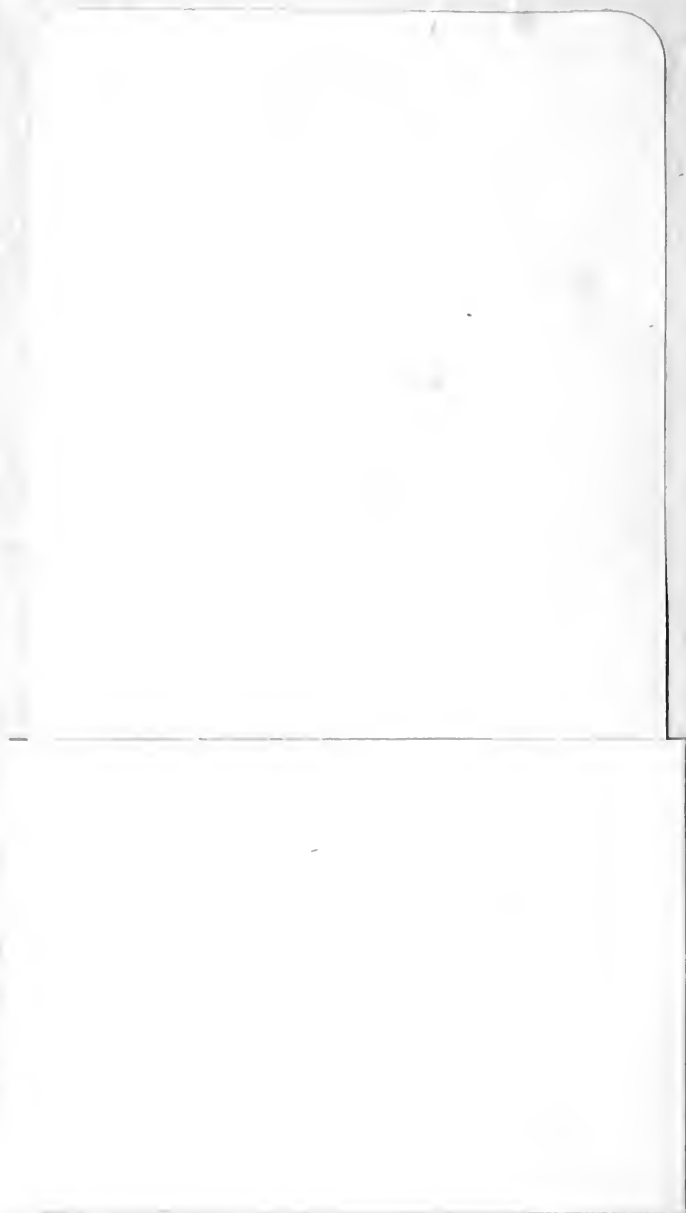


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GEORGE WASHINGTON

STUDIES FOR IMMIGRANTS

A Reader for
Second Year's Work
or for
Immigrants with Some Knowledge of English

BY
CHARLES ROADS
ASSISTED BY
C. P. FUTCHER and W. Q. BENNETT



THE ABINGDON PRESS
NEW YORK CINCINNATI

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SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

THIS book is designed to follow the very admirable and practical series of leaflets for teaching English to immigrants which have been prepared by Dr. Peter Roberts and published by the Association Press, New York. There can be nothing better than Dr. Roberts's leaflets for first studies with immigrants.

The present lessons are necessarily suggestive in general plan. They could not attempt completeness on any topic.

The instruction should be reading together and conversational. The teaching will go beyond the lesson text but should not go far afield. The lessons should be studied by the pupils.

The Word Studies come first most helpfully. Explain simply, using objects and pictures where possible. Have them written, repeatedly pronounced, and used in conversation.

Have memorized at least a few of the "Best Thoughts" after explanation.

Very much of the value of the lessons depends upon the complete mastery of pronunciation of the words, the eradication of all "brogue," and such use of English that no one could suspect the particular nationality. The immigrants eagerly respond to this effort.

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

FIRST LOOK AT WORDS

Explain simply, have the students write and
pronounce

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
America	bold	discovered
Europe	ruined	published
people	shorter	aided
sailor	round	sailed
Norway	small	landed
Norsemen	long	named
buildings	roving	talk
discovery	many	refused
nation	steadily	went
Italian		gave
Columbus		build
East Indies		claimed
Spain		inhabit
Isabella		live
San Salvador		
Cuba		
Cabot		
Cartier		
De Soto		
Indians		

1. America was not known to the people of Eu-

rope until one thousand years after Christ. Then some bold sailors from Norway called Norsemen discovered Greenland, just as they had Iceland some time before, and sailed southward as far as Rhode Island.

2. They left some ruined buildings which show they were there. But they did not settle there nor publish any account of their discovery to Europe at that time. So America was not known to other nations then.

3. Five hundred years more passed and then an Italian sailor, named Christopher Columbus, began to talk about sailing west to reach the East Indies by a shorter way. He believed that the earth was round like a great ball, and if so, India could be reached that way.

4. His own city, Genoa, refused to aid Columbus; and so did England and Portugal also refuse.

5. Columbus went to Spain to enlist King Ferdinand in his enterprise. Finally, the Queen, Isabella, gave him money to build three small ships for the voyage.

6. In 1492 he sailed, and after a long voyage Columbus and his three ships landed at San Salvador, an island of the West Indies. Afterward he discovered Cuba and the mainland of America.

7. Another Italian, Amerigo Vespucci, sailed after Columbus. He returned to Europe and published an account of his voyage, the first story of the

New World. After him the new continent was called America. It should have been named after Columbus—Columbia.

8. John Cabot and his son Sebastian discovered the mainland of what is now the United States and claimed it for the English.

9. The French under Verrazani and Cartier explored the Atlantic Coast in the North and the Saint Lawrence and named the region New France.

10. The Spanish under De Leon discovered Florida. Under Balboa they first saw the Pacific Ocean, and under De Soto the Mississippi River.

11. America was inhabited before Columbus came by roving bands or tribes of savages, who lived by hunting, fishing, and small crops of corn. The early discoverers called these savages Indians, and had many wars with them. The Indians have been steadily driven to the Far West, where they still live.



BEST THOUGHTS TO MEMORIZE

America seemed reserved by God to plant true liberty.

The best blood of Europe produced America.

Every great nation sent its noblest men here.

The discovery of America was the greatest event in a thousand years.

Columbus and Queen Isabella both deserve honor for the discovery of America. So it is a continent for good men and women both.

CHAPTER II

COLONIZING WITH EUROPEANS

A LOOK AT WORDS

Explain simply, have the students write and pronounce

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
colony	first	founded
Virginia	English	told
immigrants	successful	saved
Smith	many	passed
governor	religious	was
Pocahontas	full	formed
Indian	other	sailed
trials	latest	chose
struggles	great	came
Massachusetts		driven
Puritans		began
Holland		explored
"Mayflower"		built
Carver		captured
Williams		settled
religion		given
Dutch		established
Hudson		paid
New York		hurt
Maryland		opened
Carolina		
Pennsylvania		

1. The English were the first people to colonize in America. They founded Virginia in 1607 by one hundred and five English immigrants. Captain John Smith was their first successful governor. He told how an Indian girl, Pocahontas, had saved his life from her father's tribe. This Virginia colony passed through many trials and struggles in its early history. After 1688 it was prosperous.

2. In 1620 Massachusetts colony was formed by Puritans, who had lived in Holland for some time because they were persecuted in England. They sailed from Holland in the ship "Mayflower," and before landing in America they formed a government and chose John Carver governor. Other immigrants followed and the colony grew and prospered.

3. Roger Williams, a Baptist minister, was driven out of Massachusetts for his religion and he began a colony in Rhode Island.

4. The Dutch under Henry Hudson explored what is now New York Bay and the Hudson River in 1609. In 1614 the Dutch built huts on Manhattan Island, now New York city. It was a Dutch colony until 1664 when the English captured it.

5. Maryland colony was settled by about two hundred English Roman Catholics in 1634 under Leonard Calvert, the brother of Lord Baltimore, who had been given the territory by the king of England. Full religious freedom became the law in Maryland.

6. Other colonies, like New Hampshire, Con-

necticut and Delaware, were formed of people overflowing from the older colonies, and prospered.

7. So North and South Carolina were settled in 1663 by other colonial emigrants.

8. Pennsylvania was settled by the Friends, or "Quakers," an earnest body of English Christians, under William Penn, in 1682. Penn made a friendly treaty of peace with the Indians, and paid them for their land. No Quaker was ever hurt by the Indians. Philadelphia was founded in 1682.

9. Georgia was the latest of the first colonies. It was begun in 1733 by Oglethorpe of England.

10. The Central States and the Far West were opened after the War for Freedom. They were settled by people from the Atlantic States, but now are filling up with great numbers of immigrants from Europe.

BEST THOUGHTS TO MEMORIZE

The struggles and hardships of the early settlers made them a strong and good people.

Peace has its victories no less renowned than war.

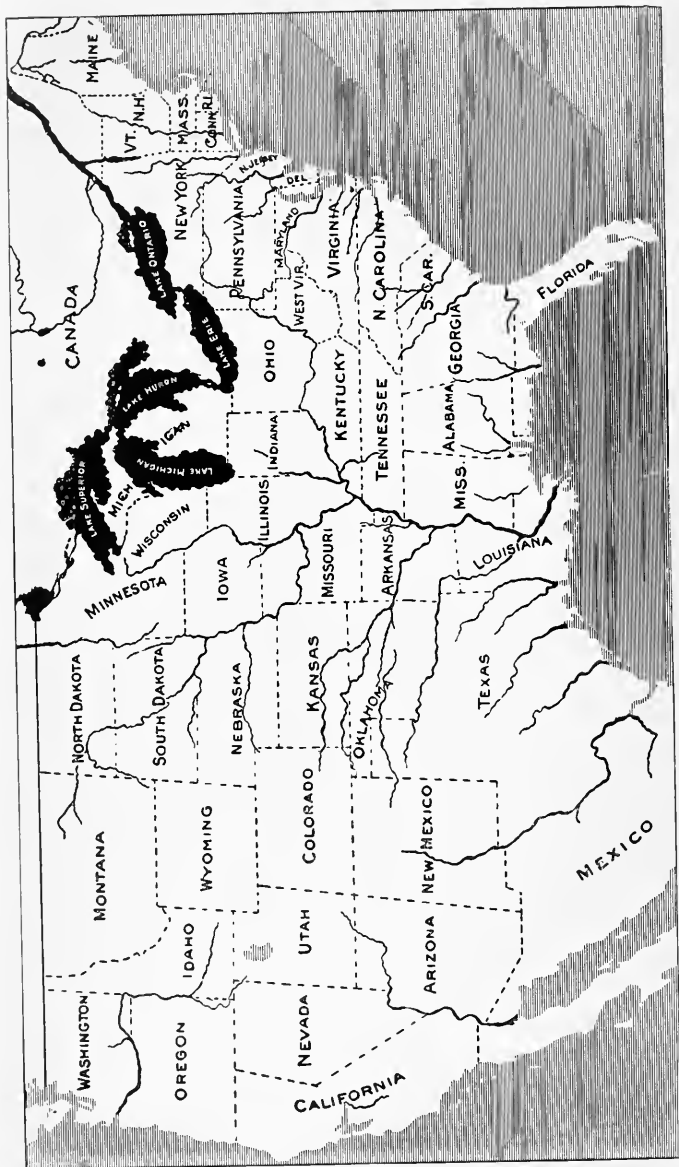
The early immigrants came for religious liberty rather than for better homes and wages.

Of many nations and races but all of one spirit for freedom, justice, brotherhood.

God does not give results, but only opportunities.

Genius and ambition laugh at all the past.





THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Abbreviations used in above map signify as follows:
 N. H. — New Hampshire
 Conn. — Connecticut
 Del. — Delaware

S. Car. — South Carolina

CHAPTER III

BECOMING THE UNITED STATES

WORD STUDIES

Explain simply, have the students write and pronounce

Names, Nouns

George III.
government
taxes
laws
federation
Congress
England
general
Washington
commander
peace
Declaration
Independence
Britain
rule
treaty
nation
house
representatives
Hancock
President
Jefferson
farm
constitution
Philadelphia
election
State

*Descriptives,
Adjectives*

unjust
English
American
famous
State
free
new
many
strong
much
different
vice
original
thirteen
great

*Action Words,
Verbs*

oppress
united
declared
became
led
adopted
given
wanting
signed
recognized
had
wrote
make
went
called
frame
met
adopted
voted
ratified
chosen
grown
adding
developing

1. When the American colonies became prosperous the English king, George III, and his government began to oppress them with taxes and unjust laws.

2. In 1775 the colonies, which had now become united into a federation and had held a Continental Congress, declared war against England. General George Washington was made commander-in-chief and led the armies for six years until peace came.

3. July 4, 1776, the Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence from England. It is a famous state paper giving the American reasons for wanting to be free from English rule.

4. In 1873 England signed the treaty of peace and recognized the United States as a free nation.

5. The government of the colonies during the war for freedom was in the Continental Congress. This Congress had only one house with representatives from all the colonies. John Hancock was the President of the Congress. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

6. Many of the colonists wanted to make George Washington king after the war. But he refused and resigned his office of general to Congress and went back to his farm in Virginia.

7. A convention was called to frame a form of free government and a constitution. Delegates from all the colonies met in Philadelphia and George Washington was elected President of the convention.

After months of discussion the constitution was adopted by the convention, in 1787.

8. The colonies were asked to ratify the constitution, and after it was ratified they were called States of the Union, thirteen original States. Hence we have thirteen stripes in the national flag, one for each of these original States.

9. At the election by the people George Washington was chosen the first President and John Adams the Vice-President. The people had selected men called electors and these electors chose the President and Vice-President.

10. From the original thirteen States have now grown forty-eight States by adding the great West out to the Pacific Ocean, Texas in the South, and other sections as they acquired enough people to be formed into States.

11. Each State has its own government within the United States, retaining all power not directly given to the national government.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORIZING

The United States are really many nations in a peaceful and prosperous union.

Great statesmen are hoping that some time all the nations of the world will form a league like the United States with home rule for each nation but union of all for world peace and prosperity.

The national flag has white stripes for purity and

justice, red stripes for patriotic sacrifice unto blood,
and the stars in a blue field for trust in God.

Look up and not down;

Look forward and not back;

Look out and not in, and

Lend a hand.

“The citizen’s perfecting is the spinal cord of civilization in America.”

To-day is a better day than the world ever saw before, but to-morrow will be still better.

Washington said in his inaugural: “No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency.”

The “Liberty Bell,” in Philadelphia,” has upon it a passage from Leviticus 25. 10, from the Bible, “Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.” It was rung when the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congress, July 4, 1776.

CHAPTER IV
THE EXTENT AND RESOURCES OF
AMERICA

WORD STUDIES

Explain simply, have the students write and
pronounce

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
miles	next	contains
territory	many	stretches
area	single	lies
countries	larger	grown
Atlantic	extreme	raises
Pacific	some	abound
lakes	tropical	support
gulf	pleasant	supply
temperate	mild	wasted
zone	richest	reached
fruits	mineral	adopted
climate	common	trying
region	vast	
grains	whole	
crops	partial	
vegetables	wiser	
animals	bright	
mines		
stone		
forests		
products		
homes		
resources		
education		

1. The United States contains about three million square miles of territory. It is next to Russia in size, and has many single States larger in area than many European countries. The United States stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and from the great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico.

2. It lies chiefly in the temperate zone of the earth. In the extreme south some tropical fruits can be grown, and on the Pacific Coast is a climate mild and pleasant all the year.

3. It is the greatest farm region in the world. It grows all grains, wheat, rye, oats, and corn in vast crops, and rice in the South. It grows the many vegetables, fruits, flowers, plants, and trees of the temperate zone, and has the animals, domestic and wild, of that zone. It raises cotton, wool, hemp, flax, silk, and furs, chiefly for clothing.

4. In mineral wealth it ranks first in coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead, coal oil, and other such products. In gold and silver it is among the first. In building stone, marble, limestone, granite, and cement it is rich.

5. The forests of America abound in common and hard woods.

6. Domestic animals and fowl are raised in vast numbers. Horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, eggs, milk and its products of butter and cheese; fish, oysters,

crabs and other water food; and many other products are rapidly increasing every year.

7. America could support the people of the whole world with food and clothing; and plenty of room is here to build houses to live in comfortably. Our great States, like Texas and California, could probably each alone supply the world's food.

8. All the resources of America are only in their beginnings of development and use. Very much is wasted and only partial crops are yet reached. The government is aiding and teaching the farmers, miners, and manufacturers, and better methods and larger results are coming. The future is bright with promise of prosperity for all good citizens.

9. Best of all, America is trying to produce the noblest kind of men and women in the world, and to give the richest opportunity to all the children.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORIZING

“Here there is no rest,
Better climbs to best.”

“Progress is man's distinctive mark alone,
Man partly is and wholly hopes to be.”
To be good is to be happy.

“We raise men here.”

The highest product of all life is good and honest character.

“He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.”

CHAPTER V

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
kings	hereditary	are elected
princes	short	give
nobility	permanent	based
cities	free	framed
towns	repeated	changed
terms	several	remade
nation	equal	called
State	every	adopted
principles	sovereign	may become
changes	simple	form
citizen	easy	make
voters	political	have arisen
residence	different	succeeds
expense	temporary	signs
parties	official	agrees
ideas	high	may pass
candidates	full	require
policies		improved
branches		
Court		
departments		
Cabinet		

1. There are no hereditary kings, nor princes, nor any orders of nobility in the United States. The rulers in America in towns, cities, States, and the

nation are elected by the people for short terms, and they must give up office to those who are next elected.

2. The American government of the nation and of the States, is based upon constitutions, or permanent principles of free governments, in set and complete form. These constitutions were framed by representatives of the people in convention, and can be changed only after repeated elections by voters with a majority of all voters desiring the changes. State constitutions can be remade by conventions called by the people, and then adopted by the people.

3. Every citizen is free and equal to every other under the privileges and protection of the law.

4. Every man, and in many States the woman also, who was born in America, when they reach twenty-one years of age is a sovereign voter to elect the rulers.

5. Immigrants from all European nations may become citizens by being naturalized after five years residence. Naturalization is simple and easy with small expense. It is given upon application to the courts of the State.

6. Citizen voters form themselves into political parties now chiefly the Democratic and the Republican parties. These parties hold to different great ideas of free government within the constitution. They try to elect candidates upon their principles and to make laws in accord with them.

7. Other political parties have arisen at different times such as the Federal, the Whig, the Prohibition, the Greenback, the Progressive, the Socialist, and the Labor parties.

8. A great number of voters call themselves independent of all parties and vote for such candidates and policies as they think best at elections, or these independent voters name independent candidates and form temporary parties.

9. There are three great branches of the United States government: the Executive, which includes the President and the administrative officers under him; the law-making body called Congress, which contains representatives from all the States according to the number of their people, and two senators from each State, the Congress being in two bodies; thirdly, the Supreme Court and the lower Federal Courts, which try cases under the law and whose judges are appointed by the President.

10. With the President there is elected also a Vice-President, who succeeds the President in case of his death or removal from office before the end of his term.

11. The President appoints the heads of departments of the government who form his Cabinet, or body of official advisers in the affairs of government. There are now ten Cabinet officers called the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the Army, of the Navy, of the Interior, of Commerce, of Agricul-

ture, of Labor, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

12. The President is elected for four years and may be reelected. He commands the army and the navy. He signs all laws of Congress if he agrees with them, and vetoes them if he disapproves. Congress may pass the law he vetoes by a two-thirds vote. The Senate gives advice and approval to all officers the President appoints.

13. Immigrants may be elected to any office in the United States except that of President or Vice-President, which requires native-born Americans. The child of any immigrant born in America may become President.

14. In the States immigrants may be elected to the governorship or to any other office. Many immigrants of only a few years in America have been honored by election to high office in the government.

15. The laws and government of the United States and of the States, cities, and towns are steadily being improved so as to give largest freedom to all, full justice to every citizen, the greatest opportunity for prosperity and happiness to all, and complete protection against crime and injuries to the people.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR THE MEMORY

President Lincoln said that the United States is to be "a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Freedom, law, equal rights and privileges, and responsibility to God are the foundations of our government.

The President and all other officers when they leave office are only citizens like all other citizens in the land.

Anarchy and rebellion are without excuse against our free government by the people.

The Declaration of Independence says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

<i>Legislative</i>	<i>Executive</i>
in	The President
Congress	Vice-President
composed of	Cabinet of
Senate	Ten Departments
and	The Army
House of Representatives	The Navy
with	United States Marshals
President's Approval	
or his Veto	

Judicial

The Supreme Court
 Circuit Courts
 District Courts
 United States Commissioners

A STATE GOVERNMENT

Legislative

in

State Senate

House of Representatives

Executive

The Governor

Lieutenant-Governor

Executive Departments

State Police

State Militia

Judicial

The Supreme Court

The Superior Court

A COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Executive

County Commissioners

Treasurer

Auditor

Register

etc.

Judicial

Judges of Criminal

and Civil Cases

Orphans' Court

Judges

City, town, and village governments differ widely.

CHAPTER VI

FREEDOM, BUT NOT LICENSE

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
right	free	has
speech	new	teach
doctrine	good	desires
progress	evil	tell
lies	full	incite
slander	public	publish
crime	other	rebel
license	any	may hold
press	freely	pleases
news	religious	live
science	largest	move
history	possible	may choose
falsehoods	every	pursue
assembly	many	injure
anarchy	hard	can compel
restriction	brotherly	belong
employment	all	punish
partners		contribute
employers		chooses
enterprise		grant
church		aims
home		ends
conditions		know

1. The American citizen has the right of free

speech. He may teach any doctrine of human liberty or progress that he desires to teach. But he must not tell lies about men, which is the crime of slander, against the law, nor incite men to crime or rebellion. That is not liberty, which is good, but license, which is evil.

2. The American citizen has the liberty of a free press. He may publish any news he knows, any facts of science or history, any truths he desires to teach. But he must not publish falsehoods about men nor teach men to rob or murder others or to rebel against government. He has full liberty to good, but no license to evil.

3. The American citizen has the liberty of public assembly or meeting with other citizens for any purpose which is good. He may hold meetings with other citizens as often as he pleases for any purpose which does not incite to crime or anarchy.

4. The American citizen may freely live in any part of the country and may move from place to place as he desires with no restriction from the government.

5. He may choose any employment he pleases and pursue it with energy in ways agreeable to him, his partners or employers. So long as he does not injure others by his work there is no limit in law to his enterprise or success or remuneration.

6. He is free in his religious life. No one can compel him to belong to any church nor to contribute to any religion, nor punish him for his religious

views or practices. It is his liberty unless he does harm to other people in some way. This harm the law forbids.

7. American home life is free. A man or a woman freely chooses a life partner, and makes the home whatever is possible, within the limits of no harm to others.

8. In all these particulars immigrants know that American life and liberty are different from the hard conditions of countries under kings born to rule without the people's consent. Good immigrants, therefore, will be careful not to step beyond liberty into license. They will use all their freedom with brotherly care for all men.

9. America aims to grant the largest possible liberty to all people. But when many people live together every man must be careful in his liberty not to take away another's property or liberty. Liberty ends where rights begin.

10. American liberty is built upon a Christian conscience. Every American ought gladly to be a good Christian, join the church he loves, and do all the good he can to all men.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that America is a Christian nation.

"The swing of my arm's liberty ends where another man's nose begins."

When all citizens are good citizens every one will have the largest liberty.

It is not right to license any business which is evil or harmful.

The laws of America are a guide to the good citizens.

Law should make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong.

Obedience is the first good lesson of citizenship in a free country.

Be a patriot every day in the year.

CHAPTER VII

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

STUDY OF WORDS

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
rulers	real	rule
people	only	to make
representatives	short	to enforce
officers	first	administer
judges	Anglo-Saxon	came
Indians	united	formed
immigrants	middle	settled
beginning	strong	freed
element	good	formed
Holland	long	received
Germany	terrible	wronged
France	peaceable	began
Ireland	free	to hate
Scandinavians	other	to fight
Swedes	equal	raged
Danes	full	have become
Norwegians		was held
West		stopped
Northwest		continued
wars		
Negro		
Italians		
Greeks		
Syrians		
Polish		
Lithuanian		
Russian		

1. The real rulers of America are the people, and only the people. They rule by electing representatives to make laws for them, by electing officers to enforce the law and judges to administer them. All the officers are elected for short terms and must give way to others elected after them.

2. The American people, except a few hundred thousand Indians, all came as immigrants to America.

3. First to the United States came the English people, and at the beginning they formed the largest part, called the Anglo-Saxon element of the nation. They settled the country, freed it from English rule, framed the constitution and the government as we have it.

4. Then came the people of Holland, Germany, France, Ireland. In most cases they settled among the English, intermarried with them, and formed the united American nation.

5. Later came the Scandinavians, the Swedes, the Danes, the Norwegians, who settled mostly in the Middle West and Northwest. They are a strong and good element of the people.

6. The Indians, who were scattered all over America when the Europeans came, at first received them kindly. But some of the settlers wronged the Indians and the Indians soon began to hate and to fight the white men. Long and terrible wars raged

between them until lately, when nearly all the Indians have become peaceable.

7. The Negro came to America a slave from Africa. He was held a slave at one time both in the North and the South. Slave-trading was ended in 1808, but the slavery of the Negroes here was continued until 1863. During the terrible war between the States President Lincoln freed all the slaves. They are now free and growing in prosperity, education, and good citizenship.

8. Chinese and Japanese have also come, but are not yet admitted to citizenship.

9. The latest coming Americans are from Southern and Eastern Europe and are Italians, Greeks, Syrians, Polish, Lithuanians, Russians, and Austrians.

10. But all these peoples may become good Americans and are free. They are equal before the law with the first comers, who are now the native Americans.

11. The American people desire for themselves and their children education, peace, prosperity, and full justice to all.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

President Lincoln said, "God must have loved the common people, for he made so many of them."

America has been called the "melting-pot" of the

world. All kinds of human nature are cast in and fused together for the pure gold of good citizens.

Immigrants send their children to the schools and some of these children take the highest honors year after year.

It is desirable that all immigrants learn English as soon as possible and speak only English to their children and in business.

The evil customs and superstitions of Europe ought not to be kept up in America.

Immigrants ought to turn away from the evils yet lingering in America and help good citizens to overthrow them.

Idleness leads to drunkenness, crime, and want.

Live right whether others do or not. Abraham Lincoln, in his Gettysburg address, says, "Our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. It is for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

CHAPTER VIII

THE COMING AMERICANS

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
laws	certain	keep
classes	good	are kept
health	political	sent
character	contract	would have
murder	free	to support
crimes	bad	permitted
army	diseased	to enter
changes	bond	are sent
diseases	vast	persuaded
cripples	many	given
manufacturers	move	to work
money	native	to repay
laborers	real	allowed
wages	foreign	exclude
purpose	better	lower
privileges		have come
Boston		learn
New York		mingle
Chicago		to live
language		to learn
business		to adopt
friendships		to know
movement		avoid
progress		copy
sections		should be sent
customs		trained
children		

1. The laws concerning immigrants keep out certain classes, but not one man, woman, or child who is in good health and has good character.

2. Men guilty of murder or other crimes in their home land are kept out or sent back, but not for political crimes like refusing to serve in the army or agitating for changes in government.

3. Immigrants who have diseases that are contagious, or who are crippled, sick, or aged so that the State would have to support them, are not permitted to enter America. They also are sent back to Europe.

4. Immigrants who were persuaded to come by manufacturers or other employers of labor in America, and who were given money to come, and are bound to these manufacturers or others to work to repay the money given to them are not allowed to enter. These are called contract laborers and are excluded because they are not free, and would lower the wages of those already here.

5. Every other law relating to immigration is for the purpose only of keeping out the bad or the diseased or the bond laborer, and of freely admitting the good man to all the privileges of American citizenship.

6. Vast numbers of immigrants have come to America. As many as one million and more came in a single year. In many great cities, like Boston, New York, and Chicago, there are more immigrants

than native Americans. In New York there are more Jews than in Jerusalem, and more Irish than in Dublin. Some Western cities, like Cincinnati and Milwaukee, are largely German, and some States, like Minnesota, are chiefly Scandinavian, or, like Louisiana, chiefly French.

7. It is desirable that all immigrants should at once learn the English language and mingle in business, in friendships, and in every good movement with all other Americans. It will be harmful to the immigrant and to the real progress of our America to have foreign languages continued here, or for immigrants to live together in certain towns, or sections of cities, continuing their foreign language and old-country customs apart.

8. It is better for immigrants to learn all good + American ways at once and to adopt them in their homes, business, and society; also, to know what is evil in America and to avoid it from the first and always. Some immigrants copy everything in America, good and bad, and are strong supporters of what is bad.

9. The immigrant children should be sent to good schools and trained in all good American life and customs.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

America is the "Promised Land" to all the oppressed of earth.

Good Americans hold out a warm hand of welcome to every good immigrant.

It depends upon immigrants aiding good Americans whether America shall continue to be the best land for the struggling races.

Good immigrants will be liberal in giving to every good cause. They must help to keep America pure and true by their money and their service.

The churches in America lead in every good cause, and immigrants must work in and through the churches as Americans do.

“Look up and lift up.”

“Habits are soon assumed but when we strive

To strip them off, it is being flayed alive.”

“A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.”

Never sell your vote.

CHAPTER IX
AMERICA AS OPPORTUNITY

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
Emerson	great	say
opportunity	another	said
doors	open	means
work	honest	pay
wages	best	paid
world	richest	to work
factory	richer	will learn
field	rich	will try
mines	faithful	started
trades	industrious	spared
professions	honest	were made
business	fellow	are filled
employer	useful	can reach
errands	good	to keep
laborers	able	rise
apprentices	greater	lead
workmen	thorough	will avoid
inventions	kind	teach
machines	neighborly	
electricity	strong	
farming	evil	
employ		
colleges		
universities		
education		
misfortunes		
hardships		
criminals		
gamblers		
rowdies		

1. A great American thinker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said, "America is only another name for opportunity." Opportunity is a picture word and means open doors for everybody to success.

2. America has open doors to honest work at best wages for all men. In factory, in field, in the mines, at all trades, professions, and callings, and in business doors are wide open for good men who want to work honestly and efficiently. The good citizen will learn all he can about his work, will try to do it well and profitably both for himself and for his employer.

3. Many of the richest men in America started life as poor boys running errands, or office boys, or laborers, or apprentices to trades. They were faithful, industrious, honest; they learned their business, spared no effort to do their best, and were courteous to employers and kind to fellow workmen.

4. Many great inventions were made by Americans, especially in useful machines, in electricity, in tools for farming and the trades, and in many other ways. The greatest of these inventors, like Thomas A. Edison, say that there are many more useful inventions possible than all that have yet been made. Thousands of men are working to produce inventions.

5. In government employ there are open doors for immigrants. Many offices, like governors of States, congressmen, judges, State legislators and officials,

and other positions of trust in the city, State, and national governments, are filled by good and able immigrants, and many more by the children of immigrants born and educated in the United States.

6. These children of immigrants have still greater opportunities in America. By learning the English language thoroughly, by using the public free schools, and, if possible, the colleges and universities for a thorough education, and by developing a good name for honesty, faithfulness, and ability these sons and daughters can reach the best places of honor, power, and wealth in America. There is nothing in the law or customs of America to keep any man down and out of the best that America has to offer.

7. Every man gets the best for himself by being kind, neighborly, and good to all other people. We must never try to rise upon the misfortunes and hardships of other people, nor rise by cheating and oppressing other men.

8. There are opportunities to become criminals or saloonkeepers, gamblers, and rowdies in America. Bad company, strong drink, evil moving pictures and books, and other influences lead to these bad ways. Our jails and penitentiaries have many immigrants who go astray. But the good immigrant will avoid these evils and teach his children to keep away from them.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

America is only in small measure yet opened in her resources. Europe has been worked out for centuries.

Large parts of the United States have a small number of people. Millions more can find room before there will be the crowded condition of Europe.

Open doors to work, to good homes, to fine schools, to helpful churches, to warm friends, to every good thing, is the opportunity of America.

It takes a good man to make the best of a rich opportunity.

“The thing I am most afraid of is fear.”

“The only real help is self-help.”

“It is easier to climb a mountain than to level it.”

“Genius is the power to take a hint.”

CHAPTER X

IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE BECOME GREAT IN AMERICA

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
war	noted	came
freedom	valuable	to assist
Frenchmen	famous	made
Lafayette	eminent	have become
De Kalb	great	give
generals	living	called
heroes	poor	fled
Count Pulaski	rich	became
Kosciuszko	unsuccessful	investigates
De Steuben	noble	has written
adviser	civil	
history	electrical	
millions	eloquent	
physicians	famous	
artists	popular	
musicians		
professors		
lawyers		
Carnegie		
Schurz		
Eberhart		
scientist		
engineer		
inventor		
lecturer		

1. In the War for Freedom, 1776 to 1781, two noted Frenchmen came to America to assist in the struggle. They were Lafayette and Baron De Kalb. Washington made them generals in his army. Two Polish heroes, Count Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, also gave valuable help, and a German, Baron de Steuben, was with Washington as adviser and officer.

2. In later American history out of millions of immigrants many hundreds have become famous. They are noted physicians, artists, musicians, business men, college professors, lawyers, and ministers of religion. There are so many of these great men of foreign birth in America we cannot even give a list of their names.

3. In the American book of famous living men, Who's Who in America, in 1915, there are 11 great men who came from Poland, 2 from Lithuania, 22 from Hungary, 10 from Bohemia, 39 from Austria, 26 from Denmark, 2 from Greece, 3 from Roumania, 11 from Syria, 47 from Italy, 58 from Russia, and 385 from Germany, besides many others from France and England.

4. Of men who have become very rich, Andrew Carnegie, the iron master, came from Scotland, a poor boy; Henry Clews, the banker, from England; Jacob H. Schiff from Germany.

5. In public offices Carl Schurz, a German patriot who fled to America after the unsuccessful rev-

olution of 1848, became a general in the Union army, a United States Senator from Missouri, and Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Hayes. He was a noble patriot and leader in many good movements. Adolph O. Eberhart, a Swede, was elected governor of Minnesota; Victor L. Berger, of Austria-Hungary, a congressman from Wisconsin; Oscar Straus, a German Jew, United States Minister to Turkey; Eugene Lentz, a German, rear-admiral in the United States navy.

6. Of great scientists who are immigrants there are Professor Jacques Loeb, who investigates life problems; Waldemar Kaempffart, editor of the *Scientific American*; John A. Roebling, builder of great bridges; Ralph Modjeska, Polish, famous civil engineer; the Jastrow brothers, Polish.

7. Nikola Tesla, Hungarian, is an electrical inventor, next only to Thomas A. Edison. Edison himself is the child of foreign parents.

8. John Sobieski, Polish, is an eloquent lecturer; Felix Adler, a famous teacher; Dr. Edward A. Steiner, Austrian, writer and speaker on immigration questions.

9. Mary Antin, a Russian Jewess, has written the most popular books on immigrants; Jacob Riis, Dane, was a noted author and reformer.

10. The number of famous singers, and musical directors, artists, and rich business men who came to America poor and unknown is very large. They

show what a great opportunity for an industrious, honest, aspiring young man or woman America has always been.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

Character and ability are the open doors in America to great success.

The children of immigrants in America are among her most noted men and women.

All national prejudices and racial dislikes die out in our free and equal privileges for all people.

The Jew finds the "Promised Land" in the United States, where he is respected and honored.

The Polish, Finnish, and Lithuanian peoples, oppressed in Europe, may become rulers in America.

"Trying will do anything in the world."

"The gifted man is he who sees the essential point."

"If you are not too large for the place you occupy, you are too small for it." (President Garfield.)

"What is more pathetic than the unconscious possession of great power?"

CHAPTER XI

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
citizen	grave	has
citizenship	splendid	have
duties	all	must do
freedom	right	must develop
privileges	just	stand
force	good	stood
conscience	every	to protect
soldier	first	units
character	harmful	must study
weak	vast	can study
oppressed	common	will study
liberty	foreign	is called
prosperity	moral	can vote
examples	material	knows
questions	real	mean
tariff	strong	affect
enterprises	corrupt	must act
relation	religious	stand
business	rich	guard
phases	poor	welcomed
welfare	ungrateful	receive
progress	selfish	give
drink	hard	to put
gambling	unjust	sent
bigotry	later	looks
wrongs	true	
women	brotherly	
children		
peace		
arbitration		
sympathy		
distress		

1. Citizenship in America has grave duties along with its splendid freedom and privileges.

2. The citizen being free from all force from without must from his own conscience do what is right, just, and good. No soldier or king being over him, he must himself develop a good character in every respect.

3. The first citizens of America were neighborly and helpful to each other; they were ready to protect the weak and the oppressed; they stood for liberty and prosperity for all the people; they united against every harmful thing. They are the true examples for the new citizens now coming to America.

4. The good citizen must study the questions of government as fully as he can. He is called upon to vote on the tariff, on questions of vast enterprises and importance for the common good, on changes in government's relation to business or other phases of life, and on many things new and old affecting the moral and material welfare of the people. He cannot vote wisely unless he knows what these questions mean and how they will affect the people. So he must read up, think, discuss with fellow voters, decide honestly.

5. The good citizen must act courageously with others in promoting real progress in America. He must stand against the evils of strong drink, gambling, corrupt politics, religious or race bigotry, op-

pression of working people, or wrongs to women and children. He must guard against politics that leads to crime or to the overthrow of the rights of men, rich or poor, or to the subversion of real liberty for all men.

6. He must stand for international peace and arbitration, for the earliest possible disarming of all nations, and the end of war.

7. As the immigrant has been welcomed to America, so he as a citizen must heartily receive later comers and give them every assistance in his power. It is very ungrateful and selfish for earlier immigrants to put hard and unjust restrictions in the way of those now coming.

8. The true American is a lover of freedom and has the spirit of real brotherly sympathy for all who are oppressed or in distress in all the world. Vast sums of money and supplies have been sent out by Americans to famine sufferers, to the victims of great wars, earthquakes, fires, and other disasters in all lands. All the world when in distress looks to America for help, and heretofore has not been disappointed. The new citizens are all helping in this world-wide beneficence.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

“No rights without duties, no duties without rights.”

The good citizen in time of war gives his life to

his country and in time of peace he votes right and lives honestly.

The good President, governor, or judge and all other good officers should be honored and upheld by all citizens.

It is a great evil to slander good men in public office.

Laws in America may be changed if unjust, but they should be obeyed unless against our conscience.

Law abiding, intelligent, conscientious, faithful, are terms descriptive of a good citizen in America.

“Never do evil that good may come of it.”

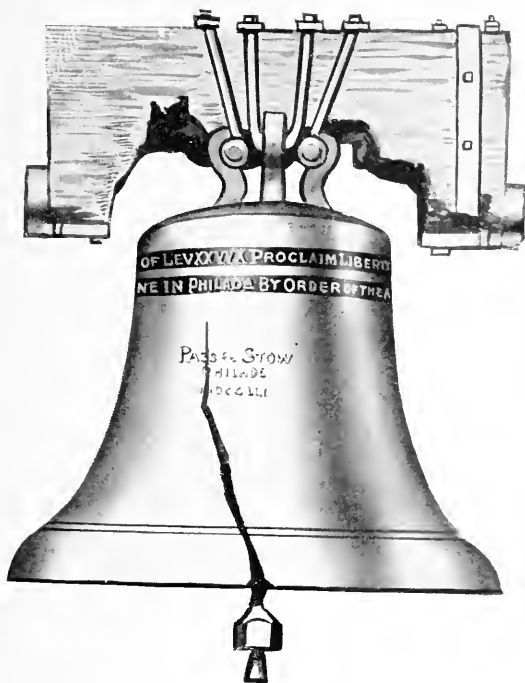
The Bible, the Sabbath, and the home are great institutions in America.

CHAPTER XII

AMERICAN IDEALS

WORD STUDIES

<i>Names, Nouns</i>	<i>Descriptives, Adjectives</i>	<i>Action Words, Verbs</i>
founders	noble	was
Washington	lofty	were
Franklin	highest	to be
Jefferson	helpful	cherished
Penn	honest	could be made
Baltimore	industrious	to promote
Oglethorpe	patriotic	thought
ideals	famous	welcomed
oppression	perfect	expects
welfare	more	has stood
prosperity	other	want
happiness	weaker	cultivated
time	special	expected
refuge	most	to engage
nations	high	are closed
standard	higher	sends
merchant		leads
manufacturer		exists
benevolence		desire
shiploads		to help
doctors		quarrel
nurses		
Canada		
century		
favors		
courts		
Constitution		



THE LIBERTY BELL

olence to the suffering of all lands. It sends shiploads of food to those in famine, it sends doctors and nurses to great plagues; it sends millions in money to the needy. The Red Cross Society leads in these good works, but there are hundreds of other societies or groups of men and women doing these acts of charity.

7. America leads the world in peace between the nations and in arbitration of disputes between nations. The United States and Canada have been at peace for a century. Not a fort nor an army nor a war vessel exists in all the three thousand miles of border by land and the great lakes. America and England have been at peace for a hundred years. Our country does not desire any more land nor any power over other nations. She wants to help all peoples, not quarrel with any, nor take advantage of weaker nations.

8. American ideals of freedom and justice to all men are written in the Declaration of Independence, in the constitution of the United States, in the various State constitutions, and in the great decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and other courts.

9. American laws aim to secure perfect justice to all her citizens, native and immigrant.

10. American rulers, from the President to the police officer, seek to protect all and to favor no one.

11. American courts of law are formed for justice

to all. Judges are careful of the rights of accused men. Lawyers are provided by the Court for those too poor to pay for a lawyer. The trial is by jury of citizens selected by lot and further selected by the lawyers on each side, who may object to a certain number of the jurors drawn for their case to be tried.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

“Hitch your wagon to a star.” (Emerson.)

Aim always to reach the highest character as citizen, as neighbor, as workman, as father, brother, son, or friend, or husband.

A good life is a rich contribution to a nation's power.

A lie is never justifiable.

Pay all your debts promptly.

A wrong done to another is a greater wrong done to one's own life.

Christ is our perfect example, the Bible our sure guide.

The saloon is the maker of crime, poverty, and disgrace. It is being rapidly driven out of State after State.

Help the other fellow first.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR ALL PEOPLE

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
statesman	good	realize
power	ignorant	educate
hands	evil	train
people	wicked	will go
citizenship	young	deceived
country	youngest	support
ruin	great	perfect
schools	better	are graded
child	best	undertakes
life	medical	prepares
system	physical	furnish
colleges	special	may have
universities	little	provide
books	early	to help
education	fourteen	compel
meals	outreaching	forbid
inspection	older	teach
parents	adult	fitted
employment	broader	become
training	helpful	defend
playgrounds		destroy
lectures		divide
schemes		

1. American statesmen realize that in our government, where all power is in the hands of the people,

the people must be educated and trained in good citizenship, or the country will go to ruin. Ignorant voters may be deceived by bad men into supporting corrupt officers, wicked laws, and oppression of men.

2. So the United States government and the State governments support and perfect schools for all the people. These schools are graded to begin with the young child and to prepare him step by step for life's work, for citizenship, and success. The States now have a system that leads to State colleges and universities, or prepares for the best great universities and colleges.

3. Most of the States now furnish books to pupils so that the poorest of the poor may have the highest education. Some communities even provide carriages to schools at a distance and morning meals for children not fully fed at home. Medical inspection is given to children to detect any diseases or physical defects, and special schools for children backward in learning.

4. The laws in most States compel the parents to send their children to school, for there are parents who would make the little child work from early years and receive no education. Laws forbid the employment of children under fourteen years of age and require some schooling for working children even after fourteen years of age.

6. The public schools in many places teach the handling of tools in working in wood, iron, and other

materials in manual training toward carpentry, blacksmithing, and electrical work; they teach sewing, cooking, millinery, care of babies and little children, and housework, music, drawing, and commercial courses.

7. Most of the cities have evening schools for working people.

8. Playgrounds in cities are another outreaching service of the public school system. Teachers of plays and attendants care for the children of the playgrounds, and some of the grounds are expensively fitted up.

9. Evening lectures are provided for parents and older people in schemes of adult education.

10. The free schools are steadily being improved to make them broader and more helpful to all the people.

11. All good citizens should defend the public schools against those who would destroy them and divide their funds for sectarian religious schools.

12. America has 20,000,000 children in public schools, 1,000,000 in high schools, 600 colleges with over 3,000,000 pupils, and spends \$500,000,000 a year for public education.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

Knowledge is power.

Right education brings out the best in a man and increases his power, pleasure, and usefulness.

Faith in God and faith in man are contagious.

Man copies after another and he repeats without thought the opinions of another who has adopted them without study.

“Because the goal is distant, is that any reason why we should not march toward it?” (Victor Hugo.)

Teachers can only help. Every man must educate himself by his own mental activity.

A full education trains body, mind, and soul for all man's work and all his duties.

CHAPTER XIV
THE AMERICAN HOME

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
ideal	pure	is based
marriage	each	make
love	true	develop
man	equal	have
woman	great	give
courtship	wise	to show
restrictions	proper	to force
caste	legal	may desire
family	“better-half”	may love
fortune	harsh	choose
society	cruel	own
responsibility	many	furnish
counsel	curfew	save
example		to buy
union		build
couple		treated
home		speaks
comfort		gives
money		practiced
punishment		beat
conscience		reasoned
conduct		appealed
rooms		provide
evening		furnish
street		required
bell		to leave

1. The American ideal of marriage is based upon the pure love of a man and a woman for each other. The man and the woman themselves make the choice and develop the love for each other by a pure courtship in the home of the woman.

2. There are no restrictions of caste or family or fortune in the true American marriage. There are no orders of nobility. All are the American people with equal standing before the law and in society.

3. Parents of young people have a great responsibility to give wise counsel in the marriage of their children and to show a good example to them. But they have no right to force any marriage they may desire nor to prevent a proper and legal union of their son or daughter with one he or she may love and choose.

4. In America it is possible for any married couple to own a home and to furnish it with comfort and attractiveness. It is a good thing to save money for a home, to buy or build one, and to make it the best place for all the family that is possible.

5. The wife in the American home is not the inferior of the husband but is treated by him as his equal. He speaks of her as his "better half," and gives her every kindness and care.

6. Harsh and cruel punishment of children is not practiced in the American home. When whipping is done it is not rough, nor do good parents beat

their children about the head. As far as possible children are reasoned with and their conscience and love is appealed to for obedience and good conduct.

7. Homes are more and more provided with pictures, organs, and pianos; with books and regular papers and magazines; and with carpets, good beds, tables, closets, and bath rooms.

8. More rooms are furnished in good homes, such as kitchen, dining room, sitting room, parlor, bath room; bedrooms separate for parents, and separate for boys and girls. Around the houses yards and lawns are cultivated with flowers, garden plants, and vegetables.

9. Children are required to be in the house early in the evening. Many towns and cities have curfew laws compelling every child under fifteen to leave the street at nine o'clock. The curfew hour is announced by a bell or a whistle. This is a good law for health, morals, study, and for home happiness. But the good home attracts and holds the children all the evening.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

“Home, sweet home, there is no place like home”
True and deepest love makes home joyful.

Respect and courtesy between husband and wife belong to the best American home.

Fathers who are wise make comrades of their sons, and mothers do of their daughters.

Stay at home in the evening and keep company with wife and children.

Always take your family on any pleasure trip you take. Share all your joys with them.

So live in your home that you may always have God's approval and blessing.

CHAPTER XV

FREE CHURCHES IN THE FREE STATE

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
church	several	are supported
government	every	established
patronage	free	to teach
control	own	protects
doctrines	physical	to disturb
methods	many	exist
contributions	different	are united
attack	each	can do
persecution	national	have learned
lawful	special	use
worship	independent	are made
assembly	friendly	receives
organization	Christian	will
unions	earnest	
federations	faithful	
denominations		
Council		
language		
Association		
Army		
relations		

1. America has no state church and no churches that are supported by the government. In this it differs from Russia, which has established the Greek Catholic Church; Germany, in its several kingdoms,

the Lutheran Church, placed under government patronage and control; Austria, which has adopted the Roman Catholic Church; and Great Britain, which has established the Episcopal Church in England and the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

2. In the United States every church is absolutely free to teach its own doctrines and to organize by its own methods. But it must be supported by the contributions of its own people.

3. The government, however, protects every church from physical attack or persecution by other churches or people. And it is not lawful to disturb the worship or assembly of any church.

4. There are in the United States many different church organizations, each carrying on its own work by the money given by its members and friends. About one hundred and seventy-five such church organizations now exist.

5. There are unions or federations of many of these different churches or "denominations." About forty great denominations in America are united in the National Council of Church Federation for work they can do together.

6. Because many immigrants have not yet learned the English language there are many churches using only foreign languages, such as German, Welsh, Lithuanian, Polish, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Italian, and others. But many churches formerly German and Welsh now use English wholly.

7. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association are bodies of Christian workers made up of members of many different churches uniting in special work but still continuing as members of their several churches.

8. The Salvation Army is independent of all the churches, but is in friendly relations to all and receives much help from all.

9. The churches in America have all greatly prospered and increased in numbers.

10. America is a Christian nation in all its principles, and every good citizen will belong to a church and live an earnest and faithful Christian life.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

All the discoverers of America and all the pioneer settlers came for the cause of their religion.

The Old World at that time meant forced religious life or bitter persecution; the New World was to mean perfect freedom of conscience.

Now many countries of the Old World also have religious liberty like America.

Every American citizen is free to join any church he desires, but every American citizen ought to join the church he loves and earnestly work in it.

CHAPTER XVI

AMERICAN INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
workingman	famous	produced
inventions	wonderful	permit
country	many	has made
appliances	labor-saving	protected
machines	valuable	allowed
devices	other	become
patents	poor	learn
inventor	few	built
sale	only	laid
Fulton	four	invented
steamboat	unwieldy	perfected
Morse	workable	worked
telegraph	vast	developed
Field	important	began
cable		used
Bell		have
telephone		
Howe		
sewing machine		
Scholes		
typewriter		
Edison		
phonograph		
pictures		
light		
automobile		
Whitney		
cotton gin		

1. The free workingman in America is famous for his wonderful inventions. No other country or people has produced so many appliances, machines, and general labor-saving devices. Out of the whole world's three million patents the United States has supplied over one million.

2. United States laws permit an inventor to patent what he has made, and he is thus protected for years in manufacturing for sale his valuable invention. No other man is allowed during that time to make it for sale. There are many poor men who have become very rich through their inventions.

3. Robert Fulton built the first large boat that was run by steam power, the Clermont, on the Hudson River, New York, in 1807. She traveled only five miles an hour. Four patents for steamboats had been granted before 1791, but the craft were small and unwieldy. The Savannah, on May 26, 1819, was the first steamboat to start across the Atlantic, and it took her twenty-five days to reach Liverpool.

4. Samuel F. B. Morse made the first telegraph between Baltimore and Washington in 1845. Another American, Cyrus W. Field, laid the first Atlantic cable telegraph in 1866.

5. Another American, Professor Graham Bell, invented the telephone in 1875.

6. Elias Howe invented the sewing machine in 1846. Other Americans, like Isaac Singer, A. B. Wil-

son, and John Bachelder, perfected it for woman's use.

7. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1784, and this has made possible the vast cotton industry in America.

8. Charles Latham Scholes in 1876 invented the first workable typewriter, though W. A. Burt had worked on it for years before.

9. An American, Ottmar Mergenthaler, invented the wonderful linotype machine for setting type.

10. John Ericsson, an immigrant from Sweden, invented the monitor war vessel during the Civil War, which gave the Union side a great victory over the terrible ironclad Merrimac, and has changed all modern naval warfare.

11. Greatest of all inventors is Thomas A. Edison, who has more than a thousand patents to his honor. He invented the talking machine, the moving picture machine, the electric light by incandescent system, and many other wonderful machines.

12. Coal, natural gas, and coal oil are all American products first used by Americans.

13. The Wright brothers made the first aeroplane, or flying machine, that was a complete success.

14. Americans have developed and perfected the automobile, though it was Leon Serpollet, a Frenchman, who made the first steam tricycle in 1892. The great American making of automobiles began in 1898.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

The perfectly free mind in America has become the world's greatest genius.

America's sublime opportunities inspire men to noblest daring and doing.

Edison says he can do his wonderful work only because he keeps his brain clear of strong drink.

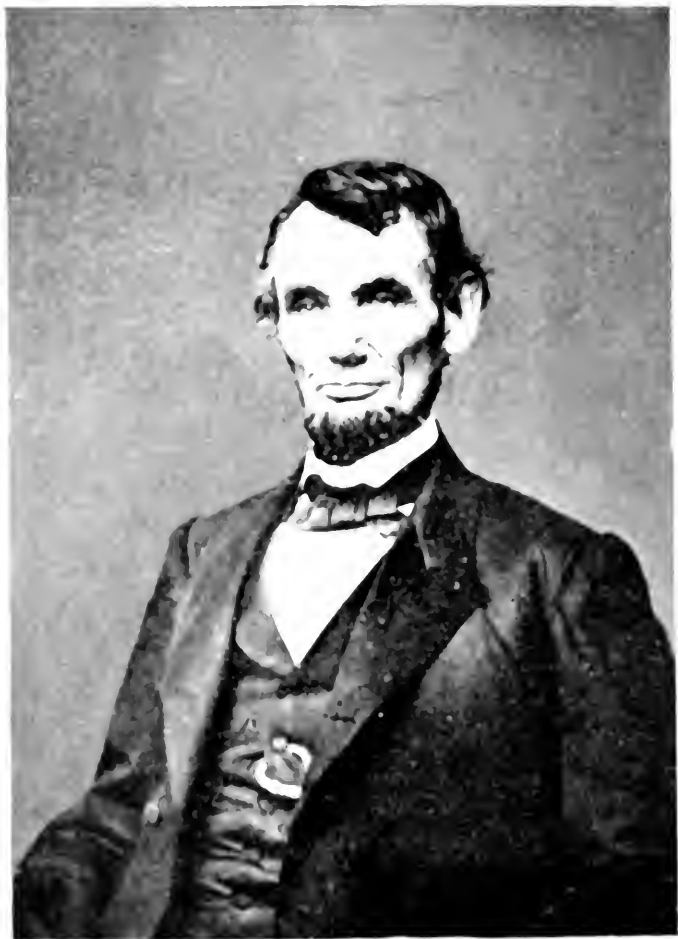
Many immigrants and their children are among the great inventors of America. Here is a glorious field for them to cultivate.

God's spirit in ancient Jewish history inspired Bezaleel and Aboliab to invent the wonders of the Tabernacle of the Jews.

There are Christian men to-day who believe that God's Spirit helped them to do great things in invention and science.

"The difference between one man and another is not mere ability—it is energy" (Arnold).

"Necessity is the mother of invention."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

CHAPTER XVII
GREAT HEROES OF AMERICA

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
heroes	great	has
leaders	noble	had
patriots	pioneer	honors
Columbus	terrible	come
Cabot	first	came
Hudson	naval	discover
settlers	recent	opened
explorers	public	held
De Soto	famous	has had
Smith	heroic	penetrated
Pilgrims		reached
Puritans		lost
Penn		has aided
Washington		relieved
Franklin		extended
Jefferson		built
signers		cleansed
Declaration		made
statesmen		go
Garrison		goes
Grant		erected
Lee		put
Barton		find
Girard		
Carnegie		
Rockefeller		
Goethals		
Gorgas		

1. Every nation has its great heroes and America has a long roll of noble leaders, patriots, and men of power in every walk of life whom she honors.

2. After Columbus and Cabot, the discoverers, came the pioneer settlers and explorers, like Henry Hudson, who found and sailed the great river that bears his name; De Soto, who discovered the Mississippi River; Captain John Smith, of Virginia; the Pilgrims and Puritans of New England, William Penn, and Lord Baltimore, who opened the way to settlements that are now great States of the Union.

3. Then came the Revolutionary patriots, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton, and Robert Morris. The signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 are held in high honor.

4. America has had great statesmen in Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and William H. Seward.

5. Many men were leaders in freeing the Negro slaves, like John Brown, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, James Russell Lowell, and Owen Lovejoy.

6. An American, Robert S. Peary, penetrated through terrible cold and first reached the north pole.

7. An American naval officer, Commodore M. C. Perry, first opened Japan to the world in 1855.

8. The great generals of the Civil War, 1861 to

1865, were General U. S. Grant and General Robert E. Lee.

9. Three great Presidents of the United States lost their lives while in office, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, and William McKinley.

10. The American Red Cross society, which has aided the wounded and suffering in recent wars, and relieved distress in all the world, has had as its great leader, Miss Clara Barton, who extended the Red Cross work to relieve sufferers from famines, floods, fires, earthquakes, pestilences, and other calamities of great extent.

11. Great American philanthropists who gave large fortunes for the public benefit are Peter Cooper, Stephen Girard, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and many others.

12. General Goethals built the Panama Canal and General Gorgas cleaned and made healthful Cuba and Panama.

13. America has a Hall of Fame in New York into which go the names of the heroes, geniuses, and great men of the past. Monuments are erected all over America to our heroes. In the old hall of the House of Representatives in Washington each of the States is putting two of her greatest men in statues. Illinois put as one of her heroes, Miss Frances E. Willard, the famous leader in the cause of temperance in America.

14. Never before were there so many and inspiring

opportunities for heroic service to our country. Immigrants can find these opportunities in daily work. Andrew Carnegie has honored and paid with large sums of money hundreds of working people who have rescued their friends from fires, drowning, and other accidents.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

A hero friend is one who will die for a man.

Life is divine when duty is a joy.

Not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

“Charity blesses him that gives and him that takes.”

“Fear not him who can kill only the body, fear God.”

Every man has some ideal of a hero and he becomes like his ideal, whether it be a prize fighter, a soldier, a noble citizen, or a philanthropist.

CHAPTER XVIII

AMERICAN REFORM MOVEMENTS

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
America	first	began
conditions	great	to improve
living	free	made
statesmen	personal	to govern
occupations	supposed	had seen
travel	long	to stop
conscience	public	abolished
religion	national	prohibited
reform	obscene	are stopped
trade	immoral	improved
duel	slavish	shortened
lottery	safety	stopped
polygamy	sanitary	required
gambling	political	passed
racism	independent	have given
books		will study
pictures		act
workingman		to make
apprentice		
appliance		
factories		
railroads		
health		
hospitals		
nomination		

1. America began by trying to improve conditions of man's living as they were found in Europe.

2. The first great statesmen under George Washington made men free under wise and just laws; free to govern themselves; free in speech, in printing press, in public assemblings, in occupation, in travel, and in conscience and religion. This was the most sweeping reform the world had ever seen.

3. The first great American reform was to stop the slave trade in 1808.

4. Then came the gradual end of the duel, men killing each other for personal insult or supposed honor.

5. After a long struggle the public lottery was abolished, finally destroying the Louisiana Lottery.

6. Then polygamy in Utah was forbidden by law.

7. Most of the States have now prohibited all gambling in horse races, and gambling of all kinds is surely being driven out of all America.

8. Obscene and immoral books, papers, pictures, vile theater plays and moving pictures are now stopped by law.

9. Many reforms have improved the condition of the workingman. Hours of labor have been shortened, slavish apprenticeships have been stopped, conditions of labor for women and children much improved, safety appliances are required by law in factories and on railroads, laws for compensation for injuries at work have been passed, and many other reforms are in progress or already in force.

10. Health conditions are improved by State offi-

cers of health, sanitary laws, hospitals provided free for the poor, and public dispensaries of medicine and treatment.

11. Political reforms have given rights to independent voters with free nomination of candidates at the primary elections, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, woman's ballot, local option and prohibition of the liquor traffic.

12. Other moral reforms are in progress. Every good American citizen will study how to improve the conditions of life for himself, his family and for all people, and then act with courage and wisdom with others to make the reforms successful.

BEST THOUGHTS TO MEMORIZE

The American spirit is for progress, improvement, advance in everything, and this means reform.

The Bible is the most powerful inspiration to every reform.

Many reforms have started with individual Christians, the church being slow to cooperate, but none have succeeded until the church came into line.

The good citizen needs the soldier spirit, that fears not death nor sacrifice, to make his country the best country on earth.

The greatest reform of our day is to destroy the saloon and it is sweeping all over America and the world.

CHAPTER XIX

AMERICAN BOOKS AND PAPERS

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
thinkers	new	to be
progress	wonderful	are
Jefferson	free	suggest
Paine	notable	has
Independence	political	had
rights	many	abound
man	popular	form
literature	moral	has had
history	interesting	produced
essays	famous	equaled
oratory	earliest	have been
education	powerful	played
settlers	front	
speeches	fantastic	
poets	able	
stories	classical	
romances	short	
novels	public	
influence	social	
humor	monthly	
scientists		
philosophers		
magazines		
editors		
progress		

1. American books or literature, in general, are

upon subjects of history, statesmanship, essays, oratory, education, progress, and reforms—just such books as a new and wonderful country opening to new settlers with a new free government and wonderful resources would suggest.

2. At first America had notable political thinkers like Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence; Thomas Paine, who wrote *The Rights of Man*; John Marshall, the great first Supreme Court judge; Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and others.

3. Great political orators whose speeches form fine literature are Patrick Henry, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln, and many others.

4. Benjamin Franklin was a popular writer of essays, moral sayings, and of his own interesting life.

5. Great historians abound in America: George Bancroft, John G. Palfrey, William H. Prescott, Theodore Roosevelt, and many others.

6. Our greatest poets are W. C. Bryant, Edgar A. Poe, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell.

7. Writers of stories and novels form a famous company. The earliest are Washington Irving, whose *Knickerbocker Tales* are very popular; James Fenimore Cooper, who wrote great Indian romances; Nathaniel Hawthorne with his wonderful novels; Mrs.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a story of powerful influence against slavery.

8. In humor America has had front rank in the world. Fantastic writers like Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, Nasby, Dooley, and others have produced many able articles and books. More classical writers like James Russell Lowell in *Biglow Papers* and short poems; Mark Twain in best of all humorous great books.

9. America has not equaled England or Germany in great scientists, philosophers, and theologians, but she has produced many notable books on these subjects.

10. In newspapers and magazines America is famous. Great editors have been the people's advocates on every great public question of the government, of reforms, and of social progress; and the monthly magazine has played a powerful part in all America's progress.

BEST THOUGHTS FOR MEMORY

Books are the best companions. Let us have many of the most inspiring and helpful.

A good book enlarges life to take in the past and the future.

The Bible is God's book, the thoughts and the guidance of Him who made all things and rules over all.

Cæsar read the life of Alexander the Great and became a great soldier like him; Napoleon Bonaparte

read the life of Caesar and also became a mighty conqueror. So do books make men.

“Lives of great men all remind us

We may make our lives sublime,

And, departing, leave behind us

Footprints on the sands of Time.”

Be a lover of good books. Spend all the money you can to buy books.

What folly to feed the body and to starve the mind and soul.

CHAPTER XX
AMERICA'S FUTURE

WORD STUDIES

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
statesmen	profound	have tried
teachers	wonderful	to picture
thinkers	rich	agree
future	best	will be
population	improved	support
millions	busy	regards
farms	prosperous	come
country	shorter	to be used
hours	higher	think
labor	warm	will have
wages	warmer	are putting
protection	reform	being driven
compensation	pure	be given
movements	new	forbidden
saloon	richest	need
gambling	broader	developed
amusements		discovered
vices		share
schools		are taking
playgrounds		
training		
peace		
resources		
place		

1. Many statesmen, teachers, and profound thinkers have tried to picture the future of America. All

agree it will be wonderful and rich in everything that man regards best in life.

2. America is likely to have a population of five hundred millions by the end of the century. She can easily support twice that number when the improved ways of farming come to be used on all farms. Think of what a busy, prosperous country we will have with five hundred millions of people, five times as many as we have now!

3. The condition of working people is constantly growing better. There will be shorter hours of labor, full efficiency in organization, higher wages, protection by law against dangers and accidents, compensation for injuries at work, warmer brotherliness between employers and workmen; woman's work guarded and better paid for, and child labor wisely under law.

4. Reform movements will finally put the saloon out of business in State after State until the whole nation is free, gambling of all kinds is being driven out, bad amusements will be given up for good and pure ones, and all vices will be forbidden by law or willingly given up. We will have a country with only good surroundings for our children and our homes.

5. Children will have every good thing they need to make them happy and to enable them to grow into good citizens. Public schools are making progress in broader and richer education; playgrounds will come

into every city and town, and homes are being made right for them. Adults also will have evening schools and lectures for their further education.

6. International peace will be all over the earth. War will be forever ended.

7. The resources of America will be developed beyond all the past, and ever new sources of wealth and prosperity will be discovered. America will be the richest country in the world and all her citizens will share in it.

8. The churches are taking on new power and broader helpfulness to all the people. The church will have a larger place in all things in the future of America.

9. It will, therefore, mean more than ever before in any country or age to be able to say, "I am an American citizen!"

BEST THOUGHTS TO MEMORIZE

It is foolish to think one's own age cannot be corrected by the next age.

"The dreams of youth become the realities of manhood."

The grand secret of success is to take a hundred times the trouble to reach it that men usually do.

Trying will do anything in the world.

God surely has still greater plans for America to accomplish.

America has captured the world's future.







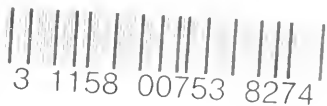
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