



JAMES M. COX

The Congress of the

League of Nations

is Divided into Two Branches,

The Assembly or Lower House
and the Council or Upper House



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Assembly is a deliberative body only and is composed of delegates from each member nation. Differences that may cause war are first brought to the Assembly. After investigation there such matters are referred for final decision to the Council or upper house.

The Assembly may elect four members of the Council and can take final action only in determining rules for its own procedure.

Each member nation has only **one vote** in the Assembly. England, through her colonies, may control six votes in the Assembly only.

England, Canada, Egypt, India, Australia and South Africa.

The United States controls in exactly the same way nine Votes through protectorates over member nations of the League, namely: Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Hayti, Liberia, Honduras, Venezuela, Panama and the

United States which out-votes England by three votes. The Council, or upper house is composed of nine members. Five nations, the United States, France, England, Italy and Japan have each a permanent place in the Council, the remaining four being elected by the Assembly.

Each of these nine members have only **one vote** and all decisions must be unanimous to be effective. **One dissenting vote** nullifies any action. A unanimous agreement, then, must be referred to the Congress or Parliament of member nations.

The decisions of the League are only **recommendations**. **Thirty-nine nations** have already joined the League of Nations, showing that the progressive opinion of the world is for it.

Shall the United States be the only enlightened nation to stay out?

The only way to be sure of going in is to vote for

COX AND ROOSEVELT

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VICTROLAS—CARMEN—SAXOLA

TROUBLES IN GOVERNMENT SHIPPING

The Shipping board is quite ready to adopt the custom that has obtained in paying commissions on cargoes. The privately owned ships have been giving the Government a little of the worst of it, and it is now proposed to meet them on their own grounds, and to grant commissions for obtaining cargoes. A rate below five per cent will likely be adopted. One of the big troubles that the Government has had to face is the custom of ship officers to obtain "commissions" from dealers who furnish supplies to their ships. Captains and pursers, and other officers, have grown rich on these fees in the past. However, the Government regards the custom as a species of graft that it cannot, and will not countenance. Private ship-owners who paid small salaries to their officers, winked at the custom, and accepted it as something they could not help.

The Shipping board complains that American business interests are placing their marine insurance with foreign companies, in preference to the American Merchant Marine Syndicate, causing "the unnecessary flow of millions of dollars of marine premiums to the other side, as compared to the other side, and the use of marine insurance by our competitors as a commercial weapon against our interests, and inability on our part to properly safeguard commercial information."

MOTOR TRUCKS ON THE FARMS

The Agricultural department has been obtaining the views of farmers in the corn-belt, and 831 of them who have motor trucks are almost unanimous in the opinion that they will prove eventually a profitable investment. However, results show that the motor truck has not reduced farm expenses to any degree up to the present time, and were it not for the fact that the farmers agree that it "saves time" it is doubtful whether the new acquisition to rural activities would be in the popular class. It has been determined that the average truck used on a farm travels 2,777 miles a year, and the cost of operation is almost 17 cents a mile, making the total cost of one of these "pesky critters" about \$470 a year.

If golf sticks could talk what a fund of valuable information they would impart.

On the Table
In the Cuisine

Bowman Dairy Company's

Butter

(Churned from pure perfectly pasteurized cream)

OF A QUALITY TO CHARM AN EPICURE

PSYCHOLOGY OF ADVERTISING

In deciding what stores are likely to give the best service, the purchaser of home and personal supplies might well ask what motives lead stores to advertise, and how the advertised store differs from the non-advertising one.

The principal motive that leads merchants to advertise, is confidence in their ability to win out in the competitive struggle.

Some merchants go into business hoping merely to get what share of trade falls to them naturally. Having a good position, they expect that a certain number of people will be attracted by their show windows, and will come in and buy.

Any store will get a certain amount of trade in that way. But it is having to butt up all the time against stores that are not satisfied to take what comes to them by chance and habit, but are determined to reach out by active and positive methods to win new friends every day.

After the boredom of the average vacation, one is glad to get back to the fascination of his job.

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Doctor's services in Treating Your Eyes or Fitting Glasses.
22 Years on State St. Eye-Refracting Light
Glasses as low as \$5
Headaches, nervousness, insomnia, inflammation, styes and indigestion are frequently caused by eye strain. Cross-Eyes Straightened and Tonsils Removed.
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Holding a grudge only makes a man a grouch.

No trust is on a secure basis until it gets a full line of widow and orphan stockholders as an exhibit to show why it shouldn't be molested.

Some men pat themselves on the back for local patriotism and support of home industry, when they telephone down to the home store to have a ten cent order delivered at the house.

Capital and labor are fighting continuously, and the only thing the public has to do with it is to pay the expense of the controversy in the form of higher prices.

The price of paper is far too high, but as printers usually work out of their deep seated affection for the human race rather than for mere sordid emoluments, they still get prices that fail to show a corresponding advance.

CORNFED CATTLE IN NEBRASKA

The Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Nebraska, determined that the average cost of cornfed cattle at the market was \$14.91 per hundredweight for 2,295 head fed in the winter months of 1918-19; \$13.83 in the winter of 1919-20. There was an average loss per head of \$3.17 for the first period reported, and \$10.69 and \$14.57 on two groups reported for the second period.

The fellow who hollers the loudest about "free speech" must be awfully disappointed when no one interferes with him.

Just because a man has his wife's picture on his desk is no sign they are natural affinities.