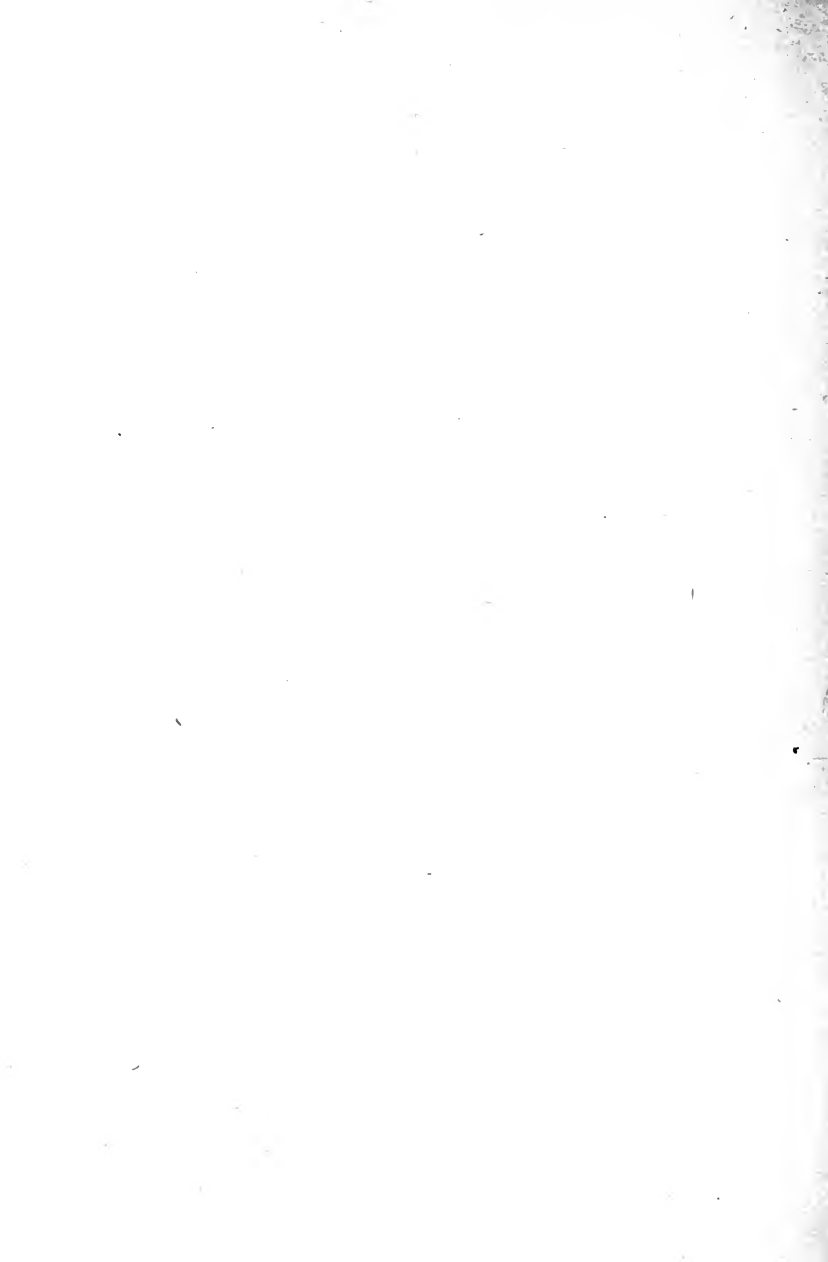
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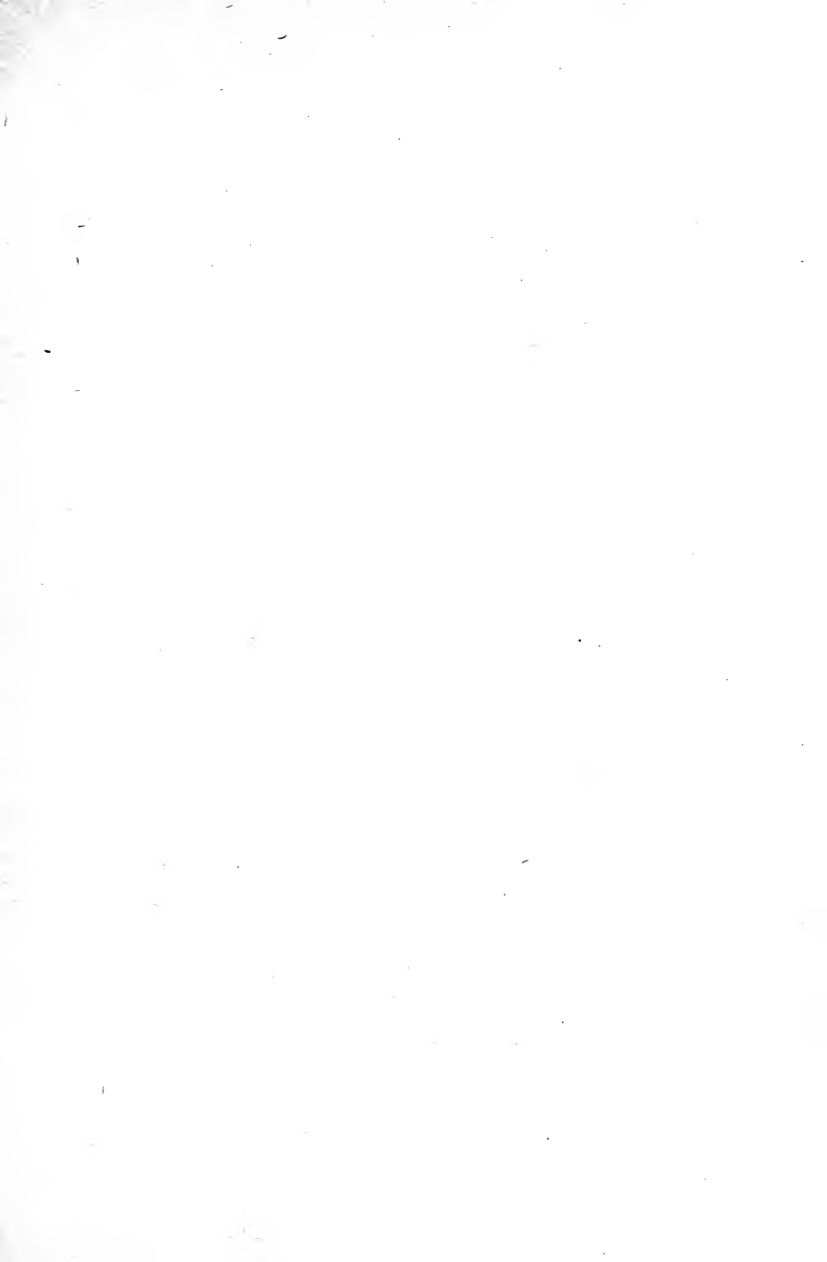
Fairlie, *National Administration*.

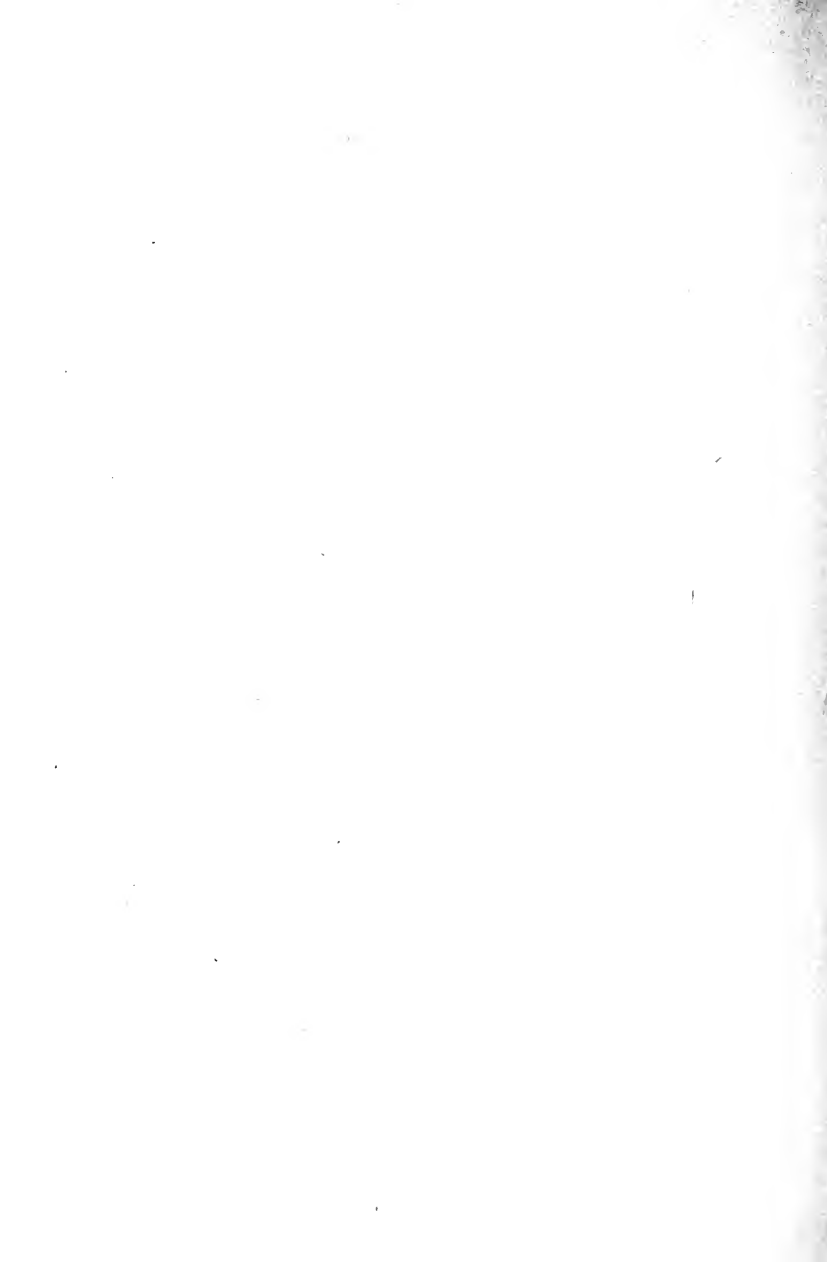
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