

Record for Nine Months

(1913) Total Paid to Policy Holders, Including Death Losses: \$280,759.10 Income from all sources: \$1,015,227.87 Total gain in assets: \$503,426.67 Liberal Dividends Paid to Policy Holders.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE COMPANY

Bascom H. Robison, Pres. R. C. Wagner, Sec'y. R. L. Robison, Vice-Pres. W. G. Preston, Treas. HOME OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

One of 7,800 Accident and Health Claims Satisfactorily Settled by NATIONAL FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO., Omaha, Neb.

National Fidelity & Casualty Co., Omaha, Nebraska, Gentlemen: This letter will acknowledge your payment to me of \$7,000.00, indemnity under a policy of accident insurance, carried with your company by my late husband, William Ruchford.

As this is a full payment of the principal sum, provided in said policy for accidental death, together with \$7,000.00 accumulations thereon, as provided in the endorsement attached to said policy, I feel that I can heartily recommend your company as one which fairly and fully meets the obligations which it holds to its policy holders.

It is hardly necessary to add that this payment is greatly appreciated by me, as the beneficiary under this policy, and that it will be a great help to me in my unfortunate bereavement. Please accept my thanks for the fair and courteous treatment which you have given me, regarding this matter.

Respectfully yours, CELIA RUCHFORD, Company's Property.

"See Vespy Before You Slip" ACCIDENT INSURANCE TYLER 861

Jay D. Foster Joseph Barker Foster-Barker Company Successors to H. E. PALMER SON & CO. ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE LIBERAL CONTRACTS Losses adjusted by us right here in Omaha. Brandeis Bldg. Phone Doug. 29

Characteristic Western Service

This is what you get when the "Lion" writes your bond. No delay, no red tape. No better service in the WORLD on SURETY BONDS and you can get at our HOME OFFICE here in OMAHA.

Lion Bonding & Surety Co. 9th Floor W. O. W. Bldg. Phone Douglas 678. We don't want much, just the "Lion's Share."

C. W. HICKS ADJUSTER OF FIRE LOSSES

216 South 25th St. Tel. Douglas 4457.

INSURANCE FIRE, TORNADO, AUTOMOBILE, PLATE GLASS, BOILER, BURGLARY, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT.

ALFRED C. KENNEDY 209 First National Bank Building. Phone Douglas 722.

NO PREPARATIONS YET MADE

Nebraska Has No Definite Plans for Exposition Building. COMMISSIONER HERE ON JOB L. C. Anderson, Now Here Representing Panama Celebration, Will Live Up Interests Locally This Week.

Although the site upon which it was planned to erect a Nebraska building at the Panama-Pacific International exposition was dedicated May 7, 1912, no preparations have yet been made and no funds are in hand for such building, the last legislature having turned down a bill for a state appropriation.

In an effort to get under way a popular movement which will result in sufficient money among the manufacturers and other business men to assure them of the support that the exposition will tend to any movement they may start to raise funds.

Will Gather Business Men. Although no time has been set for the meeting, it is planned to arrange a gathering of Omaha business men at the Commercial club some day this week.

At that time plans for a money-raising campaign of some sort and for a state meeting of those interested in the undertaking will be discussed.

"Twenty-eight foreign countries and thirty-one states of the union already have accepted the invitation to be represented at the exposition," Mr. Anderson said. "Of the states, twenty-seven have dedicated sites. Of the states that have not taken action the legislatures meet in 1914. It is expected that they will be heard from then."

"The situation in Michigan and Iowa has been just the same as it is in this state," continued Mr. Anderson. "Their legislatures also turned down bills for the state appropriation of the funds required to erect exhibit buildings. However, assurance has now been given that both of these states will raise the money needed."

The exposition commissioner said that he did not know what plan might be evolved in this state to obtain funds for the exhibit building. In Oklahoma, where the state constitution provided that money should not be appropriated for such outside use, he said, the money for the exposition building had been raised by starting a subscription for funds to erect a home building, which was to stand as a memorial to pioneer days in the state. Bricks for the structure to be built within the state were sold at \$5 each. In this manner more than \$25,000 has been obtained. Of this \$10,000 is to be applied in erecting an exhibit building at the exposition.

"Well, the sooner the better, of course, but there is time enough. Most of the state buildings will be under construction by the first of the year. They should be completed at least four months before the exposition is declared open. This will be February 30, 1915. The fair will close December 5, 1915."

Mr. Anderson will call on Governor Morehead at Lincoln this week. He received a telegram late yesterday from Bay City to the effect that at a meeting of members of the Ad club and Commercial club of that city, which was attended by Governor Ferris of Michigan and almost 300 others, it became certain that Michigan would have a building at the exposition which it is estimated will cost \$50,000.

News from the Insurance Field

INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

Many Concerns Adopt Group Plan and Carry Risks for Clerks.

SOMETHING OF AN INNOVATION

Bell Telephone Company One of Big Big Corporations that Has Decided to Carry the Polities.

To aid employees, group life insurance is being sold to hundreds of concerns throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It is claimed that the high cost of living prevents many who are working at moderate salaries from carrying sufficient life insurance and the firm and corporations take this means of providing in a measure, protection which the employees would not otherwise have. The Bell telephone system has taken up this idea for all its employees, the company carrying the risk.

The question of group insurance as a scientific and safe departure is subject to much argument among insurance men, however. The Western Underwriter in a recent article says:

Discussed by Papers. Taking sides in the present controversy over group life insurance is like dancing the tango—everybody's doing it. The Saturday Evening Post, which probably has as much circulation as any American publication, set into the game last week with an editorial denouncing the objectors and approving the group plan. General agents are also discussing it—some wishing their companies would write it, others virtuously rejoicing that their companies have not taken up the plan and still others, calmly looking at it from both sides.

One of these men's viewpoints is extremely interesting. He is a student of the business—one who studies as a psychologist studies the mind and not as the anatomist does. He believes that one thing that has made group insurance popular with some companies is a desire to emancipate the business from the tyranny of the medical examiner. Medical examination, he says, is the only system the companies hitherto knew. Now they have discovered a new means that appears to them equally as efficient and is certainly less costly. To have the medical department turn down a risk and then see a number of other very good companies take it has been disconcerting. Such things happen in many companies, possibly all of them. These happenings go down hard in some quarters. The importance of the doctor has grown of late years and many good insurance men believe it has grown too far. They appreciate the value of good medical service, but they object to autocracy in connection with it and believe the companies have been led slightly astray.

This same general agent likes to speculate on the motives of the companies in taking up group insurance. Some, he says, are actuated by a desire for more volume, and others by honest desire to extend the social welfare work of life insurance, and still others by both.

Says Attacks Are Boomerangs. Another participant in the controversy, who desires to remain anonymous, submits the following:

If a life insurance company should cease writing new business for five years it would be in a position to take on, as far as mortality is concerned, to that of a company which wrote nothing but group insurance. The only assertion is made on the generally accepted belief that the value of medical selection disappears in five years.

No life insurance man would question the future of a company that ceased writing. Without exception all would assert that the only theory of the theory of life insurance would gradually be the charge of every obligation the company carried. They would call attention to the fact that the National Life, United States of America, ceased writing new business condition at the close of the period that was at the beginning. There were some circumstances in this particular case that were unusual, but they were not of enough consequence to permit the assumption that the outcome cannot be taken as a criterion. It can. Yet these same life insurance men who hold that a company does not need medical selection to permit the new business look alike at group insurance.

These same men overlook another point. The company that ceases writing will have to carry a mortality that have become so far below standard that they are even incapacitated for working—lives which the company would carry either on a paid-up or extended insurance. The company writing group insurance is automatically releasing its liability on such lives under the plan that the insurance ceases when a man leaves the employ of the company.

The Saturday Evening Post, editorial follows:

Passing a medical examination for life insurance does not raise the least premium that you are to pay. It means merely that your expectancy of life is not subnormal. Life insurance rates are based on the average mortality. The second actuarial reason for medical examination is that, without it, men would put off insuring themselves until they had tuberculosis or Bright's disease; consequently the mortality would get subnormal rates instead of the average.

The point is illustrated by an amusing little story about a group of risks that now attracts life insurance circles. Some companies will issue a blanket policy covering, say, 100 insured men who are employed in a given plant, without any medical examination. By embracing a large number of men they get the average mortality, which is all they need.

Broadly speaking, your pay check is the only holding certificate you need. If you are holding certificates for six days a week you are quite justified—in the absence of specific warnings to the contrary—in taking it for granted that your expectancy of life is as good as the next man's of your age.

Life insurance ought to be universal. No married man who has not a fortune has any business to be without it. We should like to see this group-risk plan elaborated until life insurance and pay check go together.

Pointed Questions as to Amounts of Insurance to Carry

The Equitable Life Assurance society has recently published a pamphlet which poses the question of the amount of life insurance a man should carry in a very interesting light. Here are the questions as propounded there:

"What amounts would you advise your wife to sue for in the event of a fatal accident to you due to negligence?" "Would \$5,000 or \$10,000 yield a sufficient income to replace your earnings if they were suddenly taken away from your family?"

ADOPTED DAUGHTER SEES MOTHER AFTER TEN YEARS

Catherine Savidge, the adopted daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles W. Savidge, was taken yesterday to the home of her real mother at York, Neb., for a visit of a few days. Ten years ago Mrs.

LAWYER CARRIES HEAVY LIFE INSURANCE.

Combustible Contents Imperil Lives in Office Buildings

Office buildings in which thousands of persons spend eight hours or more every day are to be found in every large city. Skyscrapers they are called. The office building populations ascend to their offices and descend therefrom by elevators. If a fire happens, stopping the elevators and filling halls and stairways with blinding and suffocating smoke—what chance will the hundreds or thousands of clerks and other persons have of reaching the street in safety?

Safety engineering asks the question and gives it emphasis by pointing to a four-year record of 25 fires in office buildings in this country.

One Saturday afternoon, says this authority, a new office building in Nassau street, New York, was the scene of a sudden fire outbreak. The flames spread so fiercely and rapidly that the court was a raging furnace in a few moments. The fire department arrived just in time to save lives by the use of scaling ladders.

In some respects the Equitable building and the appearance of a fortress. But it was utterly destroyed by fire, causing the loss of lives, and demonstrating the insecurity of even the most costly structures.

The Singer building, the Woolworth building and the City Investing building, the greatest skyscrapers on earth—all of these have been on fire.

It is estimated that the new Municipal building in New York City contains no less than 200 cords of wood in the form of combustible office furniture.

Five dangers in the best constructed office buildings are due to combustible contents mainly. But there are weak spots in construction, not infrequently. Lives are imperiled whenever elevators and stairs are not properly protected or are of insufficient capacity. No matter what the construction of an office building may be, there should be no lack of means for the quick detection and the prompt extinguishment of fire outbreaks.

Automatic sprinklers, fire alarms, fire extinguishers and watchmen who are checked by watchman's clocks should be in all office buildings. Every engineering effort should be directed to preventing a fire from gaining headway.

Since great office buildings house more persons than theaters, public institutions or even the largest ships, a loss of life, larger than has occurred in any single fire in modern times, may take place some time in a modern building. A skyscraper may be the scene of the greatest holocaust of the age.

Ohio State Treasury Draws Big Roll of Insurance Money

The annual report of the insurance department of Ohio shows larger receipts than any other department of the state government. In 1912 insurance companies paid in fees and taxes \$88,722. In 1913 the receipts were \$1,388,261. There were 292 organizations of all classes doing business in the state in 1912, while in 1913 there were more than 600. So far this year the department has received more than \$1,500,000 in fees and taxes while the expenditures for the maintenance of the department have been about \$35,000.

The insurance agents of the state have from time to time made representations to the state government as to the justice of charging the policyholders with the enormous item for their own protection.

"Insurance departments were originally organized to protect the innocent buyers of insurance from frauds and unsound schemes. In Ohio, as well as in others they have degenerated into tax collectors which the policyholders have to pay in the shape of increased insurance rates."

Of course, if it is right and proper for policyholders to pay taxes and fees which they would otherwise not be called upon to pay if they were untruly enough not to insure, why the insurance department is a praiseworthy institution. It is foolish, however, for the state government to rail at the insurance companies about the high cost of insurance when the state through its insurance departments collects a large and unnecessary amount in taxes and fees.

Insurance Notes. During the ten months of 1913, twenty-eight fire insurance companies have re-insured, been merged, or otherwise retired from the business, not counting the larger number of companies which have disposed of a larger or smaller part of their territory by reinsurance.

Losses in St. Paul have been unusually heavy this year, after a bad experience over a period of years, and the local underwriters are urging the authorities to improve the inspection service and increase the fire protection. The 1913 losses so date are \$1,064,000, with a premium income for the period of \$600,000. The five-year loss ratio has been 70.5 per cent, the ten-year loss ratio 68.62 per cent, while for twenty-five years the loss ratio has been 56.26 per cent.

Since the workmen's compensation law went into effect in Wisconsin two years ago, 8,675 cases have been reported to the State Industrial commission, and employers have paid \$28,128 as indemnity for injuries sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and without recourse to fault. The average paid for each case was \$5.73. In addition there has been a considerable amount expended for medical, surgical and hospital treatment, the aggregate of which has not been accurately determined.

The recent \$600,000 loss on the Good-year Rubber company plant at Milwaukee, accompanied by the death of eight firemen, was caused by an explosion. This was so severe that it shattered a number of plate glass windows in surrounding buildings and owners are demanding payment for their loss under their fire insurance policies on the ground that the explosion was caused by fire. The Wisconsin standard policy excludes all claims for explosions of any kind unless fire ensues, and then only for the damage by fire.

Practical "Fire Don'ts" that Make For Fire Prevention

Every day may be made a fire-prevention day by giving practical effect to the following "fire don'ts" compiled by George D. Porter, director of public safety of Philadelphia:

Don't go into closets looking for clothing with a lighted match. Don't kindle fires in stoves with kerosene. Don't put hot ashes and coal in wooden barrels or boxes. Don't thaw out frozen water pipes with a torch or lamp. Don't allow waste paper, excelsior and rubbish to collect. Don't use gasoline for cleaning in a closed room. Don't look for gas leaks with a match or lamp. Don't allow lace curtains near gas brackets. Don't allow oily rags near stoves or about the premises. Don't allow sawdust to be used in cupboards or on the floors. Don't throw waste paper in a fireplace. Don't throw cigarettes or cigars away if lighted. Don't keep matches in paper boxes or in a tin about carelessly. Don't use snapping parlor matches; taboo them. Don't forget that matches are the beginning of many conflagrations. Don't hang your clothing near open fires or stoves. Don't fill lamps after dark, and never when lighted. Don't allow rubbish in hallways or on fire escapes. Don't burn leaves and dead grass on windy days. Don't forget to have the chimneys of your home cleaned once a year. Don't fail to look twice at everything that looks like fire. Don't leave everything to the landlord; inspect your own building. Don't fail to notify the chief of the fire department of anything you may see that is dangerous and liable to cause fire, remembering that every day is fire prevention day.

The Persistent and Judicious Use of Newspaper Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

Savidge was in York and saw the baby; she was two weeks old, and made arrangements with the mother whereby the child was brought to Omaha and adopted. The little girl when able to understand was told where her mother lived and recently expressed a desire to see her, so yesterday, just ten years later, the child was taken back to spend the week-end with her mother.

A Frightful Experience with biliousness, malaria and constipation, is quickly overcome by taking Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25c. For sale by all druggists.—Advertisement.

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A WORD WITH THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT. It is not what a man earns that makes him rich—but what he saves. These savings will accomplish the necessary results, provided they are rightly invested. Right investment means an adequate interest return, combined with absolute safety of principle.

Here, in a nutshell, you have the reason why the American people are so enormously interested in life insurance.

Life insurance gives a reasonable return without any possibility of loss; therefore it is easy to understand why it is so attractive to rich and poor alike. Adding to this the protection of life insurance affords during the years that one is creating his estate, and the argument becomes irresistible.

The NATIONAL LIFE of Vermont, has over \$188,000,000 of insurance in force, protected by over \$56,000,000 of assets (\$3,300,000 invested in Nebraska alone).

J. V. STARRETT, State Agent, 401-2-3 Paxton Bldg. Douglas 126.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS Given to widows and children every month by the Travelers' Insurance Co., \$88,000,000 ASSETS

Drop me a hint and let me be of real service to you and yours. Tom S. Kelly "The Insurance Man." TYLER 861

Guarantee Life Fund Association

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Organized January 2, 1902. Assets, Oct. 1, 1913. \$1,212,304.70 Reserve Fund Oct. 1, 1913. 985,298.54 Securities with State Department, Oct. 1, 1913. 583,837.50 Policies provide death, disability and old age benefits, and are uncontestable after two years from their date.

Unselfish men desire life insurance for protection—for the family. That is the only kind of a policy we issue. Men only, 21 to 50 years, are eligible. Since most men desire life insurance mainly for protection, why not buy a policy that will best serve your needs? Guaranteed rate per \$1,000 insurance, age 35 years, \$13.30. Other ages in same proportion.

Home Office : Brandeis Bldg. Phone Douglas 7021.

\$5,000 Accident Insurance for \$5 a Yr.

Wheeler & Welpton Co. 1511 DOGGE STREET. PHONE BOU. 125.

FOR LIFE INSURANCE CONSULT ALLEN N. CHAMBERS

"THE OTHER INSURANCE MAN"

CO-OPERATION. One man cannot make a life insurance company. It requires the co-operation of many. Nebraska people can co-operate with the residents of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and other eastern states and develop the companies of those states, or they can co-operate with their own fellow citizens and develop Nebraska companies.

Turn the above thought over in your mind and set down the advantages in buying your life insurance in Nebraska companies. Then cudgel your brain for one good substantial reason for patronizing an eastern company, whose assets are already so large as to be a financial menace to the people of the west, if not to the whole country. When equally as good insurance and better service can be had by co-operating with a Nebraska company, why not do it?

Before deciding on your insurance phone Dr. D. 1275, and ask about the new low cost, all inclusive life policies, all plans, Life Limited Payments, Endowment, etc. Joint or Partnership, Corporation, or Pension Policies. The Prudential Ins. Co. of America, Inc. as a stock company, New Jersey. W. H. INDOE, General Agent, 612-25 City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha.

"State Mutual Life" OF WORCESTER, MASS.

ONE OF THE OLDEST—59 YEARS —and Best Companies on Earth. W. H. INDOE General Agent 612 Bee Bldg. OMAHA.

CHARITY CARNIVAL MONDAY

Proceeds of Wrestling Matches to Go to City Mission. MANY MATCHES PRESENTED Over a Dozen Wrestling Bouts, in Addition to Boxing Contests and Special Stunts, to Excite Audience.

Thirty athletes will take part in the big charity wrestling carnival at the Auditorium Monday evening. The number of entries was increased by two Saturday, when Billy Miller and Paul Murray agreed to box six rounds. This is the only event of its kind, but it is sure to be a winner of public approval.

Tickets for the big match were placed on sale at the Auditorium box office yesterday and there was a long line of persons waiting to get choice seats all day long.

Pete Loch, the originator of the carnival was the first man to buy tickets and he came through for exactly \$100 worth. These tickets will be ready at 10 o'clock, when Billy Miller and Paul Murray agreed to box six rounds. This is the only event of its kind, but it is sure to be a winner of public approval.

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RESINOL MAKES ECZEMA VANISH

Stops Itching and Burning Instantly. There is immediate relief for itching, burning and distressed by eczema, ringworm, or other tormenting skin trouble, in a warm bath with Resinol Soap and a simple application of Resinol Ointment. The soothing, healing Resinol balsams sink right into the skin, stop itching instantly, and soon clear away all traces of eruption, even in severe and stubborn cases where other treatments have had no effect. After that, the regular use of Resinol Soap is usually enough to keep the skin clear and healthy. You need never hesitate to use Resinol. It is a doctor's prescription, that has been used by other physicians for years in the treatment of all sorts of skin affections. It contains absolutely nothing that could injure the tenderest skin. Practically every druggist sells Resinol ointment 65c and \$1.00, and Resinol Soap 25c. For trial free write Dept. 24-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Avoid so-called "substitutes" for Resinol, they are often of little use and even injurious.—Advertisement.

German wrestler. These two grapplers are old-time enemies and it is a certainty that the match will be on the square as neither man will receive a cent for his work. Farmer Burns will need O. P. Morgan and Hancock, and Farmer Burns will also referee every match. Pete Loch will meet Jack Meyers, the Omaha Lion, in a finish match. Other matches are: Vernon Bredlove of Council Bluffs against Jack Toliver. Johnny Holden against Charley Jensen. Mike Fromme of Harlan, Ia., against Mike Fromme.

Ross Robinson against Spencer. Robinson against Zigan. Mitchell against Joe Markham. Joe Miller against Jack Light. Stash against Svoboda. Charlie Peters against Jap Tamias. Charles Loch against Chris Hyde.

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