



# Complete Text of the Constitution of the United States

## With the Amendments

(Continued from page eight)

MASSACHUSETTS  
NATHANIEL GORHAM  
RUFUS KING

CONNECTICUT  
W.M. SAML. JOHNSON  
ROGER SHERMAN

NEW YORK  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

NEW JERSEY  
WILL. LIVINGSTON  
DAVID BREARLEY  
W.M. PATERSON  
JONAS DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA  
B. FRANKLIN  
THOMAS MIFFLIN  
ROBT MORRIS  
GEO. CLYMER  
THOS. FITZSIMMONS  
JARED INGERSOLL  
JAMES WILSON  
GOLY MORRIS

DELAWARE  
GEO. READ

VIRGINIA  
GEO. BEDFORD JUN  
JOHN DICKENSON  
RICHARD BASSETT  
JACO. BROOM

MARYLAND  
JAMES MCHENRY  
DAN. ST THOS. JENIFER  
DANL. CARROLL

OHIO  
JOHN BLAIR—  
JAMES MADISON JR

NORTH CAROLINA  
W.M. BLOUNT  
RICH. DOBBS SPAIGHT  
H. WILLIAMSON

SOUTH CAROLINA  
J. B. FLEDGE  
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY  
CHARLES PINCKNEY  
PIERCE BUTLER

GEORGIA  
WILLIAM FEW  
ABR. BALDWIN

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

[Amendment 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.

[Amendment II]  
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

[Amendment III]  
No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of War, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

[Amendment IV]  
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

[Amendment V]  
No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval service, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subjected for the same offence to be twice in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

[Amendment VI]  
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defense.

[Amendment VII]  
In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[Amendment VIII]  
Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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

[Amendment X]  
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are re-

### Where the Constitution Was Signed



Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, formerly the State House. Here the Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787. The Declaration of Independence had been adopted there July 4, 1776, and later signed by the delegates to the Continental Congress.

served to the States respectively, or to the people.

[Amendment XII]  
The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[Amendment XIII]  
The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in the ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[Amendment XIII]  
Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

[Amendment XIV]  
Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction there, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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

[Amendment XV]  
Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—

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

[Amendment XVI]  
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[Amendment XVII]  
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The elector in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

[Amendment XVIII]  
Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission to the States by the Congress.

[Amendment XIX]  
The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

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

[Amendment XX]  
Sec. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the year in which such term would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Sec. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October, following the ratification of this article.

Sec. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[Amendment XXI]  
Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The Rev. H. W. Baycom will return today from Lumberton, where he spent the past week.

Miss Viola Folsom, of Waynesboro, Ga., arrived on Tuesday to spend several weeks with Mrs. N. M. Medford.

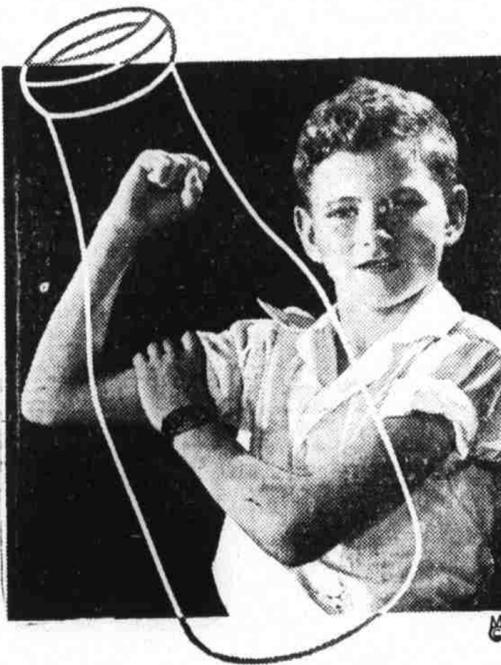
### History of the Great Seal

This plate shows the obverse of the present Great Seal of the United States, which with slight modification of details is the same as that adopted originally in 1782. The reverse of the seal is never used and has not, indeed, ever been cut. On July 4, 1776, the day of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson to devise a seal of the new nation. The committee reported a design on August 20, but of that plan nothing was ever used except the motto. Another committee offered a new sketch in 1780, which included a shield with red and white stripes and the constellation in a cloud. In 1782 William Barton, a private



citizen of Philadelphia, submitted designs to another committee. Of these the reverse was adopted, but the obverse was considered further by Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress. He made an eagle with expanded wings as the central figure and borrowed other elements from earlier reports. On June 20, 1782, Congress adopted the seal thus devised and the obverse was cut and put in use. The new government under the National Constitution took over the seal, by act of September 15, 1789, and placed it in the custody of the Secretary of State, where it has remained. In 1841 the Secretary, without authority, had a new die of the seal cut, which made changes that were contrary to the design as prescribed by the original law. This die, called the "illegal seal," remained in use until the act of July 7, 1864, authorized a new one in close adherence to the original form. A further seal was cut in 1903. Its use is restricted to papers bearing the signature of the President, different seals being used for other purposes, and also for several minor papers which have the presidential signature. Though the reverse is never used as a seal, both the obverse and reverse appear on the new one dollar bill.

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