

# COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### Complete Text of This Important Document As It Was Signed at Paris and Which is Now Causing Discussion in This Country.

## EVERYONE SHOULD READ IT

The people of the United States have been asked, by both the proponents and the opponents of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant, to give expression to their desires as to the ratification of the treaty as it stands or with amendments or reservations. Some of them have responded, at the meetings addressed by the president and by the opposing senators, or by communications to their senators. But the vast majority of the people are handicapped by their ignorance of the matter. Probably not one in ten thousand has read the covenant of the League of Nations as it was presented to the senate, mainly because few have had the opportunity. In order that our readers may be prepared to do their full duty as citizens in regard to the controversy, the complete text of the covenant is herewith presented, and they are asked to read it carefully.

## THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

**ARTICLE 1.**—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the league.

Any fully self-governing state, dominant or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations under this covenant shall be fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

**ARTICLE 2.**—The action of the league under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council, with a permanent secretariat.

**ARTICLE 3.**—The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the league. The assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the assembly each member of the league shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

**ARTICLE 4.**—The council shall consist of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four members of the league shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly, the council may name members of the league whose representatives shall always be members of the council; the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the league.

At meetings of the council, each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

**ARTICLE 5.**—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant or by the terms of the present treaty, decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall be made by a majority of the members of the league represented at the meeting.

**ARTICLE 6.**—The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise a secretary general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary general shall be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general with the approval of the council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the appointment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

**ARTICLE 7.**—The seat of the league is established at Geneva.

The council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

**ARTICLE 8.**—The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture munitions and implements of war necessary for their defense.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs, their military and naval budgets, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

**ARTICLE 9.**—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of articles 1 and 2 and on military and naval questions generally.

**ARTICLE 10.**—The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

**ARTICLE 11.**—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the secretary general shall on the request of any member of the league forthwith summon a meeting of the council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

**ARTICLE 12.**—The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree to accept the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

**ARTICLE 13.**—The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to a question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

**ARTICLE 14.**—The council shall have the right to inquire into the statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If a report by the council is not unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall as report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article, article 12 relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly, if concurred in by those members of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

**ARTICLE 16.**—Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its obligations under articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the severance of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such cases to recommend to the several governments concerned such steps as military, naval or air force, the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by any covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Any member of the league which has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the league represented thereon.

**ARTICLE 17.**—In the event of a dispute between a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, and if such invitation is accepted, the provisions of articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applicable with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council.

Upon such invitation being given the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of article 16 shall be applicable against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, the council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

**ARTICLE 18.**—Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter in which a member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

**ARTICLE 19.**—The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

**ARTICLE 20.**—The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings of a similar nature which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any member of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

**ARTICLE 21.**—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe

Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

**ARTICLE 22.**—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such times as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience, religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortified areas or military training of the natives for other than peace purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory, and other circumstances can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned for the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the mandatory shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

**ARTICLE 23.**—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(b) will undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under control;

(c) will instruct the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(d) will instruct the league with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

**ARTICLE 24.**—There shall be placed under the direction of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties thereto consent. All such international bureaus and national bureaus for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the league.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the league shall, subject to the consent of the council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the league.

**ARTICLE 25.**—The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

**ARTICLE 26.**—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the league whose representatives compose the council, and by a majority of the members of the league whose representatives compose the assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league.

**ANNEX.**  
I. Original members of the League of Nations signatories of the Treaty of Peace:

- United States of America
- France
- Great Britain
- Italy
- Japan
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Madagascar
- Nicaragua
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Poland
- Portugal
- Roumania
- Serbia-Croat-Slovene state
- Siam
- Czechoslovakia
- Uruguay

- British Empire
- Canada
- Australia
- South Africa
- New Zealand
- India
- China
- Cuba
- Ecuador
- France
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Liberia
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Peru
- Poland
- Portugal
- Roumania
- Serbia-Croat-Slovene state
- Siam
- Czechoslovakia
- Uruguay

States invited to accede to the covenant:

- Argentina
- Chile
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Salvador
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Venezuela

The following are the sections of the Peace Treaty that refer to China and to Shantung Province that are the subjects of discussion in all parts of the nation:

**CHINA.**  
**ARTICLE 123.**—Germany renounces in favor of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901, and from all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto. She likewise renounces in favor of China any claim to indemnities according to the order subsequent to March 11, 1917.

**ARTICLE 124.**—From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply in so far as concerns them respectively:

1. The arrangement of August 23, 1911, regarding the new Chinese customs tariff.

2. The arrangement of Sept. 27, 1906, regarding Whang-Poo, and the provisional supplementary arrangement of April 4, 1912. China, however, will no longer be bound to grant to Germany the advantages or privileges which she accorded Germany under these arrangements.

**ARTICLE 125.**—Subject to the provisions of section VIII of this part, Germany cedes to China all the buildings, wharves and piers, barracks, forts, arsenals and munitions of war, vessels of all kinds, wireless telegraph installations and other public property belonging to the German government, which are situated or may be in the German concessions at Tientsin and Hankow or elsewhere in Chinese territory.

It is understood, however, that premises used for diplomatic or consular residences or offices are not included in the above provision, and, furthermore, that steps shall be taken by the Chinese government to dispose of the Chinese public and private property situated within the so-called legation quarters in Peking without the consent of the diplomatic representatives of the powers which on the coming into force of the present treaty, remain parties to the final protocol of September 7, 1901.

**ARTICLE 126.**—Germany undertakes to restore to China within twelve months from the coming into force of the present treaty all the astronomical instruments which her troops in 1900 carried away from China, and to defray all expenses which may be incurred in effecting such restoration, including the expenses of dismounting, packing, insuring, and transportation and installation at Peking.

**ARTICLE 127.**—Germany agrees to the abrogation of the leases from the Chinese government under which the German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin are now held.

China, restored to the full exercise of her sovereign rights in the above areas, declares her intention of opening them to international residence and trade. She further declares that the abrogation of the leases under which these concessions are now held shall not affect the property rights of nationals of allied or associated powers who are holders of lots in these concessions.

**ARTICLE 128.**—Germany waives all claims against the Chinese government or against any allied or associated government arising out of the instrument of German nationals in China and their registration. She equally renounces all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships in China or the liquidation, sequestration or control of German properties, rights and interests in that country since August 14, 1917. This provision, however, shall not affect the rights of any persons interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

**ARTICLE 129.**—Germany renounces, in favor of the government of his Britannic majesty, the German state prerogatives at Tientsin, and Chinese government jointly, the property of the German school situated in the French concession at Shanghai.

**SHANTUNG.**  
**ARTICLE 130.**—Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, titles and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on 8th March, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsing-tao branch of the railway, including its terminal lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, telegraph and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German state submarine cables from Tsing-tao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

**ARTICLE 131.**—The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which the German state might claim in consequence of the changes in ownership made directly or indirectly in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

**ARTICLE 132.**—Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, files, deeds and documents at every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, titles or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.

## DUVALL'S MONEY DID NOT GO UP IN SMOKE

### He Set Aside His Cigar Appropriation and Fund Now Approximately Three Thousand Dollars.

Too many persons know the power of a bad habit. Also, too few know the power of a good habit. Here's a concrete example of the value of turning a bad habit into a good one.

When a boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duvall of Butler, Mo., some 24 years ago, the fond father was a man who liked a good cigar a time or two a day. He was also one of the old-fashioned fathers who liked to indulge the children. He found that babies and tobacco around didn't mix to the benefit of the babies. So he quit smoking.

That isn't all. Being of a sensible mind, Mr. Duvall decided to put away his tobacco money at the rate of 10 cents per day so that the boy could have it when he was grown. At the end of each year there was \$36.50 accumulated, which Mr. Duvall loaned at 8 per cent. Four years later another son was born and a similar savings account was begun for the junior Duvall.

A couple of months ago the elder of the Duvall sons returned from France. He had learned to smoke—a habit easily learned in army life. His father, without criticizing his son for the habit, took him into his office in the Farmers Bank of Bates County, of which Mr. Duvall is president, and showed him the ledger carrying today a balance of more than \$2,900 to the credit of the son and more than \$2,300 for his younger brother, born from the quitting of the smoking habit.

You can guess the rest. The next cigars the elder son of the Duvall family declined with thanks. "I've seen in black and white the results of foregoing a spending habit," he told the boys. "I'm out of the smoking business for good."

Quitting a useless habit and beginning a useful habit, such as buying War Savings Stamps, is the wisest thing a young man can make.

## THRIFT CAMPAIGN SUCCESS

### Banks in the East Find Savings Accounts Increase as Patrons Buy W. S. S.

Savings deposits in 58 savings banks in the state of Vermont showed a gain of more than \$3,000,000 in the period from April 15 to June 30, according to figures recently made public. Credit for the increase in savings by the people of Vermont is given by bankers and state officials to the educational work conducted by the government in floating war loans.

Vermont is now congratulating her population upon their habits of thrift, going to the bank to buy Thrift and War Savings stamps has been the direct cause of many new savings accounts being opened. It is asserted, New Vermont is getting ready to combat the high cost of living by working more and more savings and greater and more systematic investment in the securities the government is still offering the people—War Savings and Thrift Stamps and Treasury Saving Certificates.

## THE NEW PSALM OF LIFE

(With Apologies to Longfellow.)

By F. M. Ceglin.

Tell me not in mournful numbers  
All the things you might have been;  
Ventures past that were bad blunders,  
Spent, in parting, the "long green."

Life is real, life is earnest,  
Idle living claims its toll;  
Fickle fate may do her darndest,  
If you've saved your little "roll."

Not the money that we borrow,  
Smooths the kinks on life's broad way;  
What's spent wrong starts friend  
Tomorrow

Looking scared at "Rainy Day"  
Save, invest, for Time is fleeing,  
Lest waste—hypocrite and knave—  
With soft tread, muffled drums beat—  
ing,  
Marches Success to her grave.

In the world's great field of battle,  
Many soldiers lose good ground;  
Listening to the schemer's and prattler  
of the "con man" going 'round.

From the Future's lucky crescent,  
Magic letters glow, bright red;  
W. S. S.—They started Present  
On the home run, Defeat led.

Lives of great men all remind us  
Worth means save while in our  
prime;  
O'er the limits that confined us,  
With set purpose we must climb.

Pass the good word on, my brother,  
"The not hard to make it plain;  
In the world there is no other  
Investment that brings SURE gain.

Let us then be up and doing,  
Swat the trouble that talks late;  
Start our coin Sam's Bonds pursuing,  
Add don't wait till it's too late.

—Moral: Buy War Savings Stamps and Treasury Saving Certificates—the world's best investment.