

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?

Do you know that, at ages 20 to 70, out of every 1,000 insurable men—that is, men found on medical examination to be of good constitution and in good health—that

From ages 20 to 30, about 8 will die each year in each 1,000

From ages 30 to 40, about 9 will die each year in each 1,000

From ages 40 to 50, about 12 will die each year in each 1,000

From ages 50 to 60, about 20 will die each year in each 1,000

From ages 60 to 70, about 44 will die each year in each 1,000

That is, that about 920 of the 1,000 will be in their graves before the age of 70 years is reached. Yet from a physical point of view each one in each thousand had an equal chance to live seventy years.

Your chances are worth just that much; no more.

Have you a Wife or Children, or an old Mother or Father, or debts exceeding your estate? You may be one of these 1,000 healthy persons to die the first year; or one of the 920 who are certain to die before reaching 70 years.

Do you not know that Life Insurance is by all odds the very cheapest way you can provide with absolute certainty against any of these contingencies, and secure your dear ones against poverty and distress in the event of your death?

Isn't it up to the man who creates a family to provide for it? Do you know that by certain plans you cannot only protect those dependent on you, but that you can at the same time also receive back in cash at the end of 10, 15, 20 or 25 years, nearly all the money you have paid for this protection?

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The \$1,050 Five Passenger Studebaker "FOUR" will give you as much in actual performance as any other "FOUR"—no matter what price you pay.

Both cars are electrically lighted and started; completely and modernly equipped in every respect.

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STUDEBAKER

Detroit, Mich.

Huerta's Note to the Powers

A Washington dispatch, dated Nov. 10, says: Secretary Bryan made public the text of the note presented by the Huerta provisional government last night to the foreign diplomats in Mexico City. The note, which was signed by Querido Moheno, minister of foreign relations, follows in full:

"In conformity with the provisions of article 81 of the constitution, and in view of the lack of a president or vice president and of the secretary of state and of the department of foreign relations, the provisional presidency devolved upon the secretary of state and of the department of government, General Victoriano Huerta, who from that time by the ministry of the law has discharged the duties of the offices. Thus, in accordance with the will of the Mexican people formally made manifest in the constitution of February 5, 1857, there remained established the presidential succession and the unquestionable legality of the present government. The union and the supreme court of justice of the nation solemnly recognized without objection the new ruler.

Act According to Constitution.

"In this way the three branches of the government continued the function by whose conduct the Mexican people exercise the national sovereignty in accordance with articles 39 and 50 of the same constitution. The political program of the provisional government, constituted in this manner from that time, has been defined perfectly and concentrated on two fundamental propositions:

"To re-establish peace in order that extraordinary elections might be held in compliance with the already cited article 81 of the constitution, in order to turn over the executive power to the one designated at these elections and the one to make respect for the law.

"In compliance with this program, the executive launched a call for elections, taking care that there should be fixed for their holding a time which he deemed prudent, not only that the preparatory work might be carried out, but also that the republic might return to a state of order which has been deeply disturbed in some of the northern frontier states and also, though in a much less degree, in other states. Acting in accord with the initiative of the executive and in compliance with the constitutional precept quoted, the congress of the union convoked special elections to be held October 26, past, since it was believed by that time peace successfully would be established in all the republic and fair elections guaranteed.

Dissolve the Congress.

"In order to comply with the second of these proposals the executive made clear his respect for the other governmental powers, but unfortunately one of the houses of the legislative power, the chamber of deputies, attempted in such manner to invade the prerogatives of the executive as to refuse in some cases to recognize the judicial power, and the conduct of some of the members who were shielded by their constitutional exemption from arrest, publicly were fomenting and even leading an armed rebellion, reached such a pass as to make impossible harmonious action with the executive, without which any government would go to pieces.

"The president of the republic was forced to determine to dissolve the chamber of deputies as a necessary measure for the salvation of the republic, foreseeing as he did the state of anarchy which inevitably would have been brought about if he had

continued to tolerate revolution in the midst of one of the constituted branches of the government. As the senate alone could not function constitutionally he declared the congress dissolved.

"But as it has never been the proposal of the executive to govern outside the constitution he took care immediately to convoke elections to constitute a new congress and solely in the meantime assumed extraordinary faculties in the departments of hacienda, gobernacion and war, where such action was indispensable and this was done with the solemn promise to give account of the use which he has made of such powers to the new congress as soon as it shall be installed.

Judicial Powers Upheld.

"It was also a motive of especial care and attention of the ad interim government to respect and uphold the judicial power, which continued without any let in its august mission of seeing that individual guarantees are respected, so that the march of the public administration has continued without other obstacles than those which a state of internal strife, which even yet prevails in some portions of the republic, perforce brings with it.

"The elections of president and vice-president of the republic and of deputies and senators to the congress of the union already have been held. Congress will be installed within a few days and in accord with the constitution will pass upon the election of president and vice-president and will render a decision as to their validity or nullity.

"At the approach of the date fixed

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