



The POSTAL saves you money and safeguards your health

THOUGHTFUL people throughout the country arrange policies in the POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY because, first, it supplies sound legal-reserve protection at lower net cost than any other company and, second, because it performs an important service in health-conservation for its policyholders.

The Company cuts out all middlemen and agents; it deals direct with the public; its policyholders save, and may deduct from their first premium (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual), a guaranteed commission-dividend (ranging up to 50% of the premium) corresponding to what other companies pay out the first year to their agents.

In subsequent years, POSTAL LIFE policyholders can deduct the agent's renewal-commission of 7½% of the premium as paid; also an office-expense saving of 2% making up the

Annual Dividend of 9½% Guaranteed in the Policy

The Company also apportions and pays the usual contingent dividends that other companies pay, ranging in the POSTAL for 1910 up to 20 per cent of the annual premium. The dividends apportioned and paid this year will be even larger than heretofore.

Furthermore, the Company's Health Bureau performs an important service in health-preservation by issuing Health-Bulletins for the benefit of its policyholders and by granting to those who desire, one medical examination each year at the expense of the Com-

pany, thus detecting incipient disease in time to check or cure it.

Bear in mind, POSTAL LIFE policies are binding on the Company, wherever the insured lives.

By doing business through the mails—direct—the Company is able to effect important savings for policyholders, and also brings the benefits of insurance protection and health conservation to the remotest sections of the country, thus performing a genuine public service akin to rural free delivery and the proposed parcels post.

For the reasons here stated and others, the POSTAL LIFE is justly designated "The Company of Conservation"—of money and of health.

It will pay you to find out just what you can save on any standard form of policy, provided you are an acceptable risk.

Just write and say: "Mail full insurance particulars as per advertisement in THE COMMONER of February 9, 1912"

And be certain to give your occupation and the exact date of your birth.

The Company will then promptly send you (by mail only) exact figures for your age with the amount of dividends, guaranteed and otherwise, now being paid.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
The Only Non-Agency Company in America

WM. R. MALONE, President
35 Nassau Street, New York

Strong Postal Points

First: Old-line, legal-reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

Second: Standard policy reserves—now more than \$10,000,000.

Third: Standard policy provisions, approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: High medical standards in the selection of risks.

Fifth: Operates under strict State requirements and subject to the United States postal authorities.



Postal Life Building
35 Nassau St., New York

Theodore Roosevelt declared in favor of woman suffrage. In an editorial printed in the Outlook, he says: "The vital need of women is to war against vice, and frivolity, and cold selfishness and timid shrinking from necessary risk and effort. The vice and folly of men and women, which leads to the divorce court, or takes shape in the curse of voluntary sterility, are fundamental evils, of prime, of capital importance. The ruin of motherhood and childhood by the merciless exploitations of the labor of women and children is a crime of capital importance."

"I am glad that the good, wise and brave mother should have the ballot. I am especially glad if its possession shall add to the dignity of her position in the eyes of man. The advocates of women's suffrage will necessarily remember that the highest type of the women of the future must be essentially identical with the highest type of the woman of the present and of the past—the wife and mother."

"I believe that the suffrage movement will succeed. But I regard it as of far less consequence than many other movements for the betterment of present day conditions as affecting both men and women. Perhaps one reason why so many men who believe as emphatically as I do in woman's full equality with man, take little interest in the suffrage movement, is to be found in the very unfortunate actions of certain leaders of that movement, who seem desirous of associating it with disorderly conduct in public, and with thoroughly degrading and vicious assaults upon the morality and duty of women within and without marriage."

Resolutions indorsing Governor Thomas B. Marshall of Indiana for the democratic nomination for president were adopted by the Indiana democratic editorial association.

By way of Mare Island navy yard and Key West, Fla., Admiral Thomas, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, now at Honolulu, was in communication with Washington the entire distance by wireless messages.

Former Judge Peter Grosscup and George W. Perkins denounced the anti-trust law in speeches delivered in New York city.

Mayor Lew Shank of Indianapolis, is being boomed as a republican nominee for governor of Indiana.

Senator La Follette's friends announce that he will remain in the presidential race even though Roosevelt should enter it.

An Associated Press dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: The garrison of Juarez, El Paso's Mexican neighbor, across the river, rose in revolt and in half an hour was in possession of the city. Looting and promiscuous shooting prevailed for hours. The commander of the garrison was thrown into prison and the chief of police locked in with him, while previous prisoners were released. Americans in Juarez and many Mexican officials and citizens came to the American side. Two Americans—Gus Ruhnke and Fred L. Leyva—employed in a gambling resort devoted to the favorite Mexican game of keno, were wounded when the building, in which the game was in progress was

riddled with bullets. Other gambling houses were fired upon. A passenger train about to depart over the Mexican Central for Chihuahua and the City of Mexico was detained by the malcontents.

Here is an Indianapolis dispatch full of republican politics: Taft and Roosevelt sentiment was divided in resolutions adopted recently by republicans of the state when they met in thirteen district conventions. At eight of the meetings Taft was indorsed for renomination. In the Eighth district meeting at Muncie, Roosevelt was indorsed in caucus. In some of the districts which commended the present administration, Roosevelt sentiment was so strong that no mention was made of the presidential preference. The republican state committee will organize in Indianapolis.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Woodrow Wilson adherents showed such strength at a meeting of the democratic state central committee here that a resolution indorsing Hearst was squelched at the last moment, and laid away. Then some enthusiast shouted: "Three cheers for Harmon," and got only a volley of "boos." Hearst and Harmon supporters then put a non-partisan slate of delegates through the resolutions committee, 13 to 7. The Wilson men transferred their battle to the floor, served notice that Wilson was in the field to stay, and that no matter what ticket was selected by the committee, a ticket of Wilson men would go before the primaries to elect delegates to the national convention.

The following is an Associated Press dispatch from Lincoln, Neb.: The name of Judson Harmon, of Ohio, was filed as a presidential candidate here, while that of William Jennings Bryan was withdrawn. The Harmon petition was not on file very long before the Bryan petition, filed over a month ago, was taken out of the custody of the secretary of state by A. A. Arter, whose name was first upon it and who was responsible for filing and circulating it.

The Harmon petition was filed by Edwin Fallon, of Falls City, Neb., and was signed by him and thirty other democratic residents of that city. It was given to the secretary of state shortly before noon. Harmon's name is now added to those of Woodrow Wilson and Robert G. Ross, the latter an inhabitant of Lexington, Neb., whose presidential petition was filed by fellow residents of that city.

Mr. Arter filed the following notice of withdrawal:

"Secretary of State Addison Waite, Lincoln, Neb.: Learning that it is not the desire of William J. Bryan that his name appear on the democratic ticket as a presidential candidate, and learning that he desires to go to the democratic national convention as a delegate at large from the state of Nebraska, I hereby withdraw the petition filed by me.
"A. A. ARTER."

A Trenton, N. J., dispatch says: That Theodore Roosevelt would no more decline to take the nomination for the presidency than he would decline to enlist, if needed, in time of war is the opinion of Lawrence F. Abbott, one of the editors of the Outlook, contained in a letter received here by Edward C. Stokes, for-

MR. MAUPIN'S BOOK

A compilation of the verses that have appeared in The Commoner during the past six or seven years, and published under the title of

"KIDDIES SIX"

Mr. Maupin explains the title by saying that as his six children furnished all the incentive and most of the inspiration, he decided upon that name as most expressive. "Kiddies Six" is a book of 200 pages, bound in cloth and containing as a frontispiece the picture of the author, the "Little Woman" and the Kiddies Six. Also a "foreword" by Richard L. Metcalfe. All the old favorites, "The Lookout Man," "Baby's Shoes," "Just Money Enough," and others are in this volume. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Address, WILL M. MAUPIN, Care Commoner, Lincoln, Nebraska