THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(ANNOTATED)

ANNOTATIONS OF CASES DECIDED BY THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO JANUARY 1, 1938

ART. IV—STATES' RELATIONS

[illegible] and Territories Cl. 1.—Admission.

[illegible] of Admission.

[illegible]EREIGNTY IN GENERAL.*

The right of every new State to exercise all the powers of government which belong to and may be exercised by the original States of the Union must be admitted and remain unquestioned except so far as they are temporarily deprived of control over the public lands.[1] A new State doubtless acquires general jurisdiction, civil and criminal, for the preservation of public order, and the protection of persons and property, throughout its limits, except where it has ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States.[2] When the enabling act contains exclusion of jurisdiction as to crimes committed on Indian reservations by other than Indians, State courts are vested with jurisdiction.

[1] Pollard v. Hagan, 3 How. 212, 223 [1845]. *See also* Permoli v. Municipality No. 1 of New Orleans, 3 How. 589, 609 [1845]; Coyle v. Smith, 221 U. S. 559 [1911]; McCabe v. Atchison, T. & S. F. R. Co. [illegible] U. S. 151 [1914]; Illinois Central R. Co. v. Illinois, 146 U. S. 387, [illegible] [1892]; Knight v. United Land Asso. 142 U. S. 161, 183 [1891]; Escanaba [illegible] M. Transp. Co. v. Chicago, 107 U. S. 678, 688 [1883]; Weber v. State Harbor Commrs. 18 Wall. 57, 65 [1873]; Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700, [illegible] [1869]; Hawkins v. Bleakley, 243 U. S. 210, 217 [1917].

[2] Van Brocklin v. Anderson, 117 U. S. 151, 167 [1886].

[3] Draper v. United States 164 U. S. 240 [1896], following United States v. McBratney, 104 U. S. 621 [1882].