WASHINGTON AT DORCHESTER HEIGHTS

A LITTLE BOOK FOR IMMIGRANTS IN BOSTON

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OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

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A FOREWORD BY HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

JUNE 7, 1921

DEAR READER, This little book is written not only, as its name might signify, for those who have but recently come to our shores to share in the duties and privileges of participation in American liberty but also for those who are already part of the American body politic. He who reads must profit.

Primarily, of course, it is prepared for the man or woman, who, having just come into our midst, is unacquainted with our laws, our history, or first of all,—our ideals! In its recital of the great epochs of American history, of the principles and ideals of American democracy, the Boston Committee on Americanism has effected a notable achievement.

In studying these pages, however, I have become more and more convinced that there is no American who can afford to miss the opportunity this little book presents for his own gain in instruction and inspiration to better citizenship. That, I am certain, is something to which we all should and do aspire.

What is good citizenship? Is it not founded upon a sentiment expressed almost two thousand years ago,—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"? Is not this the guiding spirit of American democracy? I know that every American citizen who reads this booklet will realize that he has profited by having

done so. I simply ask that he reflect his gain by an added consideration for his fellow citizen.

The immigrant who faithfully reads this little book will, I am sure, rise not only to the serious responsibilities of American citizenship, but will also be inspired to mount to those exalted positions which only true Americans can ever hope to win!

Yours for America!

ANDREW J. PETERS, *Mayor.*

PREFACE.

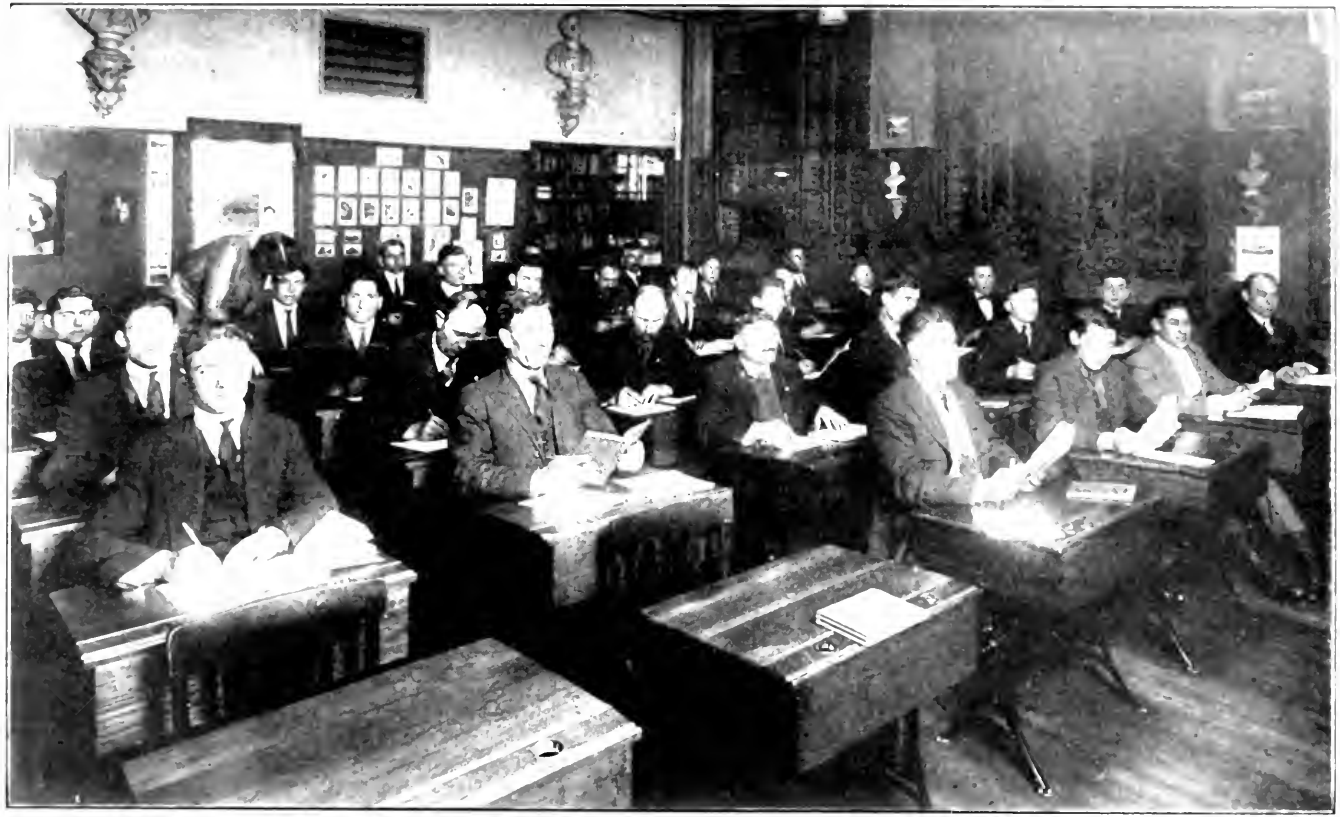
When you first came to America, were there not some questions about this country that you wanted to ask? Do you remember how glad you were when you met a person who could answer them? Have you not now some friends who ask questions that you find it hard to answer? This little book is written to help you and to help your friends. It contains answers to many questions. If you read it, you will know what to do and where to go to find out about many things.

Do you need work? Would you like to buy a farm? Is your little boy sick? Would your wife like to learn to read English? Have you saved some money? Do you wish to be a citizen? The book tells about all these matters and many more.

Perhaps you have never been in Faneuil Hall or the Public Library or the beautiful Hall of Flags in the State House. All of these are open and free to you. The book tells something about them.

It tells about the American heroes whose statues you see in the parks. It tells also about immigrants — men like you — who became leaders in this country; for America is called "the Land of Opportunity."

It is written in simple English so that you may be able to read it easily. Any one who can read English at all can read Part I. If Part II is a little harder, take it to some friend who reads English better than you do, or ask your boy or girl to read it aloud to you. Then, perhaps, you may like it so well that you will want a copy to give to somebody else. Come to Room 305, City Hall Annex, the office of the Committee for Americanism. There you can get as many copies as you need. The clerks will be glad to see you and answer all your questions.



AN EVENING CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS

PART I.—USEFUL INFORMATION.

1. Arrival and Departure.

When an immigrant arrives, his friends usually meet him and try to make him feel at home. But sometimes the immigrant cannot find his friends or has no friends in Boston. He may have friends in some other city or in some state a long way off. Then he needs the help of someone who speaks his language and will tell him how to reach his friends.

The good people of Boston have formed societies to help such immigrants. These societies send men and women, who speak many languages, to meet the steamers that come from other countries. All of these men and women wear a badge which shows that their society is approved by the government of this state. Immigrants living in Boston should tell one another about these societies so that all the new immigrants may know about them.

Several foreign countries still require passports from persons who enter their territory. An immigrant who wishes to visit one of these countries must obtain a passport. He ought to know that, if he remains in his own country two years or in another country five years, and does not report to the American consul, he will lose his American citizenship.

Where to Go.

For advice to immigrants just arriving.

The following societies are among those that send agents to meet steamers. All of the agents work with the approval of the Massachusetts State

Department of Education, Division of Immigration and Americanization, State House.
Travelers' Aid Society, Room 266, South Station.
Immigrants' Welfare Department, Catholic Charitable Bureau, 43 Tremont street.
Council of Jewish Women, 25 Tremont street.
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, 34 School street.
Federation of Workers with Immigrants at the Port of Boston, Immigrants' Home, East Boston.
North American Civic League, 176 State street.

To get passports.

Citizens should go to the office of the clerk of the United States District Court, Federal Building, Post Office square, and make inquiries.

One who is not a citizen must go to the consul of his own country. A list of foreign consuls is given in the city directory.

2. Employment.

The United States is a big country and very rich. It has places for millions of workers. In the year 1910 there were 30,000,000 men and 8,000,000 women workers. Here is a list that shows the number of workers in some of the principal occupations:

Farmers and stock raisers	12,659,203
Factory workers and mechanics	10,658,881
Railway workers	2,637,671
Miners	964,824
Merchants, salesmen, etc	3,614,670
Clerks, etc	1,737,053
Domestic servants, etc	3,772,174

An immigrant who wants work may have to go to some other part of the country. Perhaps he will

do better by going to the west or south, where there are not so many people. Some immigrants take farms in Massachusetts and raise fruits and vegetables for the people in the cities. Often these immigrants do better than those that remain in Boston. If the immigrant remains in Boston, he may find work through his friends; or through the large contractors, who hire many laborers; or through the labor unions, if he is a member of one; or through churches and societies to which he belongs. One of the best ways to get work is to go to the employment bureaus. A list of good employment bureaus is given below under the heading, "Where to Go." There is also some information about farms.

Children cannot go to work so young in this country as in some of the countries from which the immigrants came. Some immigrants, if they are poor, think boys and girls should go to work very young so as to make money and help their parents, but the state thinks it best that they should stay in school until they have received a good education. Then they will earn more money by and by and, besides, they will be intelligent citizens. In this country, since the people govern themselves, they must be intelligent and have a good education.

Children in Boston are not allowed to do any work, except street trades (like selling papers and blacking boots) until they are fourteen years old. At fourteen they may usually go to work, but until they are sixteen they can work only forty-eight hours a week and four of these must be spent in a special school for working boys and girls, called a Continuation School. If they are not working between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, they must go to a regular school. A parent who sends his

child to work before the age of fourteen and the employer who employs such a child may both be prosecuted.

After sixteen, the child may work on full time. This for a girl is only forty-eight hours a week until she is twenty-one. After she is twenty-one, a woman may sometimes, but not often, work fifty-two hours a week. For two weeks before the birth of a child and four weeks afterwards, she is not allowed to work in any shop or factory.

In order to go to work at fourteen, boys and girls must have *employment certificates*, giving their correct age and other information. At sixteen they must have *educational certificates*, showing that they have completed the studies of the sixth grade, or else go to evening school. In the next chapter we shall tell you more about the education of children.

For many occupations it is necessary to have a license. Different licenses are granted by different officials. The immigrant will find under "Where to Go" a list of some of the places to which he must go in order to obtain a license.

Where to Go.

To get work.

State of Massachusetts, Free Employment Bureau, 8 Kneeland street.

Industrial Aid Society, 37 Hawkins street.

Young Men's Christian Association, 316 Huntington avenue.

Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston street.

Catholic Charitable Bureau, 43 Tremont street.

Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut avenue.

Young Women's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley street.

Working Girls' Home, 89 Union Park street.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, 108 Seaver street Roxbury.

To get information about farms.

Go to the State House and call at Room 136, which is the office of the Department of Agriculture.

This department has a list of farms for sale.

It has a list of farmers who want to hire farm laborers.

It can tell the immigrant where farmers from his own country live in this state.

It can tell him about banks that sometimes lend money to farmers.

It can tell him where there is good land for farms.

It can tell him in general what crops are best to plant, what animals can be raised with profit, what birds are useful to the farmer, and how to destroy insects and other pests.

It is glad to help in every way the immigrant who wants to become a farmer.

To get work certificates for children.

To get *employment certificates* (for children between fourteen and sixteen) go to the branch office of the School Committee at 218 Tremont street.

To get *educational certificates* (for young men and women between sixteen and twenty-one) go to the same place.

To get certain licenses.

To get a license for a boy between twelve and sixteen to be a newsboy, a bootblack or a pedler, go to the branch office of the School Committee at 218 Tremont street.

To get a license for a boy or young man between sixteen and twenty-one to follow the same trades, go to the office of the City Clerk, Room 31, City Hall.

Other licenses are granted by these departments:

Mayor's Office, City Hall. Ordinary pedlers.

Superintendent of Pedlers, 20 North Grove street. Fruit and vegetable pedlers.

Police Headquarters, Pemberton square. Wagon or push-cart stands, hacks, carriages, wagons, pawnbrokers, junk dealers and others.

Licensing Board, 1 Beacon street. Lodging houses, restaurants, intelligence offices, bowling alleys, billiard tables, sale of ice cream, candy, etc., on Sunday.

3. Education.

English is the language of the United States. It is spoken in every city and town. Nobody can get along well in America unless he can talk English and understand other people when they are talking. Every immigrant should try to learn English well. He does not need to forget his own language, but he should know how to read and speak English.

Do you ask, "What good will it do me?" That is a proper question. This is the answer to it.

English will make you more useful to your employer and may get you a better place.

English will make you able to train your children better, because you will always know what they are saying. That is why mothers especially ought to know English.

English will make you able to read signs on the street cars, in stores and in railroad stations.

English will make you able to explain clearly what you want to say. If you know English, you can talk to all kinds of people and get acquainted with them.

English may be the means of saving your life. Men have been hurt and even killed in mines and factories because they did not understand the orders given them.

A CLASS OF IMMIGRANT MOTHERS

English is necessary if you wish to become an American citizen.

Do you ask again, "How can I learn English? Will it not take a long time and cost me money and trouble?" Those, too, are proper questions. Here are the answers to them.

It will not cost you any money at all to learn English. You will not even have to buy pencils and paper. It will cost you some time and a little trouble, but when you have learned the language you will find it so useful that you will never be sorry for the time and trouble it cost you.

The best way to learn English is to go to one of the public schools. The City of Boston has many classes for immigrants. It has classes for immigrant men and women. Most of these are held in the evening. It has special classes for immigrant mothers and other women. These are held in the daytime. The mother can bring her baby if she wants to. An attendant takes care of the babies while the mothers are studying. There are forty such classes now in Boston. The city also has many classes for immigrant children. Every immigrant child must go to school with the American children; but they are put in separate classes in which the teacher is one who knows just how to teach immigrant children.

Some stores and factories have classes for immigrants so that they can learn English at the place where they work. The City of Boston will open a morning, afternoon or evening class in any store or factory, in any school building or in any other suitable place, if fifteen or more immigrants who live in Boston wish to join such a class. Any immigrant ought to have fourteen friends who would be willing

to go with him and start such a class. The time and place will be arranged just as the immigrants want them.

For information about these matters, the best place to go is the nearest day or evening school. The teacher will tell you just what to do. If you work in the daytime you will want to go to evening school. The teacher will tell you where the nearest evening school is. If you wish to study in the daytime, she will tell you the best place to go. In this book you will find pictures showing classes of immigrants at school. Go to some immigrant who has learned English in one of these classes. Ask him about them. He will tell you that there is no better way of spending your time. If you are a mother, ask one of the immigrant mothers.

When the immigrant children under fourteen have learned English well enough, they go into the regular classes with the American children. They are then subject to all the rules and laws that apply to American children. At fourteen, if they go to work, they must spend four hours a week,— one whole morning or afternoon,— in the special school, called a Continuation School. If they have not finished the studies given in the sixth grade of the elementary school, they cannot do regular work. They can work only in the vacations and on days when the schools are closed. At sixteen they no longer have to go one day a week to the Continuation School; but they must go to evening school unless they have finished the studies of the sixth grade. This law applies to everybody over fifteen and under twenty-one years of age. Young men and women (immigrants as well as Americans) between sixteen and twenty-one must go to evening school or show a sixth grade certificate. Otherwise they cannot go to work

in this State. An exception is made for married women under twenty-one.

An immigrant who has learned to read English well may wish to study further. There are many opportunities in Boston for such an immigrant. He may go to one of the evening high schools, which are open to young men and women, or to one of the evening trade schools, which are principally for young men. There are evening high schools in all of the ten general high school buildings mentioned below, except the West Roxbury High School. The evening trade schools are located in the following buildings:

Hyde Park High School, Harvard avenue and Everett street.
Boston Trade School, Parker street, Roxbury.
Mechanic Arts High School, Dalton and Belvidere streets, Back Bay.
Brimmer School, Common street, city proper.
East Boston High School, Marion street, East Boston.

There are also afternoon classes for young women in the Girls' Trade School at 616 Massachusetts avenue.

All the evening schools are open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from the early autumn to late in the spring.

There are also many excellent private evening schools, some of them trade schools and others giving a general education. The fees are small. Among these schools are

Franklin Union, 41 Berkeley street.
Young Men's Christian Association, 316 Huntington avenue.
Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston street.

Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College, 41 East Newton street.
Knights of Columbus School, 199 Massachusetts avenue.
Wells Memorial Institute, 985 Washington street.
Boston University College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston street.

The immigrant who has learned to read English will find it pleasant to visit the Public Library. There are branches of the library in every part of the city, besides the Central Library in Copley square. All of these buildings are open to immigrants even if they are not citizens. The different libraries contain more than a million books. These books are in many languages. There are also newspapers in many languages. The immigrant can go to the library and read papers in his own language or in English. He can get a card which will let him take books home and in that way acquire knowledge that is useful, or read interesting stories. The attendant will tell him how to get a card and how to take out books. There is no charge for anything at the library.

When children are fourteen years old (or even before this, if they have graduated from the elementary school), the parents must think what is best for them to do. Sometimes they have to go to work as soon as they are fourteen, so as to help support the family; but usually it is better, even if the family is poor, to keep the children at school. They will do better by and by. If they are sent to work too young they start without any special training. Such children sometimes do very well, but generally it is harder for them to make a good living. The wise parent will look ahead for his children and give them a good start. He will say, "All these splendid schools are for me and my children and we are going to get from them all the benefit we can."

There are two good schools for children whose parents must send them to work when they are about sixteen years old, especially children that like tools or are fond of using their hands. These are called the trade schools. The Boston Trade School (Parker street, Roxbury) teaches printing, electrical work and other trades. It is for boys over fourteen. Besides learning a trade, the boy gets a good education. The course is at least two years. The Trade School for Girls (616 Massachusetts avenue) gives the same kind of training to girls. It teaches dressmaking, millinery and other trades at which girls can make a good living. The girls also must be fourteen years old and the course is at least two years.

There are also good private trade schools for boys and girls in Boston. Some take free pupils. Other charge a small fee. Among these schools are

Wentworth Institute, Huntington avenue and Louis Prang street (for boys).
Daly Industrial School, 111 Train street, Dorchester (for girls).
North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet street (for boys and girls).
Farm and Trades School, Thompson's Island (for boys).
Hebrew Industrial School, 357 Charles street (for girls).

The City of Boston maintains fifteen different high schools for boys and girls. Ten of these are general high schools; five are special high schools.

In the ten general high schools a pupil may study to go to college; or to Normal School; or into business; or just to get a good education. These schools are:

English High School, Montgomery street (for boys).
Girls' High School, West Newton street (for girls).

Roxbury High School, Warren and Montrose streets (for girls).
Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren streets (for boys and girls).
Charlestown High School, Monument square (for boys and girls).
Dorchester High School, Talbot avenue and Washington street (for boys and girls).
East Boston High School, Marion street (for boys and girls).
Hyde Park High School, Harvard avenue and Everett street (for boys and girls).
South Boston High School, Thomas park (for boys and girls).
West Roxbury High School, Elm street, Jamaica Plain (for boys and girls).

The five special high schools are for boys or girls who are studying for college or for some special object.

The Public Latin School (Warren avenue and Dartmouth street) is for boys. It is the oldest school in Boston. It trains boys especially to go to college.

The Girls' Latin School (Huntington avenue and the Fenway) trains girls especially for college.

The High School of Commerce (Avenue Louis Pasteur) trains boys especially for business life.

The Mechanic Arts High School (Dalton and Belvidere streets) trains boys to be skilled mechanics and also prepares them especially for the engineering colleges.

The High School of Practical Arts (Winthrop and Greenville streets, Roxbury) gives girls a special training in millinery, dressmaking, domestic science and other similar subjects. It also gives them a good general education.

The usual course in all the fifteen high schools is completed in four years.

WEST END BRANCH LIBRARY

There are two other schools that the immigrant parent should know about.

The Boston Clerical School (Dunreath street, Roxbury) is for girls. Many of the pupils are graduates of the high schools. All of them have studied at least two years in a high school. The course is one year or two. The school makes a specialty of stenography, bookkeeping and other business branches.

The Boston Normal School (Huntington avenue and the Fenway) is for young men and women who wish to become teachers. They must be graduates of high schools. The course is now three years.

The immigrant parent will do well to get information about these different schools and find out which is best for his boy or girl. All of them are free. Even the books and other materials used are furnished by the city. A bright boy or girl ought to get the best education the parent can afford. The immigrant parent should go to the master of the elementary school before his boy or girl graduates and ask his advice about what school to send him to.

The City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts do not as yet maintain free universities, but in Boston and near Boston there are famous private universities, in which poor boys and girls are sometimes helped to get a higher education.

The children of immigrants often draw well or sing or play a musical instrument well. Many such children become artists or musicians. The City of Boston offers special courses to pupils who draw well. These are given in the art school of the Museum of Fine Arts and are for high school pupils and graduates. There is also a State Normal Art School for pupils who wish to become artists or to teach drawing and painting. For children who have talent in

music, there is a splendid Conservatory of Music on Huntington avenue, but it is not conducted by the city. At the Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen street, and the South End Music School, 132 Rutland street, lessons in music are given free or at a very small fee.

Sometimes the children of immigrants are weak and need special care. One child may be blind or have weak eyes. Another may be deaf. Another may stammer. Another may be a little weak-minded or even quite imbecile. Another may be hard to manage.

For such children the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts have special schools or special classes in the regular schools. The State takes care of the blind and the imbeciles. The city puts children that have weak eyes in a special class. The books for these children are printed in large letters and the teachers and the school doctors help the child so that he may be able to see better. In the same way other special teachers help the children that stammer, those that do not learn so fast as the other children, and those that are hard to manage. Often they are able to cure them of their weaknesses. The immigrant parent who has a child that is weak or sick should go to the teacher and tell her all about the child.

Where to Go.

A group of fifteen immigrants living in Boston who wish to form a class in English or to study citizenship should go to 14 Mason street and ask for the office of the Director of Evening Schools; or to 48 Boylston street, where there is a Day School for Immigrants; or to the nearest day or evening school. They will then be told how to arrange about the place and time for holding such a class.

The following are the evening schools with classes for immigrants:

Elementary.

Bigelow	Fourth and E streets	South Boston.
Bowdoin (women and girls)	Myrtle street	West End.
Brighton High Building	Cambridge and Warren streets	Brighton.
Charles Sumner	Ashland street, near Washington street	Roslindale.
Charlestown High Building	Monument square	Charlestown.
Christopher Columbus (girls only)	Tileston street	North End.
Comins	Terrace and Tremont streets	Roxbury.
Dearborn	Orchard Park	Roxbury.
Eliot (men and boys only)	North Bennet street	North End.
Franklin	Waltham street	South End.
Quincy	Tyler street	South End.
George Putnam	Columbus avenue, near Dixwell street (Egleston square)	Roxbury.
Hyde Park High Building	Harvard street and Everett avenue	Hyde Park.
J. D. Philbrick	Philbrick street	Roslindale.
Marshall	Westville street	Dorchester.
Phillips Brooks	Perth street	Dorchester.
Roger Wolcott	Norfolk and Morton streets	Dorchester.
Roxbury High Building	Warren and Montrose streets	Roxbury.
Theodore Lyman	Paris and Gove streets	East Boston.
Samuel Adams	Webster street	East Boston.
Washington	Norman and South Margin streets	West End.

An immigrant man or woman who wishes to learn English well or to study citizenship should go to the nearest day or evening school.

An immigrant mother who wishes to learn English but cannot leave her little children should go to the nearest day school. The teacher will tell her where and when the nearest day class for immigrant women is held.

Immigrant young men or young women (except married women), between sixteen and twenty-one, should go to 218 Tremont street. There they will get the employment certificates which they must have in order to go to work.

To get advice about sending a child to high school or a trade school or to evening high school, the parent should go to the master of the elementary school in which the boy or girl is studying.

To get special training for a child who cannot see well, who stammers or does not speak plainly, or who cannot keep up with the others, the parent should go to the teacher.

To get education for a blind child, the parent should go to the office of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of the Blind, 4 Park street, fourth floor.

To get training for an imbecile child, the parent should go to the office of the Department of Mental Diseases, Room 109, State House.

To get education for a deaf and dumb child the parent should go to the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, 178 Newbury street.

4. Health.

The immigrant often lives in a crowded part of the city. This is not his fault. Perhaps he has to live near his work. Perhaps he likes to be with his friends. Perhaps no one has ever told him about other places that are better to live in. Where he lives, the streets are narrow; the houses are old; the rooms are small; there is not much sunshine. The immigrant should try to move into a better part of the city or to a town nearby, where there are wide streets and new houses and little gardens. If he cannot do that, he must try to keep healthy and to keep his wife and children healthy. It is harder to keep healthy when you live on a narrow street in crowded houses; but many people do so. They keep healthy by living in a careful manner. Here are some good rules that will help to make the

family healthy. They are just as good for Americans as for immigrants. Health rules are the same for everybody.

1. Do not have too many people sleeping in the same room.

2. Open the windows day and night and let in the fresh air and the sunshine. Bad air weakens the lungs.

3. Sweep the rooms clean and dust them often. Dust brings disease.

4. See that the toilet is kept clean and well aired. If it gets out of order or freezes in cold weather, see the landlord right away. Make him fix it.

5. Put garbage in the garbage can and cover it tight. Ask the landlord to give you a large covered can. Ask the city men to come often and take it away. If they fail to do so, go to the Health Department and make a complaint. The Health Department is on the eleventh floor in City Hall Annex.

6. Get rid of flies, mosquitoes and other insects. Nearly all of them bring diseases.

7. Do not spit on the floor or cough in people's faces. This is the way people give consumption to others and nobody has a right to do that. The grip (or influenza) and colds are also spread by coughing and spitting.

8. Go to clean markets where the food is kept covered and the meats and vegetables are fresh. Clean, fresh food will not make you sick. Dirty food will. Decayed fruit, bad meat and stale milk are dangerous. The city punishes dealers who sell them.

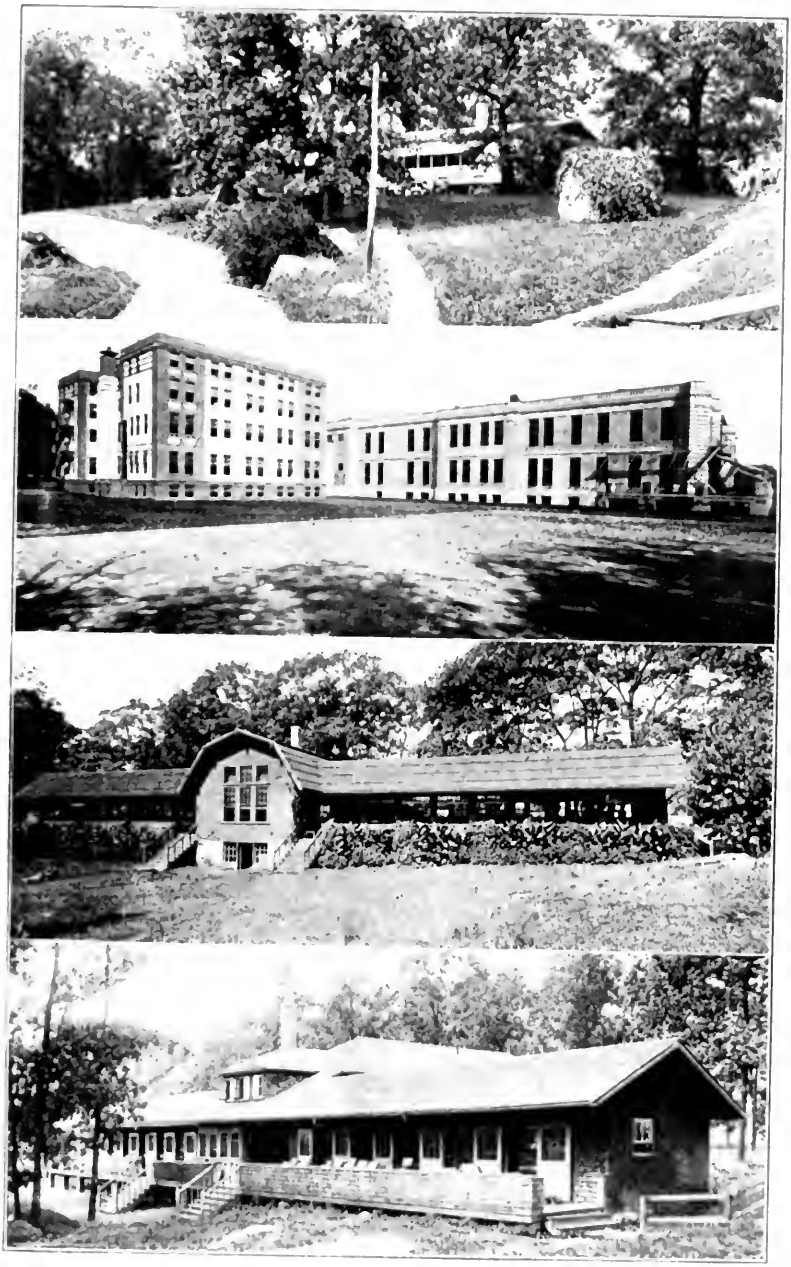
These rules are for the home; but the immigrant should also join with his neighbors to keep the yard

and the street clean. He should ask the landlord to give him three barrels or cans,—one for ashes, one for garbage and one for rubbish and papers. He should teach his children to put everything in the right barrel or can. Nothing should ever be thrown in the street. Papers, orange and banana skins, apple cores, should all be put in the barrels and taken away by the city men. Then the street will look clean and the people who live there will be more healthy.

In Boston there are many public baths. There are beaches and floating bath houses open in the summer. There are also public buildings that have shower baths. These buildings are open all the year round. Men and women have separate places to bathe. The water can be made hot or cold or just warm. Immigrant fathers and mothers should go to these baths and take their children. They do not have to be citizens. The police officer or the letter carrier will tell them where the nearest bath is.

When someone in the family is very sick, it is wise to call a doctor; but there are many places where one can go and get medical treatment. There are places where doctors will examine you and give you medicine. There are nurses who will visit you at your home. There are hospitals that will take you in and take care of you until you get well. At the end of this chapter we shall tell you where to go if you are sick.

When women are going to have babies, they need special food and care and much rest. The city has nurses who visit such women and tell them what is best to do. When the baby is born, these nurses come again and show how to take care of the mother and baby until both are strong and well. Babies born in the crowded parts of the city are sometimes



CONSUMPTIVES HOSPITAL MATTAPAN

not so strong as babies born in the country; but, if the mother nurses the baby herself, the baby is usually healthy. The mother's milk is much better for the baby than cow's milk.

In summer a great many babies in the crowded parts of the city get sick and some of them die. The nurses will come to help the mother take care of her sick baby. There is a Floating Hospital for sick babies. This is a ship that has beds on board and doctors and nurses. It sails slowly around the harbor, where it is always cool in summer, and the babies do not suffer from the heat. Mothers may go with their babies.

There are hospitals for crippled children in Boston. There is a Dental Infirmary, where they may go and have their teeth fixed. It is important to have sound and even teeth and the immigrant parent will do well to take his children to a dentist or to the Dental Infirmary when they are young. There is an Eye and Ear Infirmary, where all diseases of the eyes and ears are treated.

The public schools of Boston have about a hundred doctors and nurses who examine the children and tell them what to do if they are sick. If they have a sickness that other children may get, like measles or scarlet fever, the doctors make the children stay at home or go to a hospital. They also treat them for other kinds of sickness, like heart disease and skin diseases. Many weak children are put in special classes, where they soon get stronger. Some that are weak and thin get special lunches. These lunches cost two cents each and are very nourishing. The school nurses and school doctors save many children's lives.

Besides the hospitals, which take care of sick people, the city has a Health Department, which

tries to prevent sickness. This department also has nurses and doctors. It gets reports of all diseases that go from one person to another. It examines milk and food so that no bad milk or bad meat may be sold. It vaccinates children, so that they will not catch some diseases. It makes landlords obey the law and keep tenement houses in good condition, with good windows, good yards and proper toilets. If houses are too old or in bad condition, it tears them down. The State of Massachusetts and the United States Government also have health departments. It is a doctor of the United States Health Department that examines the immigrants when they enter this country. The State Health Department has general care of all the cities and towns in Massachusetts.

All these hospitals and departments cost the Government millions of dollars. This is because the Government wants the people to be healthy. Every good American respects the Government. So every good American obeys the health laws and tries to keep his family healthy. In that way we all protect each other and by and by there will not be so many people that are sick with consumption and other diseases.

Where to Go.

To call an ambulance.

Telephone to the nearest police station.

In case of accident.

Go to one of the Relief Stations or to the nearest hospital or dispensary. The Relief Stations are located at Haymarket square and at 14 Porter street, East Boston.

For medical advice and treatment.

Go to the out-patient department of
the City Hospital, 818 Harrison avenue,

the Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit street, opposite North Grove street,

the Carney Hospital, Dorchester street, South Boston,

St. Elizabeth Hospital, 736 Cambridge street, Brighton,

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Huntington avenue and Francis street,

New England Deaconess Hospital, 175 Pilgrim road,

or to the

Boston Dispensary, 25 Bennet street,

Salvation Army Dispensary, 87 Vernon street, Roxbury,

Maverick Dispensary, 18 Chelsea street, East Boston.

For hospital care.

Go to one of the hospitals named above; or to the House of the Good Samaritan, 25 Binney street, a free hospital for women and children.

For a nurse to visit the home.

Go to the Instructive District Nursing Association. It has fifteen branches in different parts of the city. The main office is at 561 Massachusetts avenue.

The city Health Department and the City Hospital both send nurses out. The office of the Health Department is Room 1109, City Hall Annex. It also has a Health Unit at 17 Blossom street. The City Hospital is at 818 Harrison avenue. It has only a few visiting nurses.

The Boston Dispensary, 25 Bennet street, sends nurses out.

The Consumptives' Hospital sends nurses out in cases of consumption. Its out-patient department is at 13 Dillaway street, off Hollis street.

The school nurses visit sick children in their homes.

Go to one of these places. If you have a sick child, ask the teacher to send a nurse.

To get help for women when they have babies.

Go to the Baby Hygiene Association. It has twenty stations in different parts of the city. The main office is at 376 Boylston street. It will send a nurse who will help the mother before and after her baby is born. There are several good hospitals to which women can go when they have babies.

To get care for the insane.

Go to the Boston State Hospital, 74 Fenwood road, Roxbury. For information go to Room 109, State House.

To get care for imbeciles or people who have weak minds.

Go to Room 109, State House. The state has two schools for such persons. One is at Waltham and one at Wrentham.

To get medical care for drunkards or persons suffering from the use of drugs.

Go to the City Hospital, 818 Harrison avenue, or to the Boston State Hospital, 74 Fenwood road, Roxbury.

To get care for epileptics.

Go to Room 109, State House. The state has a hospital for such persons at Monson.

To be examined for consumption.

Go to the out-patient department of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital, 13 Dillaway street, off Hollis street. The hospital is on River street, Mattapan. There are other free hospitals for consumptives and several state sanatoria.

To get treatment and education for the blind.

Go to the Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of the Blind, 4 Park street. For blind babies go to the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies, 147 South Huntington avenue.

To get treatment for diseases of the eye and ear.

Go to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 233 Charles street, or to any of the hospitals. Do not go to any eye and ear infirmary that is not well recommended.

To get treatment for children's teeth.

Go to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, corner of Hemenway street and the Fenway.

To get treatment for sick or crippled children.

Go to the

Children's Hospital, 300 Longwood avenue,
Infants' Hospital, 55 Van Dyke street,
Industrial Home for Crippled and Deformed Children, 241 St. Botolph street,
Boston Dispensary, Hospital for Children, 25 Bennet street,
N. E. Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Gordon avenue, Hyde Park.

The state also has an excellent hospital at Canton. Write to the director, Massachusetts Hospital School, Canton.

To have children taken in the Floating Hospital.

Go to the office at 244 Washington street.

To get care for old and helpless people.

Go to the City of Boston Institutions Department, Infirmary Division, eighth floor, City Hall Annex. See, also, under Charitable Relief.

To get care for persons who have incurable diseases.

Go to the

Robert B. Brigham Hospital, Parker Hill avenue, Roxbury,
Palmer Memorial for Incurable Diseases, 560 Blue Hill avenue,
Boston Home for Incurables, 2049 Dorchester avenue,
Cancer Ward of the House of the Good Samaritan, Francis and Binney streets,
Holy Ghost Hospital, Cambridge.

Some other hospitals will take a few of these cases. The Overseers of the Poor sometimes send cases to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury.

In most of the places named in this list, the immigrant does not have to pay anything, if he is too poor to pay.

5. Recreation.

On Sundays and holidays and Saturday afternoons, if he is not working, the immigrant may like to take a ride or walk. There are many beautiful parks in Boston. There are also playgrounds in every part of the city. These are some of the parks the immigrant may like to see. Everything in them is free except the boat rides.

The Common has a fine bandstand and a Soldiers' Monument. It is the oldest park in Boston.

The Public Garden has beautiful trees and flower beds and a pond with swan boats for the children.

Franklin Park has bear dens, a lion house, an elephant house, a bird house, and a great bird cage. It also has American buffaloes, deer and other animals. There is a flower garden there. The immigrant can walk for hours in Franklin Park, enjoying the woods, the meadows, the views from hill tops and the pretty pond. It is about a mile across this park.

Jamaica Pond is the largest pond in Boston. Its shores are covered with trees and there is a Children's Museum there, open to everybody.

The Arnold Arboretum is near Forest Hills. It has nearly every kind of American tree as well as beds of flowers. No city in the world has a finer park of this kind. People go there to see the wonderful lilacs, the apple blossoms and other flowers when they are in bloom. Many like to climb Bussey Hill or visit the hemlock grove.

PARKMAN BANDSTAND, BOSTON COMMON

The Charles River Basin has fine walks along the bank. In summer one may take a boat ride around the basin.

Marine Park at City Point has a beach where thousands of people bathe in summer. One can walk over to Castle Island, where there is an old stone fort; or one can ride there in a little steamer. From Castle Island one can see all the ships going up and down the harbor. There is also an Aquarium at Marine Park with many strange and beautiful fishes.

Outside of Boston, but not very far away, are the Middlesex Fells. This is a great park with many large ponds, meadows, woods and hills. On the tops of two hills are towers from which one can see the country all around. The cars from Sullivan Square Station go to Middlesex Fells.

The Blue Hills Reservation is south of Boston. It covers many miles and includes the highest hills on the coast from Maine to Florida. From the tops of these hills one can sometimes see as far as New Hampshire. There are large ponds and walks everywhere. Cars go to the Blue Hills Reservation from Mattapan square and Milton Lower Mills.

In the hot days of summer the immigrant may like to go in bathing. The city has many bath houses and bathing beaches. The largest bathing beach is at L street, South Boston. Here there are separate beaches for men, women and boys. The state has bathing beaches at Nantasket and at Revere Beach. People usually go to Nantasket by steamer, but one can go to Revere Beach by the street car or by ferry and railroad train.

The largest of the city playgrounds is Franklin Field, in Dorchester, near Franklin Park. There are others that, perhaps, will be near where the immigrant lives. There are also little playgrounds

for mothers and young children, where the mother can go and rest and get some fresh air while the little children are playing.

Most immigrants like music. The city gives many concerts in the middle of the summer. Every evening, except Monday, there is a concert on the Common. There are seats here for thousands of people. Sunday afternoons there are concerts on the Common, at Marine Park, at Franklin Park, and sometimes at Jamaica Pond and Wood Island Park, in East Boston. There are also concerts given on week-days on the Common, between twelve o'clock and two.

On holidays the city has games, concerts, fireworks, processions and other kinds of entertainment. Every Fourth of July in the evening there is a festival on the Common in which immigrants of many nations take part.

These are the holidays that we celebrate in Boston:

January 1. New Year's Day.
February 22. Washington's Birthday.
March 17. Evacuation Day. Celebrated in South Boston.
April 19. Patriots' Day. To commemorate the Battle of Lexington.
May 30. Memorial Day. In honor of our soldiers who died for their country.
June 17. Bunker Hill Day. Celebrated in Charlestown.
July 4. Independence Day.
First Monday in September. Labor Day.
October 12. Columbus Day.
Last Thursday in November. Thanksgiving Day.
December 25. Christmas.

Besides the parks, beaches and playgrounds, there are other places the immigrant may like to see.

The Art Museum on Huntington avenue is open every day, including Sunday. The Natural History Museum on Berkeley street, near Boylston street, is also open every day. Often there are free flower shows in Horticultural Hall.

The boat rides out of Boston are delightful. No city has more beautiful harbor and ocean trips, but, of course, they are not free. In the summer the city gives free harbor trips to poor children. These are called the Randidge Fund Excursions. To inquire about them go to the Infirmary Division, eighth floor, City Hall Annex.

Where to Go.

In Summer.

Go to the Public Garden and see the flowers.
Go to Marine Park and walk or ride to Castle Island.
Go to L Street or Revere Beach Bathhouse.
Go to Franklin Park and see the birds and animals.
Go to Jamaica Pond and visit the Children's Museum.
Go to the Common and other parks and hear a band concert.
Go to the Arnold Arboretum.
Go to any of the large playgrounds and watch the boys playing.
Ride out to one of the great State Reservations — the Blue Hills or Middlesex Fells — and see the splendid country around Boston.

In Winter.

Go to the University Museum, the Peabody Museum and the Semitic Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge. The entrances are on Divinity avenue and Oxford street. They are open every week day and some of them on Sunday. See the Blaschka models of flowers in glass,— the work of two Bohemian glass-workers,— the great collection of

mounted animals and birds, the Indian relics and costumes, and other treasures kept in these museums.

Go to the Art Museum. Go often. See every part of it.

Go to the Natural History Museum.

Go to the Public Library and see the exhibitions in the Fine Arts room.

All these are open Sundays and Saturday afternoons. On other days, if he is not working, the immigrant may like to see the Hall of Flags in the State House or the pictures and relics in Faneuil Hall.

6. Savings and Investments.

The immigrant who spends less than he earns will have money by and by to get comforts for his family. He can live in a better neighborhood and, perhaps, buy a little home with a garden. He can give his children education and look forward to peace of mind in his old age. His prudence and wisdom will win him respect. He will be pointed to as a model by other parents.

It is important that the immigrant find a safe place to deposit his savings. It is foolish to try to hide them and dangerous to carry them around. There are also swindlers who will take them and pretend to pay the immigrant a fortune in a short time for the use of his money. The immigrant should be careful to run no risk of losing the money which he has earned by his hard labor. Fortunately there are many public banks in which he can deposit his money safely.

The savings banks will take small amounts,— $1 or sometimes less,— and give the immigrant a bank book which shows how much he has deposited. He can go and get his money whenever he wishes to do so;

or he can add to his deposits until they amount to $2,000 in any one bank. As there are twenty-three savings banks in Boston, the immigrant could deposit in all of them together a small fortune. These banks pay interest which varies usually from 3½ to 5 per cent. If the interest is not taken out by the depositor, it is added to the principal every six months. In that way the principal is constantly increasing. The savings banks are managed by honest men and are supervised strictly by the State of Massachusetts. There are over $1,200,000,000 in all the savings banks of the state and most of this belongs to poor people, many of whom are immigrants.

The United States Government also conducts savings banks, called Postal Savings Banks. These are absolutely safe because the government guarantees the deposits. Amounts will be received from $1 up and interest is paid at a rate somewhat less than that of the savings banks.

There are other savings banks connected with national banks or trust companies, and co-operative banks, which loan money to their members and pay interest.

Many immigrants send money home to help support their parents or, perhaps, their wives and children who have not yet come to America. There are persons who will cheat the immigrant by pretending to send the money for them. It is not necessary to deal with such persons. The immigrant can go to any post office and by paying a small sum get a money order. He must make out the paper carefully, following all the directions given him by the clerk. The address must be correct and plainly written. He must mail the money order himself and keep the receipt which goes with it so that, if the

money is not received by his relatives, he may show the receipt to the post office clerk.

There are other ways of sending money abroad that are safe. One is through the American Express Company; another is through certain national banks.

Where to Go.

To deposit savings.

Go to any one of the twenty-three savings banks in Boston.

Go to any post office and place your money in the United States Postal Savings Bank.

There are also the national bank and trust company savings banks and the co-operative banks. A list of each will be found in the city directory.

To send money to a foreign country.

Go to any post office and ask for the money order window.

Go to a national bank.

Go to the American Express Company, 43 Franklin street.

To protest against an increase of rent.

Go to the Committee on Rent and Housing appointed by the Mayor of Boston. Its office is at 1 Beacon street.

The Boston Legal Aid Society, 39 Court street, gives advice to poor tenants who are treated unjustly.

7. Charitable Relief.

Every immigrant wants to get work and support himself and his family, if he has a family. But if the immigrant gets old or sick, perhaps he cannot work. If the father of a family dies, the mother must take care of her children. Then, if she has no money and does not know what to do, she may lose heart and worry about her children. She does not need to

A FESTIVAL IN FRANKLIN PARK

worry. The city and the state will help her, if she is really suffering. Nobody in Boston needs to be without food or clothing or a place to sleep. There are public places to go for all these things, and there are many private societies. We shall try to tell the immigant something about them.

Where to Go.

When people need food.

Go to one of these places:

The Overseers of the Poor, 43 Hawkins street.
The St. Vincent de Paul Society, 43 Hawkins street.
The Boston Provident Association, 43 Hawkins street.
The Family Welfare Society, 43 Hawkins street.
The Catholic Charitable Bureau, 43 Tremont street.
The Federated Jewish Charities, 25 Tremont street.

Most of these have branches or connections in many parts of the city. The St. Vincent de Paul Society has a branch in nearly every Catholic parish.

When people need a place to sleep.

Men should go to the Wayfarers' Lodge, 30 Hawkins street. Here they will be given a place to sleep. Meals will also be given them but they must do a little work for their meals.

Women and children should go to the Temporary Home on Chardon street. Here they will receive good care.

Both of these homes are under the Overseers of the Poor. Ask any policeman. He will tell you how to find them.

Good cheap lodgings for women may be found at:

Frances E. Willard Home, 44 Chambers street.
Temporary Home for Working Women, 453 Shawmut avenue.
Working Girls' Home, Union Park street.
Young Women's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley street.

Good places for men are the Rufus F. Dawes Hotel, 8 Pine street, and the Salvation Army, People's Palace Hotel, 1522 Washington street.

When a husband dies and the mother has children under fourteen years of age.

Go to the Overseers of the Poor, 43 Hawkins street. If the mother has lived in this state three years and is poor, she may receive a sum of money every week to help her support her children. This is called Mothers' Aid. If she has not lived here three years, the Overseers of the Poor may help her in other ways.

When children have no father or mother or the father and mother do not take good care of them.

Go to the Institutions Department, eighth floor, City Hall Annex. This is a city department which finds good homes for poor children.

Other good places are:

Division of Child Guardianship, Room 43, State House.

Home for Destitute Catholic Children, 788 Harrison avenue.

New England Home for Little Wanderers, 161 South Huntington avenue.

Home for Jewish Children, Canterbury and Austin streets, Dorchester.

The Children's Mission, 279 Tremont street.

Children's Friend Society, 48 Rutland street.

St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Cushing avenue, Dorchester (for children under three).

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 52 Camden street.

Boston North End Mission, 300 Tremont Temple.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 42 Mt. Vernon street.

Boston Children's Aid Society, 43 Hawkins street.

Guild of the Infant Saviour, 43 Tremont street.

Church Home Society, 376 Boylston street.

When people are old or destitute, with no one able to take care of them.

Go to the Institutions Department, eighth floor, City Hall Annex. The city has a good home for such people on Long Island.

Other good places are:

Home for Aged Men, 133 West Springfield street.

Institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 424 Dudley street.

Hebrew Ladies' Home for the Aged, office at 532 Warren street.

Mt. Pleasant Home for the Aged, 59 Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury.

When a family needs to borrow money.

Go to the Workingmen's Loan Association, 1 Beacon street.

Other good places are:

Hebrew Free Loan Society, 532 Warren street.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street.

When a mother goes out to work and needs some one to take care of her children.

Go to a day nursery and leave your child there. The nurses will feed it and take care of it until you come back. There are many day nurseries. Here are the names of some:

South End. Guild of St. Elizabeth, 59 East Springfield street.

South End. South End Day Nursery, 25 Dover street.

South End. Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut avenue.

North End. North Bennet Street Day Nursery, 39 North Bennet street.

West End. Sunnyside Day Nursery, 16 Hancock street.

West End. Salvation Army Day Nursery, 17 Staniford street.

East Boston. Trinity House Day Nursery, 35 Princeton street.

Roxbury Crossing. Cottage Place Day Nursery, 1049 Columbus avenue.

South Boston. Columbus Day Nursery, 376 Fourth street.

South Boston. Neighborhood House, 521 Seventh street.

When a soldier wishes information or assistance.

Go to the Soldiers' Relief Department, Room 60, fifth floor, City Hall, or to the

Boston Legal Aid Society, 59 Court street.

Red Cross, 142 Berkeley street.

When a sailor needs information or assistance.

Go to one of these places:

Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover street.

Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, 11 North square.

Sailors' Haven, 46 Water street, Charlestown.

When a man is broken down and discouraged.

The Industrial Aid Society, 43 Hawkins street, Room 25, is one of several societies that give special attention to such men.

8. Citizenship.

The law allows an immigrant to live here and remain a citizen or subject of his own country, if he wishes. It does not compel him to become an American citizen. But, if he does not become an American citizen, he remains an alien. Citizens have many advantages over aliens.

1. Only citizens can be elected to public offices.

An immigrant who becomes a citizen may be elected to any public office, except the presidency.

2. Only citizens can vote

3. Only citizens can work for the city and the state.

4. Only citizens can obtain certain licenses.

5. Citizens are protected by the United States Government when they travel in other countries.

6. The immigrant who becomes a citizen is held in higher esteem by Americans than the immigrant who lives here and remains an alien.

7. The children of the immigrant born in this country will be American citizens. It is better for the father and his children to be citizens of the same country. They will have the same interests and the family will be more united.

Even if the immigrant does not become a citizen, he must pay taxes just the same. Since the Government confers many benefits upon him, he does not escape his obligation to pay taxes by remaining an alien.

Citizens have duties as well as advantages.

1. Citizens must serve on juries, if they are called. They must leave their work to perform this service, but the Government pays them so much a day to make up for what they lose.

2. Citizens who are of military age must defend the country in time of war. In most of our wars the soldiers have been volunteers. But in the last war and during a part of the Civil War the Government drafted or conscripted, some of its citizens as soldiers.

In order to become a citizen you must have certain qualifications. You cannot become a citizen

if you are not a white man or of African descent;

if you cannot speak English;

if you have not lived here five years continuously;
if you are an anarchist or a polygamist or a man of bad character;
if you do not understand our principles of Government;
if you do not believe in them;
if you do not renounce your allegiance to the foreign country of which you were formerly a citizen or subject.

It is not hard to become a citizen. Neither is it made too easy.

The first step, if you live in Boston, Chelsea, Revere or Winthrop, is to go to the clerk of the United States District Court and swear that you intend to become a citizen. The office of the clerk is at Room 440, Post Office Building. If you live in any other part of this state, you may go to the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts. You do not need to be able to speak English at this time or even to sign your name. You must be at least eighteen years old and if you came by water, you must know the name of the ship you came on. The clerk will give you a certificate, usually called the first paper, for which you pay one dollar. This certificate is good for seven years only.

Before you take the second step you must wait two years. If at the end of two years you have lived five years continuously in this country and the last year in Massachusetts, you can file a petition for naturalization.

If you arrived in this country after June 29, 1906, you should go again to Room 440, Post Office Building. There you will obtain a blank, called "Request for Certificate of Arrival." You must fill out this paper and mail it to the Commissioner of

THE AQUARIUM, MARINE PARK

Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. These blanks may also be obtained at the schools in which there are classes for immigrants and at some other places. An immigrant who arrived in or before June 29, 1906, does not need to obtain this blank. He should obtain a different blank, called "Form for Petition for Naturalization." The officers at the Naturalization Office, Room 717, Old South Building, will help the immigrants to fill out the blanks.

Most immigrants will need to obtain the Certificate of Arrival. If you are one of these — that is, if you arrived after June 29, 1906 — you will in due time receive a notice stating that your Certificate of Arrival has been sent to the clerk of the court at which you obtained the blank. You will then call at the Naturalization Office in the Old South Building. You must now be able to speak English. You must bring your first paper and must have with you two witnesses, citizens of this country, who will testify that you have lived the last five years in Massachusetts and that you are a suitable person to be made a citizen. Through these or other witnesses you must also prove that you have lived in the United States five years, as required.

At the same time you will be examined and must prove that you understand the Constitution of the United States and are competent to perform the duties of a citizen.

The officer at the Naturalization Office will then send you to the clerk of the court, who will now be ready to file your petition for naturalization. The fee for this petition is $4.

At a later date you and your witnesses will be called to appear before the United States District Court in the Post Office Building. You will then

take the oath of allegiance and receive a certificate which makes you and your wife and your minor children (if they come here before they are twenty-one years of age) citizens of the United States. This certificate is called the final paper.

An unmarried immigrant woman obtains citizenship in the same manner as a man.

One of the duties of a citizen is to vote for public officials. Elections are held in Boston every year, but not always for the same officials. Elections are held

for some members of the School Committee and the City Council every year;
for Mayor every four years;
for Governor every two years;
for members of the State Legislature every two years;
for representatives in Congress every two years;
for President every four years;
for national Senators every six years.

There are other important officials elected from time to time. Among these are the district attorney, the sheriff and many state and county officials.

Each citizen votes always at the same place unless he changes his residence. There are two principal election days, one in November, one in December.

At some of the elections there are certain laws upon which the people vote "Yes" or "No." This kind of vote is called a referendum. The names of all the candidates and a brief statement of these laws are printed on a ballot by the Government. The voting is secret. Nobody can make the voter tell how he voted or interfere with him while he is voting. He goes alone to a schoolhouse or other building near where he lived on the first of April.

There he gives his name and residence and receives one of the printed ballots. He takes it to a little private desk and marks it with crosses to indicate his choice. Then he folds it and returns it to a clerk who puts it in a sealed box. Afterwards the box is opened and the ballots are counted.

The only election at which the voting is not entirely secret is what is called a primary election. This is an election before the final election, at which the members of the different political parties such as the Republican party and the Democratic party, pick out their candidates. At this primary election the voter must ask for the ballot of a particular party. He then votes secretly for the persons whom he wishes to be the candidates of that party.

In order to become a voter in the city of Boston, you must have lived in the city six months and in the state a year. You must be able to read and write and must be twenty-one years old on the election day. Women may vote as well as men.

If you have these qualifications only two steps are necessary.

The first step is to be listed. Every year in April the police visit all the houses of the city and make a list of the people's names. If they omit your name by mistake, you can go to the office of the Election Commission, first floor, City Hall Annex, and have your name put on the list.

The second step is to be registered. You go to the office of the Election Commission and ask to have your name put on the voting list. If you are an immigrant and have not voted in this city before, you must bring your certificate of citizenship. You will be asked to read a few lines from the Constitution of this State and to answer a few simple questions. Your name is then placed on the list and kept there

from year to year unless you move to another city or unless the police fail to get your name on their annual list and you do not correct their mistake, when notified by the Election Commission to come and do so.

The three important things for the immigrant to remember are these:

1. To be naturalized, which means to become a citizen.

2. To be registered as a voter and keep his name on the voting list.

3. To vote.

As a voter, he is equal to every other American citizen. The President himself or the richest man in the country has only one vote, which counts for no more and no less than that of the poorest immigrant.

Where to Go.

To study English and other subjects in preparation for citizenship.

Go to the nearest evening school or to a class of the Day School for Immigrants.

To be naturalized.

For the first paper go to the clerk of the United States District Court, Room 440, Federal Building (Post Office).

For the blanks preliminary to the final paper, go to the same place.

For assistance in filling out these blanks and for examination go to the Naturalization Office, Room 717, Old South Building.

For the final hearing go to the office of the clerk of the court, as directed.

To be registered.

Go to the Election Department, first floor, City Hall Annex. Before each election day other offices are opened in all the different wards of the city. When

you have been registered, ask the clerk where you must go to vote. Write down the name of the place.

To vote.

Go to the place where the clerk told you to go. It will be near where you lived on April 1. In order to prevent any mistake, it is well to go there beforehand and see if your name and residence are printed in the list that is shown outside.

To protest against a mistake by which you are prevented from voting.

Go at once to the Election Commission, first floor, City Hall Annex.

9. Courts and the Law.

Every good citizen obeys the law because he knows that the law protects him and his family. Good citizens do not quarrel or fight to settle differences between them. They do not join excited crowds and do damage to property and, perhaps, hurt innocent people. They obey a policeman's orders and, if he is attacked by thieves or other criminals, they help him or go and call other policemen who will come and overpower the thieves. Good citizens know that the policeman is himself a citizen, who is appointed to keep order and perform many other important duties. If there is an accident, the policeman is taught to give aid to the injured person and call a doctor or an ambulance. Often policemen save the lives of persons who are trapped in burning houses. The policeman who has served a long time in one district gets to know the people there and is usually their good friend.

If an immigrant is called into court as a witness, he must answer all questions quietly and tell the truth. He must not hide anything or make up a story in

order to help some friend or fellow-countryman. He must also show respect to the judge. There are severe penalties for those who are disrespectful to judges or who do not tell the truth when they are witnesses in court.

Trials in court are either civil or criminal. A civil case is one in which there is no government prosecutor, bringing an accusation of crime. In Boston minor criminal cases are tried in a district or municipal court before a judge who sits without a jury. The accused person, if he is found guilty, may appeal and a second trial is held in the Superior Court. At this second trial there is a jury, as well as a judge. Important criminal cases must be tried in the Superior Court. They are either sent there by a judge of the district or municipal court, who hears them first, or by the district attorney, who procures what is called an indictment, that is, a formal accusation, by a special jury, called the grand jury.

Civil cases may also be tried in the lower courts. If the sum claimed by the plaintiff is not more than $2,000, the case may be tried in the Municipal Court, which has several branches in Boston. If the sum claimed is not more than $1,000, the case may be tried in the district court. The only district court in Boston is in East Boston. If the sum claimed is not more than $35, the procedure is made very simple so that the cost will be small. Cases in which the amount is more than $2,000 must be tried in the Superior Court, with or without a jury.

Above all these is the Supreme Court of the State, which decides disputed questions of law. Besides these state courts, there are national courts, which deal with cases that involve national laws.

There is a special juvenile court in Boston for children under seventeen years of age.

AN AMERICANISM MEETING IN THE NORTH END

Persons found guilty of criminal offences are sometimes put on probation — that is, allowed to go free on condition that they do not offend again. There are probation officers who visit them and help them to keep their promise and to correct their bad inclinations. Sometimes, however, it is necessary to send offenders to reformatories. There are several different reformatories and prisons for different classes of offenders.

Boys under fifteen are sent to the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough.

Boys from fifteen to eighteen are sent to the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

Girls under seventeen are sent to the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

Women are sent to the State Reformatory for Women at Sherborn.

Men who are drunkards or vagrants are sent to the State Farm at Bridgewater or to the House of Correction at Deer Island.

Men who have committed somewhat serious offences are sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord or to the House of Correction at Deer Island.

Hardened and habitual criminals are sent to the State Prison, Charlestown.

Where to Go.

To obtain legal advice, if one is poor.

Go to the Boston Legal Aid Society, 39 Court street.

Legal advice is also given at the following places:

Department of Education, Division of Immigration and Americanization, State House.

Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut avenue.

To complain of misconduct or injury.

Go to the nearest police station or speak to an officer.

To place a wayward boy.

Go to the Juvenile Court, Room 127, Court House, or to the

House of the Angel Guardian, 11 Perkins street, Jamaica Plain;

Children's Aid Society, 43 Hawkins street.

To place a wayward girl.

Go to the Juvenile Court, as above, or to one of the following places:

House of the Good Shepherd, 841 Huntington avenue.

Florence Crittenton League of Compassion, 88 Tremont street.

Evangeline Booth Maternity Home, 202 West Newton street.

Talitha Cumi Maternity Home, 215 Forest Hills street.

Children's Aid Society, 43 Hawkins street.

To inquire about compensation for injuries received at work.

Go to the Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, State House, or to the Boston Legal Aid Society, 39 Court street.

To apply for support by a negligent husband.

Go to the Legal Aid Society, 39 Court street.

10. Marriage and the Home.

Persons living in Boston who wish to be married must file a notice of their intention with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. If one of the two lives in another city or town of this state, a notice must be filed in both places. After five days a license will be delivered to the parties. No one can be married until this license has been issued.

If one of the two persons wishing to be married is an immigrant who has just arrived from a foreign country, they do not have to wait five days; but they must get a license from the City Registrar just the same.

If one of the two persons lives outside the state and one in Boston, two licenses are not required.

Men under twenty-one and women under eighteen cannot obtain a license to marry without the written consent of their parents.

Divorced persons, if they wish to marry again, must file a certificate from the clerk of the court which granted the divorce.

Near relatives, like niece and uncle, cannot be married in this state.

When the two persons who wish to be married have obtained a license, they must take it to the clergyman or official who is going to marry them. The only persons who can marry them legally are a priest or minister in good standing who lives in this state; a regular Jewish rabbi whose name is on file at the office of the City Registrar; the City Registrar and assistant registrars, certain clerks and assistant clerks of courts, and certain (but not all) justices of the peace. A person who cannot read and write English cannot marry people in this state.

The license to marry is good for six months but no longer. After six months it must be returned to the City Registrar.

The clergyman or official who marries two persons must sign the license and write on it the date of the marriage. He must then return it to the office of the City Registrar, who makes a record of it. Copies of this record may be obtained by either of the persons who have been married. The clergyman

or official will also give them a signed statement, which is often called the marriage certificate.

The fee for a marriage license is $1. The clergyman or official who performs the marriage makes a separate charge.

When two persons are married, the husband must support his wife and children. If children are working, the parents must still support them, but the children must pay the parents out of their wages. When the parents are old and cannot work, the children are expected to support the parents. Of course, good parents and good children do not need to be told these things; but, if there are a few negligent parents and ungrateful children, the law will compel them to do their duty.

Where to Go.

For a marriage license.

Go to the office of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, first floor, City Hall Annex.

To be married.

Go to one of the clergymen or officials mentioned above. If you go to a justice of the peace, be sure that he is one who has a right to marry people.

For a copy of the marriage record.

Go to the office of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

For a marriage certificate, so called.

Ask the clergyman or official who marries you.

11. Taxes.

The Government educates and protects the people. In Boston it provides pure water, well-paved streets,

beautiful parks and splendid schools. It maintains hospitals for the sick. It takes care of the poor. It performs many services for its citizens and even for the immigrant who lives here but has not yet become a citizen.

In order to pay for all these benefits, it must tax the people. Every good citizen is glad to pay a just tax, because he knows that the Government is doing so much for him.

We shall not speak of taxes that merchants pay on goods that are brought into the United States from other countries. We shall speak only of taxes that every immigrant needs to know about.

Every man who is a resident of Massachusetts and twenty years old must pay a poll tax. This tax is usually $2 a year, but now for a short time it will be $5 a year, in order to give a small recompense to the soldiers who fought in the recent war.

The principal tax in Massachusetts is imposed on real estate. This means land and buildings. The owner pays this tax and not the tenant. The city assessors come to examine the property every year in April and estimate its value. In October a tax bill is sent to the owner. If he does not pay in a few weeks, interest is added to the bill until he does pay.

Taxes are also assessed on what is called tangible personal property. This means merchandise and certain kinds of machinery. The assessors estimate the value of this and the tax is included in the same bill with the tax on real estate.

There is also an income tax, which must be paid to the state. An unmarried person whose taxable income is $2,000 or more must pay a tax on the amount over $2,000. That is, if his income is $2,500,

he pays an income tax to the state on $500. Married persons and those who are supporting their parents are allowed certain deductions, but these never amount to more than $1,000.

There is another income tax, which must be paid to the National Government. An unmarried person whose income is $1,000 or more, must pay the National Government a tax on the amount over $1,000. That is, if his income is $2,500, he pays a tax to the National Government on $1,500. Married persons pay on the amount over $2,000.

The income taxes are small for people whose incomes are small; but the rate is increased according to the amount of income. Rich people pay a very large income tax.

Corporations pay a special tax in Massachusetts. There are also special taxes on banks and street railway companies.

Water is paid for in Boston by the owner of the property. The city collects just enough to pay for the cost of supplying the water, which must be brought from lakes at a great distance and kept pure, so that it will not carry disease. Bills are sent to the owner of the property, who must pay them or have his water shut off.

These are the principal taxes in Boston; but, of course, there are fees for special privileges. For example, a storekeeper who wishes to hang out an electric sign over the street must pay a fee for this privilege. A peddler pays a fee for the privilege of peddling.

In general, those who own property or have large incomes pay the greater share of the taxes in Boston. Americans believe this is a just way of collecting the money which is necessary in order to meet the expenses of the Government.

FLOWER GARDEN IN FRANKLIN PARK

WHERE TO GO.

To pay poll taxes, taxes on real estate and personal property, and water rates.

Go to the office of the City Collector, second floor, City Hall Annex.

To pay a state income tax.

Go to the office of the Income Tax Director, 40 Court street.

To pay a national income tax.

Go to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Little Building, Boylston and Tremont streets.

Before paying the state and national income taxes, the person must go to the offices named above and obtain a blank. This he must fill out himself. He must sign it and swear that his statements are true. For this reason he should be very careful and consult some one who understands these matters. The clerks at the income tax offices will give him good advice.

The other tax bills and the water bills are made out by the City Collector. The taxpayer has nothing to do but pay them, unless he finds that they contain some error.

12. FACTS ABOUT BOSTON.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts and the principal city of New England.

Massachusetts is one of the smallest of all the states; but it contains nearly 4,000,000 people and is one of the richest and most important states. It is famous for its manufactures. It makes nearly half the boots and shoes made in the United States. It also makes one third of all the cotton goods and one third of all the woolen goods. Many of its cities are noted for making some one kind of goods.

Beverly supplies most of the world with shoe machinery. Holyoke is the greatest city in the world for making paper. Waltham has the largest watch factory in the world. Other cities make jewelry and silverware, fire arms, tools, textile machinery and various articles.

Boston contains nearly 800,000 people; but, if the cities and towns around Boston were included, it would contain 1,500,000 people. These cities and towns are closely connected with Boston. Sometimes the whole district is called Greater Boston.

Boston itself has one of the finest harbors in the world. It is the greatest wool market and leather market in the world. It is the greatest fish market in the world. It has the largest ocean pier or terminal, the largest warehouse for the storage of wool and the largest women's shoe factory. It makes more chocolate and candy than any other American city. It is also a great centre for retail trade

Boston is famous for its monuments and its landmarks. We shall tell you something about these and about the history of Boston in Part II.

13. Foreigners and Children of Foreigners in Boston.

More than a third of the people of Boston were born in other countries. More than a third in addition to these have either one parent or both parents foreign. About half the foreign-born came from countries where English is spoken. About two thirds of the others came from Italy and Russia. These are the figures, as given in the Census of 1915:

Total population	745,439
Foreign born	268,154
Natives who are children of foreign fathers	257,403

This is a list showing the number of people from different countries:

Country.	Persons Born There.	Natives Who are Children of Fathers Born There.
Ireland	64,455	105,310
Canada and Newfoundland	48,247	35,015
Italy	42,932	29,884
Russia	41,669	26,698
England	14,003	14,732
Poland	9,445	5,446
Germany	8,402	14,979
Sweden	7,450	5,155
Scotland	6,134	5,764
Turkey	4,173	1,544
Austria	3,107	2,387
Greece	2,917	474
Lithuania	2,683	988
Norway	2,132	1,341
Portugal	1,507	1,465
France	1,091	1,304
All others	7,807	4,887
Totals	268,154	257,403

Under Canada are included several thousand French Canadians. Under Turkey are included Syrians and Armenians. Under Poland are included many Lithuanians. The great majority of the Russians and some of the Poles, Germans, Austrians and others are Hebrews.

This list shows that Boston a few years from now will be what the immigrants and their descendants make it. They are the vast majority today. In twenty years they will be even more numerous. It is in their power to keep Boston, where it always has been, in the front rank of American cities. They can do this by learning English, which is the mother-

tongue of five sixths of the people here, by becoming citizens, by studying American history and the history of Boston, and by growing together like one great family. All the different races living here should learn to love this famous city and try to make it more famous and more beautiful.

14. Facts About the United States.

The United States of America has an area of 3,000,000 square miles and is the richest country in the world. It has riches of every kind,— coal, iron, copper, lead, gold and silver; wheat, corn and cotton; forests and cattle; great rivers and lakes that are like little oceans. Its railroads connect every part of the surface. Some of its cities contain more people than whole countries in Europe. One office building in New York has more telephones than the whole of Greece. Massachusetts alone has twice as many automobiles as Great Britain and Ireland.

The population is about 110,000,000. About 11,000,000 of these are negroes and about 350,000 are Indians. There are also some Chinese and Japanese. All the rest are white. Many of the negroes and Indians are partly white.

Most of the negroes live in the South. Most of the Indians live in the West. The white people live everywhere. All the negroes speak English, which is the language of nearly all the white people. It has no dialects but is the same in every part of the country.

All the white Americans are immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. At first most of them came from the British Islands. Less than half of the white people are descendants of these first immi-

grants. During the last hundred years immigrants have come from other countries, as well as from the British Islands. These new immigrants have settled all over the country and helped to make it rich. They have become good Americans and have fought bravely to defend this country when there was a war. It is hard to estimate the numbers of the different races, but the number of foreign-born persons who lived in the United States in 1920 was 13,700,000.

The Scandinavians in America like to live where the climate is not too warm. Many of them live in the most northern states, like Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota.

The Irish are most numerous in the eastern part of the country. About two thirds of the immigrants who are natives of Ireland live in the six New England states, New York and Pennsylvania; but many descendants of Irish immigrants are found in other parts of the country.

There are not so many Germans in New England or the South; but Germans are very numerous in New York City and Philadelphia. The whole upper part of the Mississippi valley is filled with German immigrants and their descendants, and they are numerous in the west and in Texas.

The Jews are very numerous in the large cities. There are probably more than 1,000,000 Jews in New York City and 250,000 in Chicago.

The Italians also are numerous in the cities. Many of them live in the East. Others have gone to the farms and orchards of the South and of California.

The Slavic peoples and the Hungarians are found especially in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and the states that are grouped around these four great states.

Most of the French Canadians and a great many of the English-speaking Canadians live in New England.

Most of the Lithuanians live in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York.

The Portuguese live in two large groups, one in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and one in California.

The Armenians and Syrians live principally in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but there are several thousand Armenians in California.

The Greeks are well distributed. They are found in New England, New York, Illinois, the Mountain States and on the Pacific Coast.

In general, the South has fewer immigrants than the North; and the cities everywhere have more immigrants that the country districts.

15. Brief Words of Counsel.

Learn English well. Use good words. Pronounce them clearly. Copy the language of your teacher and of educated people.

Save your money. Do not waste it. Think a little of the future. Try to own a home and make it pretty and comfortable.

Teach your children to be neat, industrious and polite. Give your wife a nice dress and let her have some recreation out doors.

Make friends with Americans. If some are rude and arrogant, do not mind them. Others will be friendly and polite.

When you become a citizen, vote at every election. Read about the candidates and vote for honest men.

Join a society that tries to help the immigrants from your country. Explain to them the things that you have learned about America. Advise them where to live and what to do to earn a good living.

Read books about America and about great Americans. In that way you will learn to understand America and to love it. It will be your country as much as ours.

PART II.—THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA.

1. American Ideals.

Democracy.

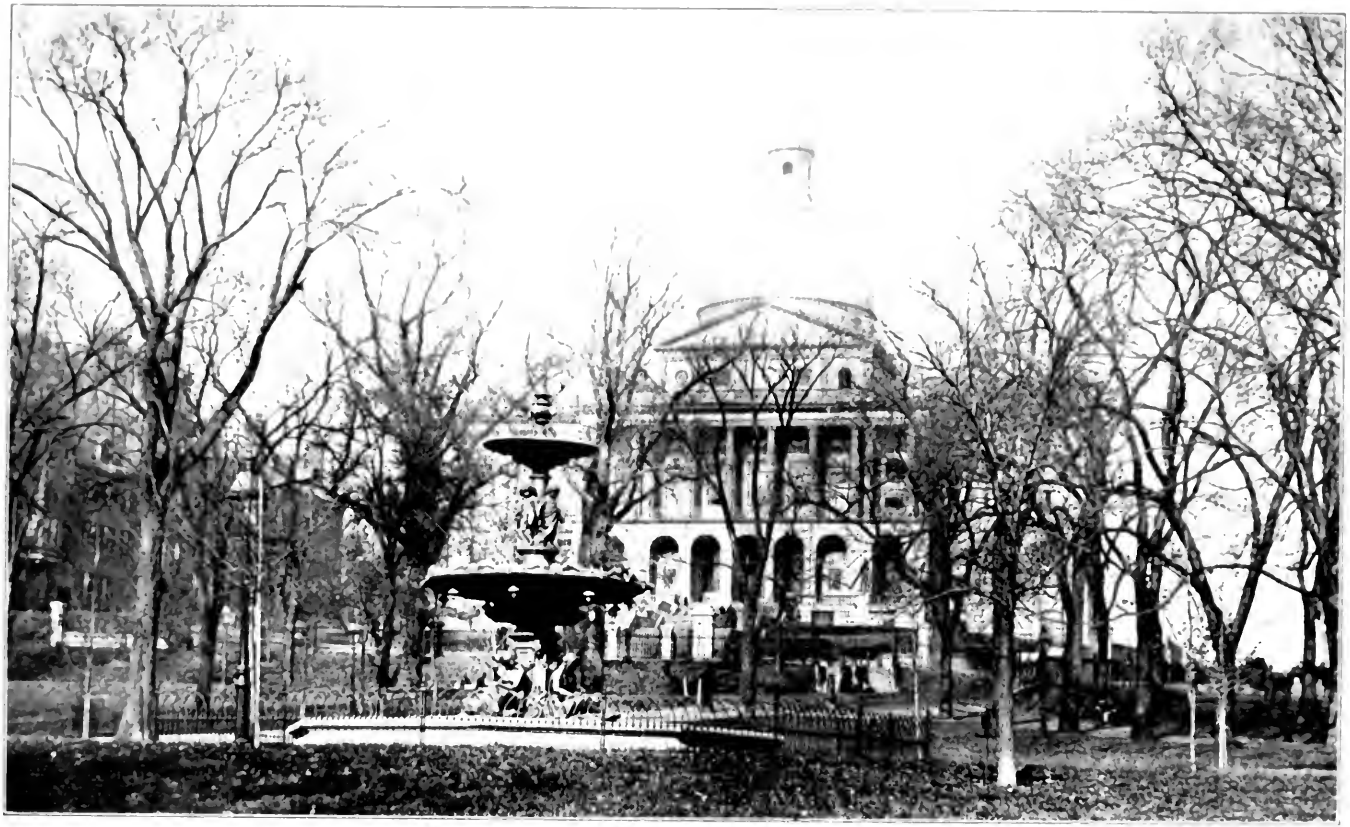
Democracy means the rule of the people. It does not mean the rule of those only who work with their hands; or of a few dreamers who think they know what is best for the world. Neither does it mean the rule of a small group of successful business men. It means the rule of all the people, deciding carefully and calmly what is best for all. The United States is a democracy.

Liberty.

The immigrant who sailed up New York harbor when he came to this country saw there a great bronze statue holding a lighted torch high in the air. This is a statue of liberty enlightening the world. It was presented to America by France, which helped us to win our liberty. It is a true symbol of America, which is a land of liberty.

In America the citizen is free to worship in any church according to his conscience. He is free to change his occupation or his residence. His person is free. He has freedom of speech and of opinion.

This does not mean that he has a right to injure others and be a law unto himself. If every man were a little king, no one would be truly free. The free American obeys the law, which is made by all the people for the good of all. Sometimes the people wish to change the law. Perhaps an old law is no longer suitable. Then the people change it calmly



THE STATE HOUSE IN 1915

and carefully, in the way the law itself prescribes for changing the law. American freedom is an orderly freedom.

Equality.

The Declaration of Independence says that "all men are created equal." This does not mean that all men are equally strong or equally useful. Every one knows that there are great differences among men. But true Americans believe that there are also great resemblances among them; that the differences are sometimes exaggerated or superficial, and that they are often due to opportunity or education. Only if all men had equal opportunity and equal education could they show their real ability and usefulness. The American principle of equality means that all men are equal as citizens and before the law.

Unity.

This nation is called the United States of America. Its Latin motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, means Many in One. There are forty-eight states but one flag; descendants of many races but one people. We have one language, one capital, one President, one fundamental law. The same money is used everywhere. The postage stamps, the weights and measures are the same. People go without hindrance from one state to another, just as they ride from Boston to Cambridge. No passports are required and commerce between the states is absolutely free.

Race, Class, Religion.

True Americans judge a man by his personal worth. They do not consider the land of his ancestors, the church he goes to, or whether he is rich or poor. They condemn persons who try to injure a man because he is of a certain race or religion or

because he is rich or poor. In the highest court of this country one member is a Jew, one a Catholic, several are Protestants. Many of our presidents have been poor boys who rose to eminence by their character and talent.

Work.

Work is honorable in America. Only the idler is despised. Even if a man inherits wealth, he is expected to do useful work. Those who do not have to work for themselves should work to serve the nation.

Self-Reliance.

The first Americans were immigrants who came to an unknown land. They went out into the forest and the wilderness. They were not afraid of the Indians or of wild animals or of being alone. In difficulties and dangers, when there was no one near to help, they drew upon their own hearts for courage and upon their own thoughts for counsel. To this day the Americans are pioneers. They do not have to be told what to do. They like to find out for themselves. In the European war, when a few American soldiers were separated from the rest, they did not become confused. They selected their own leaders and studied out a plan to get back to their comrades. This quality of self-reliance helped the early Americans to build up the nation. It serves their descendants well. An American discovered the North Pole. An American air-ship first crossed the Atlantic ocean. Many famous and useful inventions have been made by Americans.

Money.

Some foreigners think Americans worship money and luxury. It is true that many Americans think

too much of these things; but so do people in all countries. True Americans esteem money only as a rough test of what a man has accomplished. If a man has worked hard and earned his money, he is honored for his hard and useful work. But one may be honored without riches. In truth, there are many higher titles to distinction. Rich men who keep all their money and do not share it with others ess fortunate are not honored in America. In no other country in the world do rich men give away so much money as in America. True Americans believe that great wealth is merely held in trust by the possessor for the good of the people.

Women.

Women do not do the heavy work in America that they do in other countries. In the far east of Asia they unload vessels. In parts of Central Europe they are yoked with animals to the plough. In the United States, if they work in stores or factories, the law will not allow them to work too many hours. A woman may vote and hold property here as well as a man. In no country are women more carefully protected. In no country are they treated with more respect.

Optimism.

America is a young country and very large and rich. Except in some of the great cities the people are not crowded. Like young men at play in a great, wide field, the Americans are full of gayety and confidence. They joke even at their misfortunes. They are fond of out-door games, such as baseball, which is the national game. It is a manly game, requiring skill and courage and bodily vigor. It also teaches good nature and fairness. At the baseball games

one sees thousands of middle-aged Americans all as enthusiastic as boys. Most of them are hard-working business men; but they try to keep young by enjoying out-door games. This youthful disposition has enabled the Americans to accomplish great things. No task seems too difficult for an American. If he fails, he tries again. If he is ruined in business, he says with a smile that he is rich now in experience and makes another start. All this is because we are a young, strong people and have the hopefulness that goes with youth.

2. The Government of the United States.

The forty-eight states that comprise the United States differ in area and climate and population. Some are small and crowded. Others are large and thinly settled. Some are level and some are mountainous. In some the temperature falls in winter to 20 degrees below zero and in some it is seldom even cool. Some states are agricultural; in others the principal industries are manufactures or mining.

But all are parts of one united nation and obey the same central government. The system of government is simple. Cities and towns are subject to the state in which they are situated. The states are in some respects independent but in many respects subject to the nation. The government of the nation, as well as of the cities and towns and of the states, is elected by the people. All law and all power rests upon the will of the people.

But the will of the people must be manifested in an orderly manner. Otherwise there would be violence and confusion. For this reason the founders of our nation established a written Constitution as the solid framework of the government. This

Constitution divides the powers of the government and distributes them among three principal departments,—the President, the Congress and the National Courts. No one of these departments is supreme. Each controls and moderates the others.

The President is elected every four years and lives in Washington, which is the capital. He executes the laws and has great powers. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He makes treaties and appoints members of the Supreme Court and ambassadors to foreign nations. He may recommend laws to Congress; may call Congress in special session; and may veto laws passed by Congress. He appoints many heads of departments, like the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and others, who are called cabinet officers and are his intimate advisers. He also appoints members of certain important boards and commissions, created by Congress. The President now is Warren G. Harding of Ohio.

The President does not exercise all these powers without check. One house of Congress, called the Senate, must approve the treaties that he makes and must confirm many of his appointments. Congress can pass a law over the President's veto, if two thirds of the members vote to do so. Congress has also many powers not granted to the President. It alone can declare war, levy taxes, regulate commerce and immigration, coin money, and establish post offices. Congress alone can appropriate the public money. It may even impeach, that is, try and remove, the President for misconduct in office. In case the President is removed or dies or for any reason ceases to perform the duties of his office, the Vice-President succeeds him. The Vice-President is elected in the same manner as the President and is

the presiding officer of the Senate. The Vice-President now is Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.

The Congress, to which these great powers have been granted, consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are two senators from each state, who hold office for six years. Each state has also a certain number of representatives, according to its population. The number is determined every ten years when the national census is taken. The representatives serve only two years. They, as well as the senators, are elected directly by the people. The senators from Massachusetts now are Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh.

The Supreme Court consists of judges, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who hold office "during good behavior." This means usually for life or until they resign. They, too, have great powers. They decide questions between the states or between the states and the nation, and interpret all national laws according to the Constitution.

This system is called a system of checks and balances. The President, for example, may veto a law passed by Congress; but Congress may pass it by a two thirds vote over the President's veto. The Supreme Court, finally, may decide that this measure, or any other, even if the President has signed it, is unlawful because it is contrary to the Constitution.

If the people wish to change the Constitution or to add some clause, they may do so in two ways, of which the following is the more usual. Two thirds of both houses of Congress propose an amendment. This must be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states. The Constitution is then declared amended. There have been amend-

CITY HALL, SCHOOL STREET

ments abolishing slavery, requiring the election of senators by direct vote of the people and granting the vote to women. Two of the most famous amendments are these:

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

XV. 1. The rights 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.

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

Each state attends to its own affairs, but no state can interfere in questions of foreign policy. Each has its own constitution and its own system of government, which is similar to the national government. The Governor corresponds to the President; the Legislature corresponds to Congress; and the state courts correspond to the national courts. In each state the supreme court of the state interprets the state constitution.

In the cities, like Boston, there is usually a Mayor, who corresponds to the President and the Governor; and a City Council, which is somewhat like the Congress and the state legislature. In Boston, however, there is only one chamber of the City Council. There are no city judges. All the judges in Massachusetts are appointed by the Governor. The city is governed according to a charter, which is framed by the state legislature and not by the people of the city. More and more, however, it is becoming

a custom to make no changes in this charter without submitting them to the people of the city for their approval.

This is a brief outline of our system of government. There are many interesting details which the immigrant may wish to study, especially if he desires to become a citizen. The best way to do this is to join one of the citizenship classes conducted especially for immigrants in the evening schools.

3. The History of the United States.

A little more than three centuries ago this country was a wilderness. Enormous herds of buffalo traveled back and forth over the prairies. Flocks of pigeons darkened the sun like thunder clouds. Virgin forests still covered the land. The only inhabitants were scattered tribes of Indians, who lived chiefly by hunting. There were no bridges over the rivers and not a single road. All travel was on foot or by canoes.

White men came here from different parts of Europe. The Spaniards settled in the South, the French in the North. Both of these peoples produced great explorers, who penetrated the interior of the new continent. But settlers from the British Islands, together with Germans, Dutch and some of other nationalities, established themselves along the coast and gradually took possession of the country. The descendants of the Spaniards are now found principally in Mexico and the West Indies and in South America. The descendants of the French are in French Canada.

About 1775 the English-speaking settlements rebelled against Great Britain, to which they then belonged as colonies. The document in which the colonists set forth their reasons for rebelling, known

as the Declaration of Independence, is the foundation of our government and the most famous document in American history. The war that followed is known as the War of Independence or the Revolution. Some of our greatest men took part in it, either as generals or as statesmen. The leader of the colonists was George Washington.

With the help of French fleets and armies the British were finally defeated and expelled in 1783. The independence of the colonies was fully recognized and the Mississippi river was fixed as the western boundary of the new nation. The colonies then formed a government, calling themselves the United States of America. They adopted the Constitution and a national flag. This flag has thirteen stripes, red and white, to commemorate the thirteen colonies, and forty-eight stars on a blue field, each star representing one of the states that now compose the Union. It is often called the Stars and Stripes. Other names are the Star-Spangled Banner and the Red, White and Blue.

Our nation was founded upon a new and lofty principle, which is stated thus in the Declaration of Independence:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable 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.

It was the first great republic in the world. There had been small republics, such as Switzerland and Holland, but none so large and so influential. Now nearly all countries are republics. Our country has

proved that the people do not need kings and a nobility to govern them. Even China, the oldest nation in the world, is trying to establish a republic.

After peace was declared and the new Government organized, with Washington as President, the population increased rapidly and many settlers moved westward over the mountains into the fertile valley of the Mississippi river. A vast territory west of the Mississippi was obtained by purchase from France. The peaceful development of the nation was, however, interrupted by two foreign wars, one with England, the other with Mexico.

The Second War with England (1812–15) was due to the attempt of the British Government to prevent American vessels from trading with France, with which England was then at war, and to seize American sailors, claimed to be British subjects, and take them on British vessels. In this war the Americans were often defeated on land but they gained brilliant victories at sea. The most important result, or sequel, of the conflict was the Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed by President Monroe, which warned all European governments not to interfere with the independent states of North and South America.

The Mexican War (1846–47) was caused by the annexation of Texas. Texas had been independent of Mexico for nearly ten years and desired to join the Union. The American armies captured the city of Mexico, and California and New Mexico, as well as Texas, were added to the Union. The United States, however, agreed to pay $15,000,000 for these new territories.

In the meantime the great work of settlement and plantation went on in what are now called the Middle States. Swarms of immigrants had begun

to enter the country. The first comers were largely from Ireland and Germany. Later many came from Scandinavia, Italy, Russia, Austria, as well as Great Britain and Canada. These immigrants furnished man power and helped to build up the nation. New states were formed in the wild country west of the Mississippi. The discovery of gold in California in 1849 drew many to the Pacific Coast.

A great sore was festering all this while within the heart of the country. This was the existence among free, white people of a great number of negro slaves. The Civil War (1861–65) was fought largely on this issue between the states of the North and South. The southern states wished to separate from the Union in order to continue to keep the negroes in slavery. During this war Abraham Lincoln was President. The South fought bravely but was defeated and slavery was abolished by President Lincoln. This act of his is regarded as one of the great events of our history. It is second in importance only to the Declaration of Independence.

The country had now grown immensely rich. Its natural resources were greater, perhaps, than those of any other country; and the people had developed them by their energy and their genius for invention. The steamboat, the telegraph, the submarine cable, the cotton gin, vulcanized rubber, the mechanical reaper, the sewing machine, the electric light, were some of the useful inventions made by Americans.

In 1898, when we had been at peace for thirty-three years, an American warship, the "Maine," was blown up in the harbor of Havana. The Cuban people had been seeking their freedom from Spain, which owned the island and had treated them cruelly. The United States fought a war with Spain and made Cuba free. It also took Porto Rico and

the Philippine Islands under its protection, but paid Spain $20,000,000 as compensation for the territory taken.

In the European War (1914–18) the United States did not interfere until the German Government refused to stop sinking American ships. It then joined the Allies and helped to bring the contest to an end, sending a powerful fleet to European waters and 2,000,000 soldiers to France.

In 1776, when independence was declared, the population of the thirteen colonies was less than 3,000,000. Since then it has multiplied forty times. Our territory has enormously expanded. Our wealth has increased in even greater proportion. But the principles of our Government have remained the same.

The people of the United States love peace and justice. We have never maintained a large standing army. All of our wars, with one partial exception (which many of our citizens opposed), have been wars of liberation.

In the Revolution we fought for our own independence and to establish a democratic state.

In the Second War with England we fought to protect our commerce and the rights of our seamen.

In a small war with Algeria, ended in 1815, our navy compelled the Barbary pirates to cease levying tribute on other nations that sent their ships into the Mediterranean.

In the Civil War the North fought to free the slaves.

In the Spanish War we fought to free Cuba from Spanish tyranny.

In the World War we fought to maintain the rights of neutrals and to prevent Germany from conquering all Europe.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Even in the war with Mexico we merely joined to ourselves territory largely settled by Americans, some of whom had already won their independence.

Our country has done many magnanimous things which are worthy of being recorded.

When other nations compelled China to pay a large indemnity after the Boxer rebellion, the United States returned the money it had received.

When Cuba was free, we sent our sanitary experts, who rid the island of the scourge of yellow fever. American physicians permitted themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes infected with the fever and died as martyrs so that the disease might be understood and conquered.

In the Philippines and Porto Rico we have introduced schools and sanitation, promoted commerce and given the people a large measure of self-government.

In the World War we expended billions of dollars but have asked no damages and have not added a foot to our territory. A committee of Americans, at the head of which was Herbert Hoover, directed the feeding of the Belgian people during the four years of German occupation and a similar committee, of which Mr. Hoover has also been the head, has fed millions of starving children in Europe since the armistice.

The United States has not always been just to the colored races; but its best people, the true Americans, desire to make amends for past wrongs, such as those committed against Indians and negroes. They wish to use the great power we now possess to advance justice throughout the world. Other nations have made heroes of cruel conquerors, like Caesar, Napoleon and Frederick the Great. The names held in honor in this country do not include one of this type.

Our national heroes, without exception, have been citizens who, if they took up the sword, left peaceful pursuits to do so and when right had triumphed over wrong returned once more to the ways of peace.

4. Four Great Americans.

George Washington (1732–99) was born in Virginia of a good family. As a boy of sixteen, already very tall and strong, he made long journeys in the wilderness alone, surveying lands for an English nobleman, Lord Fairfax. At nineteen he was commissioned as a major in the provincial army and fought with distinction against the French and Indians. At the battle near Fort Duquesne he had two horses shot under him and received four bullets through his coat. Later he became a rich land owner and a member of the Virginia Assembly.

When the Revolution broke out, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the patriot army. For eight years he led the Americans through victory and defeat. During that period he accepted no pay and saw his home in Virginia only once. He came to Boston in July, 1775, and on March 17 of the following year compelled the British to evacuate the city. Afterwards he was himself compelled to retreat through New Jersey and Pennsylvania and in the winter of 1777–78 his army, encamped at Valley Forge, suffered terrible privations. The soldiers were without food and shoes and proper clothing. Some of them were on the verge of mutiny.

Washington's courage never failed. The best Americans of his time and even famous foreigners came to his support. Among these were two of the greatest of European patriots,— Lafayette and Kos-

ciusko. Largely through the influence of Lafayette, France sent a fleet and army under Rochambeau to the aid of the struggling Americans, and in 1781 the principal British army was captured at Yorktown.

When peace was made in 1783 and the independence of the colonies recognized, Washington could without doubt have declared himself king and there were not wanting some who suggested this. Instead he retired to private life in Virginia. The people, however, chose him unanimously as their first President. After serving two terms he delivered his Farewell Address to his countrymen, in which he warned them against European alliances.

Washington was renowned for his industry, his wisdom and his moderation. He was firm in his convictions but he did not side with extreme partisans. He seemed to combine the qualities of a great soldier and a great judge and this rare combination made him the ideal leader for a young nation. The capital of the nation is named after him. So is the state of Washington. Almost every city has a Washington street or square or monument. His residence and tomb at Mt. Vernon are preserved as a national memorial.

In Boston there is an equestrian statue of Washington on the Public Garden, facing Arlington street. There are original portraits of him in the Art Museum.

Benjamin Franklin (1706–90) was born in Boston. He was the fifteenth in a family of seventeen children and his parents were poor. Having learned the printer's trade and educated himself by reading, he went to Philadelphia and founded there a newspaper which is still published. He wrote books containing practical maxims, which had a great influ-

ence. He also made discoveries in electricity which made him famous in Europe and invented useful appliances, among which were the lightning rod and the open stove.

When the War of Independence broke out, he was almost seventy years old and the most famous man in the colonies. He threw himself into the conflict like a young man, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was sent to France as ambassador.

His character and ability were of great assistance to the cause of his countrymen. He persuaded the French to enter into a formal alliance and was one of the three commissioners that arranged the terms of peace with England. Afterwards, at the age of eighty-two, he was an active member of the convention that drew up the American Constitution.

Franklin was better known in Europe than any of the other patriots. He was admired abroad as well as at home for his scientific knowledge and his benevolence, which did not expend itself in mere eloquent sentiments but always took a practical form. He founded the first public library in Philadelphia; an academy which afterwards developed into the University of Pennsylvania; and a scientific society, which is now the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also organized a fire department and a fire insurance company and improved the postal service. He was president of a society for the abolition of slavery.

The Franklin Union in Boston, a trade school for mechanics, with 1,600 pupils, was built from a fund left by Franklin to his native town. The fund for the Franklin medals, awarded every year to the best pupils in four of the high schools, was also given by him. There is a statue of Franklin in front of City

Hall. Franklin Park, in Roxbury, bears his name and towns named after him are found in every part of the country.

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) was born in a log cabin in Kentucky. He had almost no schooling. He would study by the firelight and scribble figures on the fire-shovel in order to improve in arithmetic. He was noted, even as a boy, for his hatred of cruelty. At seventeen years of age he was a giant in stature and possessed of great strength. His clothing was of the poorest, often patched and ill-fitting, and his whole appearance was strange and awkward. He had no ability in business and his first love affair ended in a tragedy.

Yet this gaunt youth, with his homely features and unkempt hair, became one of the greatest figures of the nineteenth century. He read few books but, like Washington, he studied men. His mind was powerful and his style extraordinary for its grave, simple beauty, which reminds many persons of the Bible. His generous nature revealed itself throughout his life in a thousand acts of kindness.

Becoming a lawyer, he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois (the family having moved to that state) and afterwards became a Congressman. His speeches on the slavery question were unsurpassed in their clear statement of the principles involved. In 1860 he was elected President as the candidate of a new party, the Republican or anti-slavery party.

Though he tried to conciliate the southern leaders, the Civil War broke out and lasted four years. It was a cruel war for President Lincoln, who was himself the son of a border state; but his great character was purified and magnified by his trials. During the war he issued a proclamation, declaring

slavery abolished. At the end, largely through the influence and example of Lincoln, complete amnesty was proclaimed and no rebel was punished for his part in the rebellion.

Lincoln, however, did not live to see the problems of the war settled. The main southern army had scarcely surrendered to General Grant when the President, sitting in a box beside his wife in a theatre in Washington, was murdered by a half-insane actor.

Lincoln was the most beloved of all American statesmen. Although he fought the South resolutely, he bore no malice or hatred toward his opponents. Innumerable anecdotes are told of him. Some of them illustrate his humor and readiness in reply; others illustrate his beautiful charity. Although of simple habits, he was a man of commanding genius. His short address at Gettysburg in memory of the soldiers who fell in the battle there is the greatest speech that has been delivered in America. All Americans revere Lincoln, not only as the liberator of a lowly race and the preserver of the Union, but as the embodiment of their democratic faith. Lincoln loved the common people and was himself the perfect evidence of their ability to produce great men.

There is a statue group in Park square which represents Lincoln striking the fetters from the limbs of a slave crouching at his feet. The words of his Gettysburg address are embossed in bronze on the walls of a room in the State House, near the Hall of Flags.

Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1918) was born in New York City of a well-to-do family and was educated at Harvard College. He spent some years as a ranchman in the West, then entered public life. When the Spanish War broke out in 1898, he raised a cavalry regiment, composed of cowboys, athletes

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN

and even Indians, and took part in the campaign in Cuba. Afterwards he was governor of New York state and vice-president.

The death by assassination of President McKinley made Roosevelt President. During his two terms in this office, he built the Panama Canal, brought about the ending of the Russo-Japanese War, and developed important policies for the conservation of natural resources, by draining swamps, irrigating deserts and preserving the forests, and for the curbing of the power of great corporations.

After leaving the presidency he made two hunting trips, one to Africa and one to Brazil. During the latter journey he and his companions charted a hitherto unknown tributary of the Amazon river. Though suffering from a serious illness, he offered his services during the World War. These were not accepted, but all four of his sons were soldiers and one of them was killed.

Two anecdotes illustrate his remarkable courage. Shot by an insane man at Milwaukee, he concealed his true condition, kept his appointment to deliver an address before an audience and spoke for an hour with a bullet in his bleeding breast. While in Brazil descending a river toward the Amazon he was struck down with fever. The others had to support him and the food supply was almost exhausted. Fearing that the whole party would perish, he begged his son and a friend, who accompanied him, to leave him in the wilderness and go on at full speed to safety. This they refused to do. The whole party resolved to die or be saved together. In the end they were saved but Roosevelt was never wholly well again.

Among all our Presidents, except Thomas Jefferson, Roosevelt was the greatest scholar. He was famous as a hunter and a naturalist and also as a

historian. His "Winning of the West," which describes the movement of the American pioneers westward over the Alleghany Mountains, is a work of solid value. There was scarcely any subject with which Roosevelt was not well acquainted. Though his fearless and combative nature made some men his enemies, he had countless friendships among people of every class. He preached especially "the strenuous life," by which he meant that every man should apply all his energy toward some worthy object and not remain satisfied with a life of idleness or pleasure.

Washington, Franklin and Lincoln were of English descent, but Roosevelt combined in his ancestry many different strains. He was Dutch, Scotch, French, German, English and Irish. He used to say this mixture of races made him a typical modern American.

5. Distinguished Foreign-born Americans.

While no immigrant can be President under the law, immigrants have held many other offices. They have been senators, congressmen, governors, mayors and judges. They have also been and are today among the most eminent Americans in private life.

Many distinguished foreigners, as we have said, assisted the colonists in the War of Independence. From France came Lafayette and Rochambeau. From Poland (or Lithuania) came Kosciusko and General Pulaski. From Germany came General von Steuben; from Alsace, General de Kalb. From Ireland came General Montgomery, General Moylan and Commodore Barry. From Scotland came the famous sea-fighter, John Paul Jones. From England came the pamphlet-writer, Thomas Paine. From the West Indies came Alexander Hamilton, the

statesman, who was of Scotch and French descent. From Switzerland came the great financier, Albert Gallatin. From Spain came the grandfather of Admiral Farragut. Haym Salomon, a Hebrew immigrant, placed his entire fortune at the service of the patriot government.

Some of these men remained in the United States and became citizens. Others returned to Europe. Montgomery, Pulaski and de Kalb were killed in battle.

The following list contains the names of foreign-born men and women who have achieved distinction in the United States. It is not a complete list. Hundreds of names might be added to it. But it serves to show what this country owes to its foreign-born:

Armenians.

M. G. Dadirrian, physician.
Hagop Bogigian, merchant.

Austrians.

Karl Bitter, sculptor.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink, singer.
Edward A. Steiner, clergyman and writer.
Francis M. Drexel, banker.
Nikola Tesla, electrician.
Isidore Konti, sculptor.
Franz Kneisel, musician.

Belgians.

Charles J. Seghers, archbishop and Indian missionary.
George Sarton, scholar.

Bohemians.

Ales Hrdlicka, ethnologist.
Charles J. Vopicka, diplomat.
Albin Polasek, sculptor.
Frances Janauschek, actress.
Joseph Stransky, musician.
Joseph M. Koudelka, bishop.

Canadians.

James J. Hill, railroad president.
Simon Newcomb, astronomer.
Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University.
V. Stefansson, Arctic explorer.
Margaret Anglin, actress.
Abram J. Pothier, governor.
Jacob H. Gallinger, senator.
Stephen O'Meara, editor and public official.
William Osler, physician.
William F. Ganong, botanist.
Bliss Carman, poet.
Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.
Robert T. McKenzie, sculptor.

Cuban.

A. C. Menocal, engineer.

Danes.

Jacob Riis, writer and philanthropist.
Victor S. Holm, sculptor.
H. Theodor Holm, botanist.
Asger Hamerik, musician.

English.

James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution.
Edward L. Molineux, Civil War general.
Julia Marlowe, actress.
Elihu Thomson, inventor.
Ernest Thompson Seton, writer.
Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army leader.
John Spargo, writer.
Timothy Cole, engraver.
Frederick T. Greenhalge, governor.
Thomas E. Mitten, street railway president.
Thomas Moran, painter (half Irish).
Henry H. Kitson, sculptor.
Samuel Insull, capitalist.
William T. Manning, bishop.
Edward Weston, electrician.

Frenchmen.

John Cheverus, first bishop of Boston.
Stephen Girard, philanthropist.
Alexis Carrel, surgeon, winner of the Nobel prize.
Felix Agnus, editor.
Charles M. Loeffler, musician (born in Alsace).
Paul B. du Chaillu, African explorer.
Philip Martiny, sculptor.
Pierre C. L'Enfant, engineer.

Germans.

Franz Sigel, Civil War general.
Carl Schurz, soldier and statesman.
H. E. von Holst, historian.
Theodore Thomas, musician.
Henry Villard, banker.
Louis Prang, art publisher.
Frederick Weyerhaeuser, capitalist.
Peter J. Osterhaus, Civil War general.
Paul H. Hanus, educator.
Kuno Francke, educator and writer.
J. Ernst Perabo, musician.
I. M. Gaugengigl, painter.
Walter Damrosch, musician.
Frederic Singer, rear admiral.

Greeks.

Michael Anagnos, teacher of the blind.
Demetra Vaka, writer.
George M. Colvocoresses, captain, U. S. Navy.
Theodore B. Ion, professor of law.

Hebrews.

Angelo Heilprin, scientist and explorer.
Albert A. Michelson, physicist, winner of the Nobel prize.
Otto Kahn banker.
Jacques Loeb, scientist.
Charles P. Steinmetz, electrician.
Henry Morgenthau, ambassador.
Nathan Strauss, philanthropist.
Mary Antin, writer.
Samuel Gompers, labor leader.
Max Zach, musician.
Abraham Jacobi, physician.
Jacob H. Schiff, banker.
Morris and Joseph Jastrow, scholar and scientist.
Oscar Strauss, ambassador.

Hollanders.

Edward M. Bok, editor.
Leonard Ochtman, painter.
Cornelius Van de Ven, bishop.
E. V. C. van Dissel, capitalist.
Hendrik W. van Loon, historian.

Hungarians.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor.
George J. Zolnay, sculptor.
Leo Ditrichstein, actor and playwright.

Irish.

Augustus St. Gaudens, sculptor (half French).
John Boyle O'Reilly, poet.
Thomas F. Meagher, Civil War general.
John B. Holland, inventor.
Victor Herbert, musician (half German).
John McCormack, singer.
William R. Grace, merchant.
Ada Rehan, actress.
William Mulholland, engineer.
John Ireland, archbishop.
E. L. Godkin, editor.
S. S. McClure, publisher.
Patrick B. Delaney, electrician.
Robert Ellis Thompson, scholar.
Martin Milmore, sculptor.
Fitz-James O'Brien, writer.

Italians.

Luigi Monti, writer.
Luigi P. di Cesnola, soldier, director Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts.
Giuseppe Campanari, singer.
Joseph Rosati, bishop of St. Louis.
Attilio Piccirilli, sculptor.
John Freschi, judge.
Angelo Patri, educator.
Frank Leveroni, judge.
Giovanni Meucci, inventor.
Edward Ferrero, Civil War general.
Agostino de Biasi, editor.
Leo Lentelli, sculptor.
Agide Jacchia, musician.
Antonio Marinoni, educator.
Joseph N. Francolini, banker.

Lithuanians.

Andrew Zylinski, painter.
B. F. Mastauskas, lawyer.
John Pocius, composer.
J. S. Vasiliauskas, banker.

Norwegians.

Ole Bull, musician.
H. H. Boyesen, writer.
A. J. Vinje, judge.
G. B. Ravndal, consul-general.
Knute Nelson, senator.

Poles.

Helen Modjeska, actress.
Wladimir Krzyzanowski, Civil War general.
Ralph Modjeski, engineer.
Leopold Stokowski, musician.
Antoinette Schumowska Adamowska, musician.
John F. Smulski, banker.
E. L. G. Zalinski, inventor.
Marcella Sembrich, singer.

Russians.

Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, university professor.
Alexander Petrunkevitch, scientist.
Martin A. Rosanoff, chemist.
Walter N. Polakov, engineer.

Scotch.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor.
Alexander McDougall, ship builder.
Andrew Carnegie, capitalist.
John Muir, naturalist.
George A. Gordon, clergyman and writer.
Mary Garden, singer.
James McCosh, president of Princeton University.
Richard McLaurin, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
William B. Wilson, late Secretary of Labor.

Serbian.

Michael I. Pupin, scientist.

Swedes.

John Ericsson, inventor of the monitor.
Bernard U. Dahlgren, merchant (father of Admiral Dahlgren).
J. U. Sebenius, engineer.
Gustav Eisen, scientist.
John Lind, governor.
Karl F. Skoog, sculptor.
P. Axel Rydberg, botanist.
Otto Folin, chemist.

Swiss.

Louis Agassiz, naturalist.
Albert Gallatin, statesman.
Adolph Bandelier, archaeologist.
Rudolph Ganz, musician.
F. A. Kolster, engineer.
Sebastian G. Messmer, archbishop.

Syrian.

Abraham M. Rihbany, clergyman and writer.

Uruguayans.

Joseph Jacinto Mora, sculptor.
F. Luis Mora, artist.

Welsh.

Henry M. Stanley, African explorer.
James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

One of the most beautiful monuments in Boston was erected in honor of one of these immigrants, John Boyle O'Reilly. It stands at the Boylston street entrance of the Fens. There is a bust of Governor Greenhalge, another immigrant, in the State House, and a monument to Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of this city, who was a native of Ireland, on Commonwealth avenue near the Fenway.

Immigrant artists have done much to beautify our city. The Soldiers' Monument on the Common was designed by Martin Milmore. The Shaw Monument, opposite the State House, is the work of

MONUMENT TO WENDELL PHILLIPS

Augustus St. Gaudens. Henry H. Kitson was the sculptor of the statue of Admiral Farragut at Marine Park and the statue of Robert Burns in the Back Bay Fens. Dr. William Rimmer executed the granite statue of Alexander Hamilton on Commonwealth avenue, as well as the Falling Gladiator in the Art Museum. The architect of the Boston College buildings, near Chestnut Hill Reservoir, was Charles D. Maginnis and I. Kirchmayer, of Cambridge, a remarkable sculptor in wood, has adorned churches in and around Boston.

As for music, it would be hard to overestimate the debt that Boston owes to its foreign-born musicians.

6. The History of Boston.

The early explorers soon discovered that Boston Harbor was the finest haven for vessels on what is now the New England coast. In 1630 about fifteen hundred persons, well furnished with cattle and farming tools, settled on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. They founded the towns now called Dorchester, Charlestown, Watertown, Roxbury, Medford and Lynn; but the most important settlement was at the place called by the Indians Shawmut, which is the present Boston. It was then a peninsula, connected with Roxbury by a narrow neck of land. There were many springs there and several hills, which have since been taken down or lowered.

The settlers were English Puritans, a stern people, very religious, very industrious, very able and very independent. For a long time they were governed largely by their ministers of religion, who tolerated no dissent among them. Toward the royal governors from England they were always hostile; and when the colonies began to question the right of the

mother country to tax them and to restrict their commerce, the Boston Puritans took the lead in resistance. It was in the Old State House, still standing on State street, that James Otis, a Boston orator, in 1761, delivered a speech against the government of which John Adams, who heard it, said, "Then and there the child, Independence, was born." Nine years later the "Boston Massacre" took place in front of the Old State House. Six years later still, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to the people from the balcony and there was a "great parade and exultation." In 1780 John Hancock, the first governor of the free state of Massachusetts, was inducted into office there. In 1789 Washington stood on the balcony and reviewed a procession in his honor.

In the meantime the Revolution had begun and its first battles took place in and near Boston. The British army held the city until March 17, 1776, when Washington forced them to depart. Many of the persons, called Loyalists or Tories,— meaning those that sympathized with the British — sailed away at this time and went to Nova Scotia.

The rest of the war was fought principally in other sections of the country, but Boston continued to take a leading part through its soldiers and statesmen. More than half the soldiers and sailors on the American side came from New England.

In 1780 Boston contained about 16,000 inhabitants of whom, perhaps, 1,000 were free negroes. The suburbs were separate towns. It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Brighton, Charlestown and Hyde Park have been joined to Boston. A great deal of the present city is also "made land." Nearly all of

the Back Bay was once covered with water, as was that part of South Boston which extends from First street to the harbor line.

In 1822 Boston was made a city. It was now famous for its commerce. In the course of a single day, May 14, 1846, no fewer than 129 vessels arrived in the port. The mariners of Boston made long voyages to India and China and built up a profitable trade with those countries. The clipper ships built in New England were among the fastest sailing vessels ever built. Some of their records have never been surpassed.

As the people of Boston were prominent in the War of Independence, so they led in the movement for the freedom of the negro slaves. The chief figures in this movement, William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, were unpopular at first but the people were finally won to their side and no city was more patriotic than Boston in the Civil War.

Since that period it has grown steadily until its population is now about fifty times as great as it was after the War of Independence. More than two thirds of the present population, however, are immigrants or the children of immigrants. The descendants of the original settlers are a small minority, though their political ideas prevail and their spirit is still potent.

Boston is a prosperous city. Trade, commerce and manufactures flourish here. Wages are high; the deposits in the savings banks amount to hundreds of millions of dollars; the suburbs are made attractive by thousands of charming homes.

Boston is renowned as a centre of education. Seven universities and colleges, including three for women, are situated in the city or in the immediate vicinity.

Some of these are famous institutions. The music and art schools are among the best in America. The public schools are of the highest order. The Public Library is unsurpassed.

Boston is a centre of patriotism. The monuments of its Revolutionary heroes inspire the youth from generation to generation. In the Civil War more than half the living graduates of Harvard College took part and the men of other classes were not behind them. In the World War Boston furnished about 40,000 soldiers and sailors. Men of every race showed the same spirit of loyalty.

Boston is notable for its multitude of charities and the gifts made by wealthy citizens for the public benefit. One hospital bears the name of Carney, another of McLean, two others of Brigham. A dental infirmary commemorates the generosity of Forsyth. Parkman left $5,000,000 to maintain and beautify the parks. Wentworth founded a trade school; Franklin's legacy was used to establish another. Lowell left a fund for lectures; Ticknor and Bates contributed to the Public Library; Mrs. Evans added a wing to the Art Museum; McKay gave millions for scientific study; Durant founded Wellesley College; Rich, Sleeper and Claflin founded Boston University. The list might be greatly extended. In all disasters, like the earthquakes at San Francisco and Messina and the explosion at Halifax, Boston has responded promptly and generously to the appeal for assistance. Her citizens have subscribed to all the European relief funds.

The government of Boston is conspicuous for the services it performs for the people. Its parks within and without the city limits are almost unequalled. Its water, freed from every taint of disease, is drawn from lakes in the interior of the state. Its

milk is carefully examined by inspectors who visit dairies as far away as Canada and central New York, from which our milk supply is obtained.

The immigrant in Boston will not find a perfect city; but he will find much to admire in the history, the government and the spirit of the citizens of the ancient Puritan town.

7. Distinguished Men and Women of Boston.

The true greatness of a city resides, not in its wealth or its proud buildings, but in the character of its men and women. Every intelligent immigrant will want to know something of the notable men and women of Boston. Their names are seen everywhere, in streets, squares, schools and monuments erected to do them honor.

On the Boylston street side of the Public Garden there is a statue of Charles Sumner. He was a senator of the United States who led in the opposition to slavery. On one occasion he was attacked by a southern congressman and brutally beaten with a club because of a speech he had made. This is a quotation from one of his orations in which he sets forth the American idea of equality:

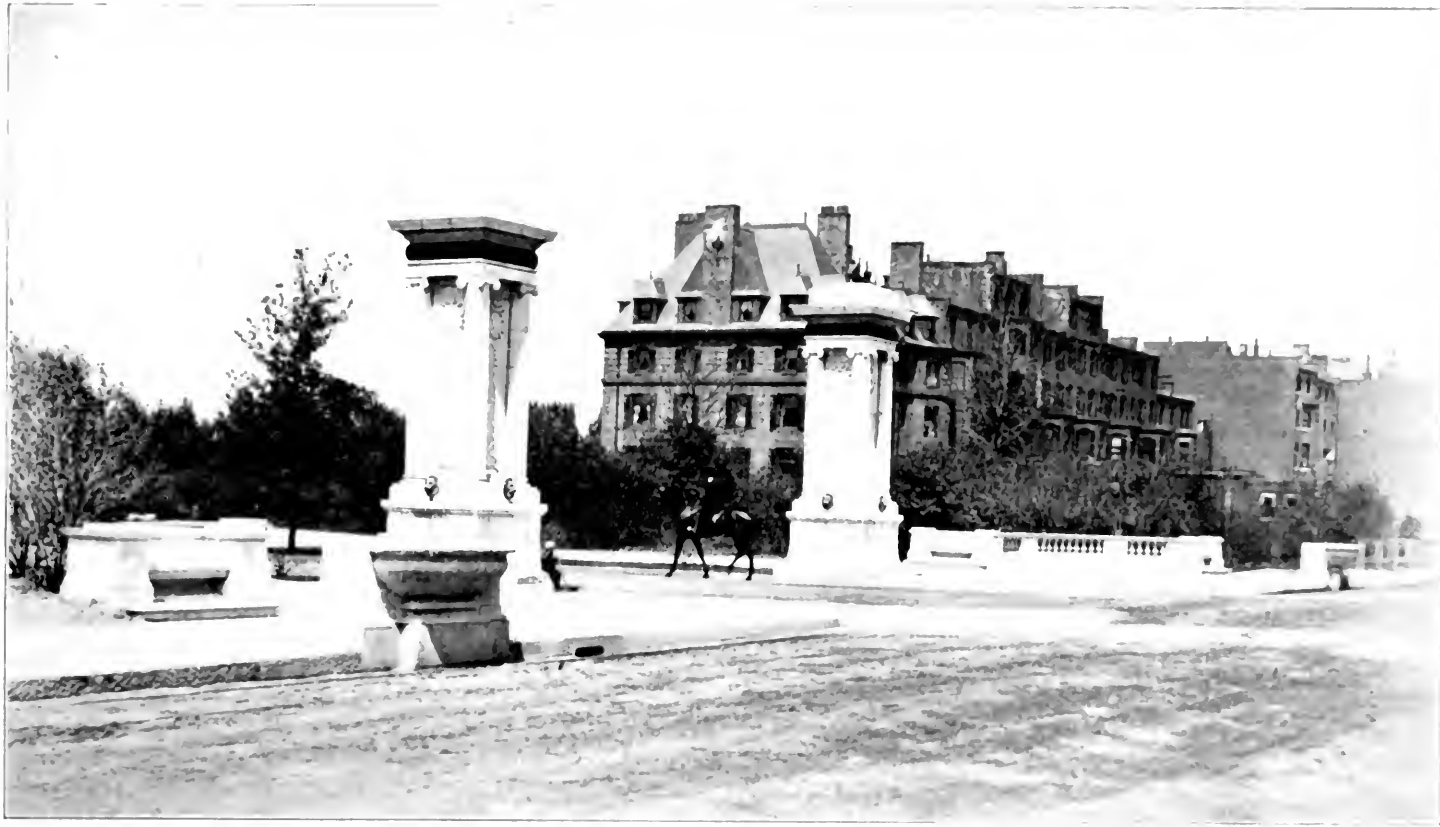
"All men are created equal," says the Declaration of Independence. These are not vain words . . . (A man) may be poor, humble or black. He may be of Caucasian, Jewish, Indian or Ethiopian race; he may be of French, German, English or Irish extraction; but before the Constitution of Massachusetts all these distinctions disappear. He is not poor, weak, humble or black; nor is he Caucasian, Jew, Indian or Ethiopian; nor is he French, German, English or Irish. He is a man, the equal of all his fellow-men.

A statue of DANIEL WEBSTER stands in front of the State House. Although not a native of Boston, he lived on Summer street, near the present South Station. He was a senator from Massachusetts and the greatest of American orators. The large painting over the platform in Faneuil Hall represents him as replying to a southern senator who wished to break up the Union in order to maintain the institution of slavery.

On Commonwealth avenue there is a statue of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who devoted his life to the emancipation of the slaves. For thirty-five years he published a paper in Boston called the *Liberator*. In 1835 he was attacked by a mob on Washington street. Often he was threatened with assassination, but he persevered until the slaves were freed.

SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE has no statue, but his monument is a great institution of mercy. As a young man, he fought in the war for Greek independence and became chief of the medical staff in the Greek army. Later he fought for the freedom of Poland. In Boston he established a school for idiots and founded and directed the Perkins Institution for the Blind, which bears the name of a generous merchant of Boston who was its chief benefactor. At this school the celebrated deaf mutes, Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller, both of whom were blind as well as deaf, were taught. This noble philanthropist was succeeded in the directorship of the Perkins Institution by a Greek immigrant, Michael Anagnos. The Perkins Institution was formerly located in South Boston but is now in Watertown.

Dr. Howe's wife, JULIA WARD HOWE, became even more famous than her husband. She was the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic,"



ENTRANCE TO THE FENWAY

which is known to all the school children of Boston. The soldiers in the Civil War sang the air. It is one of the three principal national hymns of America, the others being "My Country, 'tis of Thee" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." There is a bust of Mrs. Howe in the Public Library.

The names of the Revolutionary patriots are household words in Boston. Among them was PAUL REVERE, a silversmith and engraver, who rode from Boston to Concord and Lexington on the night of April 18, 1775, to warn the Americans that the British were coming to attack them. Others were the orators, JAMES OTIS, SAMUEL ADAMS and JOSIAH QUINCY; DR. JOSEPH WARREN, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill; JOHN HANCOCK, the first governor; and HENRY KNOX, Washington's general of artillery. There is a statue of Samuel Adams on Adams square and one of Warren on Warren street, Roxbury. The city of Quincy and the town of Revere were named for two of these Revolutionary heroes. Paintings of Hancock, Samuel Adams and Knox may be seen in the Art Museum and one of Dr. Warren in Faneuil Hall.

Many famous writers have been born in Boston and others have made this city their home. Several of our schools are named after them. PARKMAN and MOTLEY, the historians, are commemorated in this manner, as are EMERSON, HOLMES and LOWELL.

Boston has produced great inventors. The telegraph was invented by SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, who also laid the first submarine telegraph line. Ether was first used in an operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846 by DR. WILLIAM T. G. MORTON. The first navigable air-plane was made by PROF. SAMUEL P. LANGLEY. There is an Ether Monument on the Public Garden near the north end

of the pond. New York City has placed a monument to Morse in Central Park.

Certain Boston families have won special distinction. The Adams family (originally of Braintree) counts among its members JOHN ADAMS and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the second and sixth Presidents of the United States, besides several statesmen and writers.

The Quincy family (descendants of JOSIAH QUINCY the Revolutionary patriot) has given three mayors to Boston, all bearing the same Christian name. The first of these was president of Harvard College.

The Phillips family produced WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and humanitarian, whose father, John Phillips, was the first mayor of the city. Other members or relatives of this family founded the celebrated Phillips Academies at Andover and at Exeter, New Hampshire.

In the roll of the Lowell family one meets the names of eminent merchants, soldiers, jurists, writers and scholars, including the present President of Harvard University.

There are portrait busts of the Adamses in Faneuil Hall and a statue of Josiah Quincy (the first mayor of that name) in front of City Hall. A statue of Wendell Phillips stands on the Boylston street side of the Public Garden. The city of Lowell takes its name from Francis Cabot Lowell.

One could fill many pages with the names of Boston divines, painters, scholars, philanthropists and others who have conferred distinction on this city and on us, their fellow-citizens.

8. BOSTON LANDMARKS.

On account of its part in colonial history and in the War of Independence Boston contains many

places of historic interest. Americans from distant parts of the country delight to visit these monuments. The immigrant who lives in Boston will find them with little trouble. None of them are far away from the center of the city.

Boston Common, which everybody knows, is the diminished remainder of one of the large common fields on which all the townsmen in early days had the right to pasture their cows. Pirates and criminals were hanged here long ago, as well as Quakers and persons accused of witchcraft. It contains one of the old cemeteries which the immigrant will notice in different parts of the city. The boys of Boston coasted on the slopes of the hills and sailed their toy boats on the Frog Pond. It was here the militia received their training and great celebrations were held, as they are today. In fact, the Common has changed less than any other part of Boston and, except for the cattle on the meadows, many of its present uses are the same as in olden times. The western portion is laid out as a playground and a training field. The Soldiers' Monument, crowning one of the hills, is the most commanding feature. The Parkman Bandstand serves for concerts and public gatherings. On the Beacon street side, opposite the State House, is the Shaw Monument, which represents Col. Robert G. Shaw of Boston leading a regiment of negroes in the Civil War. The Common and the Public Garden together make a park of seventy acres. Few cities are so fortunate as to have so large an open space in the very center of traffic and business.

The State House was erected in 1796. Only the part in front, surmounted by the gilded dome, was built at that time. The wings and the rear have been added since. The site was known as Beacon Hill because it was here that a signal fire

was to be lit to warn the people of any approaching danger. The governor of the state and the two houses of the Legislature have their offices and chambers in this building. The most beautiful room is the marble rotunda, known as the Hall of Flags. Around the sides of this hall are niches, protected by glass, containing the flags carried by Massachusetts regiments in war. Many of them are torn by shot and shell. Visitors remove their hats when they enter the Hall of Flags. Few persons can see without emotion these silent memorials of youthful valor and sacrifice.

Faneuil Hall, designed as a town house and market, was presented to the town in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, a Huguenot merchant. It was burned down in 1761 but rebuilt and afterwards enlarged to its present dimensions. The leaders of the patriots spoke there so often that the building became known as "the Cradle of Liberty." In later times many advocates of worthy causes and of oppressed nations appealed for sympathy from the platform of Faneuil Hall. Among these were Wendell Phillips, the opponent of slavery, Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, Father Matthew, the Irish apostle of temperance, and John Burns, the English labor leader. The city holds patriotic exercises in Faneuil Hall every Fourth of July. The principal feature is an oration, in which eminent orators expound the principles of American democracy. The long list of these orators includes some of the most famous names in the history of Boston, beginning with Dr. John Warren in 1783. Faneuil Hall is simple and severe in style but is precious to the people of Boston because of its association with their struggle for liberty.

Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown commemorates the battle of Bunker Hill, the first im-

portant battle of the Revolution. The British generals Howe and Gage, who occupied Boston in 1775, sent 3,000 regular soldiers to drive 1,500 Americans from the top of the hill. The Americans resisted until their ammunition was gone. Then they retreated in good order. The British lost over 1,000 in killed and wounded. Although they captured the hill their victory afforded them little satisfaction, while the brave resistance of the Americans inspired them with greater confidence. The names of the American leaders, Warren, Prescott, Putnam and Stark, are still held in affectionate remembrance. The corner-stone of the monument was laid by Lafayette in 1825 and the completed shaft was dedicated in 1843. Daniel Webster was the orator on both occasions. Visitors may climb to the top by a winding stairway and see the panorama of the city and harbor spread out below them. The anniversary of the battle is celebrated in Charlestown on June 17.

Dorchester Heights is the crest of a high hill in South Boston, girdled by a circular street known as Thomas Park. It was by seizing these heights that Washington finally drove the British from Boston. The work had to be done by surprise and in the night. Washington, making a feint elsewhere, threw his men and cannon skilfully across the neck of land then connecting South Boston and Dorchester. There were no bridges at that time and the British were unable to come over in boats to storm the American breastworks. As their position was unsafe, they sailed out of the harbor on March 17, 1776, to the number of 10,000. Congress ordered a beautiful bronze medal struck in honor of Washington's victory. It was designed and cast in Paris and is now in the Boston Public Library. The Heights

are crowned by a handsome monument and Evacuation Day, as it is called, is celebrated every year in South Boston.

Other landmarks in Boston, about which the immigrant may wish to learn something, are the OLD STATE HOUSE on State street, already mentioned; the OLD SOUTH CHURCH at the corner of Milk and Washington streets; T[redacted] WHARF, near the foot of State street; CHRIST CHURCH on Salem street; and the GRANARY, COPP'S HILL and KING'S CHAPEL BURIAL GROUNDS.

9. THE OLD HOME AND THE NEW.

The immigrant comes into an atmosphere in which everything at first is strange to him. The people are busy and, perhaps, not very cordial. Some of them may be rude and even dishonest. What shall the immigrant do?

The easiest course is to shrink away from the Americans, whose ways seem to him so foreign, and associate only with his own people. They, at least, understand him and he understands them. But the easiest way is not always the best way. If he holds aloof he will always be a stranger here. To the Americans it will seem that he does not like them or trust them.

It is hard to learn a new language well; hard for a tired workingman to go to school in the evening; hard sometimes to renounce his old allegiance and become a citizen in a new land. But the hard things are often the best to do. They bring their reward. Labor is hard, but without labor we should all starve.

And what does the immigrant renounce when he takes the oath of American citizenship? He renounces his political allegiance to a foreign ruler;

but he does not renounce his mother tongue or the legends and stories of his childhood. He does not renounce the songs of his fatherland or the scenes and memories of his youth, his love of kindred, his pride in a sturdy ancestry.

America does not ask such a sacrifice of sacred ties from any of her immigrant citizens. America is made up of many kinds of people, not of one kind only. We are all derived from the Old World and venerate its noble traditions. We are the children of one great human family, trying to live here in friendship, under a new conception of government. We wish to forget only the divisions of the Old World, the quarrels that set people against people and brought about so much bloodshed and misery, and the harsh rule of kings and all oppressors.

The immigrant can render the best service to his people by founding a respectable home and bringing up his children with good principles, good manners and a good education. If he does that, he will soon find the strangeness of his American neighbors turning into friendship and respect; and in respecting him they will learn to respect the race to which he belongs.

He can render a service to America by correcting the wrong impressions which some of his fellow-countrymen may have about us. He can tell them from his own experience that not all Americans are like the few they may have met. He can also warn them against copying the faults and vices one finds among the youth in American cities, as in cities everywhere.

Finally, he can be to his own children an example of all that is best in both countries. He can keep alive in their hearts a respect for the people from whom they sprang. Even if his ancestors were poor

and uneducated, they may have had strong traits of character. His country may have had a great past and produced many heroes who defended its liberty as our heroes defended ours. His children will be better men and women if they preserve this spirit of reverence and this attachment for those whose struggles made them what they are. At the same time he can enter into the life of the new country and share the enthusiasm of his children for their interests here. In that way he will serve as an interpreter between the old and the new. He will be the companion as well as the guide of his sons and daughters. When he has passed away, each of them will say, "I am proud of my immigrant father. He gave me every advantage. He never forgot the home in which he was born across the seas, but he learned to love the new home here. He spoke English with a little accent, perhaps, but he was as good an American as any man I know."

A SHORT LIST OF BOOKS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The following books are all in the Boston Public Library. If they are not in the nearest branch, the librarian there will send to the Central Library and get them.

For the Study of English.

Wilbur S. Field and Mary E. Coveney. English for New Americans.
Frederick Houghton. First Lessons in English.
S. R. O'Brien. English for Foreigners. Two volumes.
Alfred J. Markowitz and Samuel Starr. Everyday Language Lessons.

For the Study of Citizenship.

N. C. Fowler. How to Obtain Citizenship. Told in English, French, German, Italian and Yiddish.
Mabel Hill and Philip Davis. Civics for New Americans.
Daniel Howard. American History, Government and Institutions.
M. F. Sharpe. Plain Facts for Future Citizens. Written in simple English.

History.

A. F. Blaisdell. Story of American History.
Edward Eggleston. A History of the United States.
W. F. Gordy. History of the United States.
E. M. Tappan. Our Country's Story.

Biography.

W. F. Gordy. American Leaders and Heroes.
Benjamin Franklin. Autobiography.
E. S. Brooks. The True Story of George Washington.
James Morgan. Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man.
James Morgan. Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man.
Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography.

Illustrating Special Periods in American History.

Charles Carleton Coffin. Old Times in the Colonies.
James F. Cooper. The Spy. (A story of the Revolution.)
Theodore Roosevelt. The Winning of the West. (A history.)
Edward Everett Hale. The Man Without a Country. (A story.)
Harriet Beecher Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin. (A story of slavery.)
Booker T. Washington. Up From Slavery. (The story of a slave.)

LIVES OF IMMIGRANTS.

Michael Anagnos (Greek). By F. B. Sanborn.

Mary Antin. (Jewish.) The Promised Land. (The story of a Russian Jewess in Boston.

Amelia E. Barr. (English.) All the Days of My Life: an Autobiography.

Edward W. Bok. (Dutch.) Autobiography.

Elisabeth Hasanovitch. One of Them. Experiences of a Russian Jewess in New York.

Michael Heilprin and His Sons. (Jewish.) By G. Pollak.

S. S. McClure. (Irish.) My Autobiography.

John Muir. (Scotch.) Story of My Boyhood and Youth.

John Boyle O'Reilly. (Irish.) Life. By James Jeffrey Roche. Contains also his poems and speeches.

Angelo Patri. (Italian.) A Schoolmaster of the Great City.

Joseph Pulitzer. (Hungarian.) Reminiscences. By W. A. Ireland.

M. E. Ravage. (Roumanian.) An American in the Making: the Life Story of an Immigrant.

A. M. Rihbany. (Syrian.) A Far Journey.

J. A. Riis. (Danish.) The Making of an American.

Carl Schurz. (German.) The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz.

Edward A. Steiner. (Austrian.) From Alien to Citizen.

E. G. Stern. My Mother and I. Experiences of a Jewish Girl.

Theodore Thomas. (German.) Autobiography.

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