

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
BEE BUILDING, FARM AND ITH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50
Daily Bee, one year, \$1.50
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00

REMITTANCES
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

OFFICERS
Omaha: The Bee Building, 225 N. 2d St.
Council Bluffs, 15 Scott St.
Lincoln, 25 Little Building.

CORRESPONDENCE
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

50,573

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of November, 1911, was 50,573.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1911.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Package trust does not believe in a parcels post.

T. Fortune's Ryan's parents must have been inspired when they named him.

Also, you will make a big hit with the girl at the counter by shopping now.

The Carnegie twenty greatest men does not include any builder of the Panama canal.

The Express trust still holds onto its lead pipe, though, for some mysterious reason.

Gene Debs has not been talking much for publication, outside of Girard, Kan., of late.

The McNamara trial, as far as it went, cost Los Angeles county more than \$142,000. What if it had been duly completed?

That Texan named Shoot who married a widow upon ten minutes' acquaintance, must be of the hair-trigger caliber.

Nebraska is getting its full share of advertising out of the McNamara case, but could just as well get along without the publicity.

A deadly pall of silence seems to have fallen over those conversationists since Secretary Fisher made his report. Speak up, gents.

The sheep men are surely having a good time in Omaha. They have learned by added experience that Omaha hospitality is of the real sort.

The St. Louis jury that is now on strike bids fair to establish a precedent in judicial procedure, but the judge will still have the last word.

In a card game at Newport recently, gentlemen pulled their guns, which shows that the new east has not passed, even if the old west has.

Before England faints over Italy's harsh invasion of Tripoli, it had better consider its secret agreement with Russia to chew up little Persia.

President Taft initiated the federal investigation into the case of the dynamiters, it develops, and he did it so quietly, therefore effectively, too.

Senator Bailey, the logician, argues that since this country has produced such men as Senator Borah of Idaho there is no need for it to exercise maternal care over children working in factories. Wonderful.

A New Jersey democrat writes to The Bee that the people there are not very strong for Woodrow Wilson for president. He will find considerable sentiment of the same sort throughout the country.

Former Senator Burkett says that former President Roosevelt is firm in his declaration not to be a presidential candidate. But neither the former senator nor the former president understand the effectiveness of Colonel Vesper's persistence. When it comes to the finish, "Teddy" will have to run either for the presidency or for seclusion.

The little row that has arisen in the socialist party at Beatrice will give a better understanding to the nature of that organization. The socialist mayor has been asked to resign because he did not confine his appointments strictly to members of the party, and replies to the demand that he is no longer a member of the party. Prosperity seems to affect them all very much the same.

Wool and the Wearer.
President Gooding of the National Wool Growers' association makes a very strong argument for his side of the tariff question. His comparison of wages and conditions of life in the wool industry in the United States and in countries that furnish competition is one of the most pertinent points.

It is entirely out of the question that sheep herding can be carried on in the United States on the basis of foreign countries because of the different conditions that prevail, so for the mere matter of wages alone, the wool grower is entitled to the protection afforded by the duty on foreign wool. But the most serious point raised by Mr. Gooding is the charge that neither the grower of the wool, nor the maker of the cloth shares in the high price that is exported from the wearer of the clothes. This is a condition for which the tariff is in no way responsible, and no amount of legislation by congress can have any serious effect upon it. Whether the charge to the wearer is greater than conditions justify can only be determined by a thorough investigation into the economic phases of the question. The wool passes through many hands on its way from the sheep's back to the back of the man, and profits are taken at every step. To determine whether these profits are too high will necessitate an inquiry into every aspect of the service. The question is too much involved to permit of an offhand answer, but the case for the wool man could scarcely be presented with greater force than it was in Mr. Gooding's address.

Department of Justice.
Even from a strictly financial standpoint the Department of Justice has paid this last year, as Attorney General Wickersham shows in his annual report to congress; paid, that is, in the simple sense of taking in more money than it paid out. It secured for the government in fines, recovered customs and the like, \$4,204,115, and it spent in maintaining itself and all its aggressive work \$3,223,773, leaving a balance.

But this is, of course, not the test of the department's efficiency; it is probably the least important of all considerations by which to judge of the service it has rendered the country. In many respects the last year has been the most important of all years in the history of trust prosecution, or prosecution of violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, which is coming to be the big feature of this department's work. For, while not all the important results reached came from work initiated during the year, some did and others came from work begun during the present administration. At any rate, we may be sure that the Department of Justice under Attorney General Wickersham has been and still is a very busy arm of the government. One thing for which the country has especially to thank this department is the rigid enforcement of the customs laws. This is a reform of very extensive influence and the more difficult to achieve because it had through long years of practice become fashionable if possible to beat these laws.

In the matter of anti-trust suits the Taft administration has, up to November 1, prosecuted or begun thirty-seven, the last one being against the United States Steel corporation, the greatest of all ever attempted by the government. President Roosevelt established the record of forty-four such prosecutions from September 14, 1910, to March 4, 1909, through three attorneys general, Messrs. Knox, Moody and Bonaparte. Nothing like this had ever been done up to this time. September 14, 1901, to March 4, attorneys general, Messrs. McKenna, Griggs and Knox, started three prosecutions from March 4, 1897, to September 14, 1901. This shows, as compared with the Roosevelt and Taft records, the evolution and growth of public sentiment with reference to trust regulation. President Cleveland started eight suits in his second term, through Attorneys General Olney and Harmon, and President Harrison's attorney general, Mr. Miller, started seven.

Riotous Gotham.
New York provincialism will out. It will have its say in Maxine Elliott's theater, Carnegie hall or upon the public thoroughfares during a garbage haulers' strike. It does not matter which. The time, the place and the occasion have apparently little to do with it, except possibly, to define the personnel. Racial resentment was charged with the demonstrations against "The Play-boy of the Western World," but that does not explain the riot that broke up the world peace assemblage in Carnegie hall. It is probably the one place in the United States where Andrew Carnegie would be denied the courtesy of making a public address according to arrangement. And others as distinguished as Mr. Carnegie endured the same treatment. The bedlam was such as to necessitate an abrupt adjournment by the chairman, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to the court of St. James, before Mr. Carnegie and others could speak. Evidently the subject of world peace has a grating sound to the ear of some New Yorkers. Their rioting

gave a great setting to the play. Was it just a mob that turned the hall into pandemonium and broke up a gathering led by men of international eminence? Mobs do not ordinarily gather at Carnegie hall, any more than at Maxine Elliott's theater, though. The provincial's last recourse is violence.

Canal Tolls.
It is generally agreed that the commercial success of the Panama canal to this country at large depends chiefly upon what the tolls are. They must be low enough to effect by competitive influence transportation on land and give the shipper the relief he deserves. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, declares that these tolls should be fixed at the lowest possible figure and that they cannot be made too low. If they are fixed at \$1.50 a ton, as is being agitated by certain interests, he declares they may effect a decrease annually of \$75,000,000 to the commerce of this nation, whereas if 50 cents a ton is the figure, he says it will mean to the city of Philadelphia alone in the next three or four years an increase in export trade of \$20,000,000.

Mr. Barrett makes the unpleasant assertion that:
There is an apathetic condition in congress, prompted, I believe, by powerful influences, to make the tolls as high as possible, while the general sentiment of the country is to have the tolls fixed at a figure which will make possible successful competition in transporting the commerce of the nation.

But the popular idea now seems to be that these tolls should be fixed, not by congress, but by the president; that this is an administrative problem. Emory R. Johnson, a student of the situation, insists upon this plan. In a recent discussion of the subject he said:
Undoubtedly congress will this winter include in its canal legislation a grant of authority to the president to decide what the tolls shall be and to make such changes in them from time to time as may be justified by the volume of traffic and the amount of revenue obtained from the canal.

Congress, therefore, while it may not make the tolls, has the power to define the authority for making them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Barrett has misinterpreted the temper of congress on this subject, for it would be extremely unfortunate not to give this matter the most earnest consideration, and that, too, at the earliest possible date, for the fixing of tolls must be done far enough ahead of the opening of the canal to enable shipping companies to adjust their affairs to the schedules.

President Woodbury's latest offer to the Water board ought to open the way to immediate construction of the additional supply main and extension of service throughout the city. It is by far the most liberal offer yet made, as it not only recognizes the fact that the city will soon come into permanent ownership of the water plant, but gives the Water board the choice of putting in the mains at its own expense or requiring the company to do so, the cost to be added to the purchase price. Unless some unforeseen obstacle is imposed, the work on this improvement should shortly be under way.

From the lofty height where he sits alone, Socialist Berger takes a sweeping view of the proceedings in the house, and hit the bull's-eye squarely when he told the democrats they were after votes, and not trying to do any permanent good by their precipitate action. A half-baked pension bill, the Sulzer resolution and similar proceedings, furnish bait for thoughtless voters and are not intended as serious acts of legislation.

The haste with which congress is proceeding in the matter of abrogating the Russian treaty seems more political than practical. Nothing would have been lost by waiting for the communication the president promised after the holiday recess, but the democrats are bound to get all the campaign material obtainable in the present session.

Emperor William's three K's received a severe jolt at the meeting where a resolution to prevent compulsory military service for women was introduced. If her sphere is to be extended beyond "kinder, kirchlich und kuchen" lovely woman might as well serve in the army if she wants to.

The "original Bryan paper" recently said of Governor Wilson that "As an orator and rhetorician the brilliant governor of New Jersey is well qualified to wear the mantle of Mr. Bryan." And it begins to look as if he were fitting himself for Mr. Bryan's hoodoo, also.

Pat Shots at the Dove.
New York World.
The army, according to the secretary of war, is wholly unprepared for anything save peace.

Star Beams for Fairview.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
It must gratify the soul of the peasant leader in Nebraska to find that in a newspaper poll of thousands of Ohio democrats as to their choice of presidential candidates, 39 per cent vote for him and only 28 per cent for Harmon. This victory over Harmon in his own state is a star in a cloudy night at Lincoln.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
DEC. 16.

Thirty Years Ago—
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bassett were the victims of a surprise party by a number of their friends on North Eighth street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Barnham, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Haskell, Mrs. I. T. Haskell, Mrs. P. Amos, Miss Katie Bailey, Miss Marie Hodges, Miss Inez Haskell, Mr. Patrick, Frank Bailey, William Troughton, S. Small, William East, George Bailey and Charles Eket.

The Leavitts Gargantuan minstrel appeared at Boyd's. The piece de resistance was a burlesque on Bocaccio.
A surprise party swooped down on A. Rosenberry, the contractor and builder, on the occasion of his thirty-seventh birthday, the crowd being made up of his employees and friends, who presented him with a coffee set. The donors were M. S. Martinovich, C. O. Tullin, W. Conlin, J. Pritchard, H. Thomas, P. Springer, Foster & Gray, Chicago Lumber company, A. L. Strang, L. Koalrueh, E. Frost, H. Strickland, J. J. Mansel, E. E. Kix, F. Hollenbeck, C. Rathen, J. Kendall, J. Loftus, P. Nick and A. Swanson.

The new Bohemian theater recently built in Kessler's garden on South Thirtieth street cost \$350. The auditorium has a high arched ceiling, and seats 400 people.
Mr. S. Lehman has purchased the property on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Douglas, formerly owned by H. Latay and now occupied by a drug store. He intends to remodel it and fit it up as a jewelry store.

The grand jury for two weeks investigating the Smith murder adjourned without any action in the matter.
The child's hospital for the care of sick and indigent children was formally opened this afternoon and evening. Sister Sarah is in charge.
J. H. Wells formerly of Detroit, has been made assistant manager of the Omaha office of H. G. Dun & Co.

Twenty Years Ago—
Mrs. Elizabeth Staley, wife of J. F. Staley, died at their home, 318 North Twenty-sixth street, after an illness of one year. A husband and six children survived her as well as two sisters, Mrs. T. C. Bruner and Mrs. John Gull.
R. W. Baxter, division superintendent of the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, was at the Paxton.

C. L. Williams, A. DeLong, Thomas Bullock and J. A. West of Fremont, left Omaha for a hunting campaign in Texas and Arkansas.
Marriage licenses were issued to these couples: Thomas W. Lindley, 22, and Flora M. Garlin, 21; Don Tate, 21, and Hulda Green, 18; W. August Piel, 21, and Emma Kuene, 21; Fred Rubie, 24, and Emma Edinger, 22.

Dick Moore, the pugilist, who was put to sleep sometime previous by Tim Nolan at South Omaha, was again knocked out, this time by Judge Helsey, who sent a thirty-day sentence to him straight from the shoulder.
Clinton E. Dixon was found guilty in the federal court before Judge Dundy of murder in the first degree for the killing of Corporal Carter of the United States army. Dixon was a trumpeter and both were members of the Sixth cavalry stationed at Fort Niobrara. The murder was the culmination of a bitter feeling which arose when Carter drove certain women with whom Dixon had been intimate away from a fort. District Attorney Baker pleaded for the limit of the law in the sentence.

Fire broke out on the fourth floor of the Paxton hotel and did a few hundred dollars of damage before overcame.

Ten Years Ago—
"The Omaha Scots smile at the lowering mercury and the thickening ice, for it makes curling good. 'No, break me an egg on that,' shouts James C. Lindsey, as he surveys the congealed body of water in the lake. 'Mon, mon, but that's a bargain! Soup or water, Hood, mon!'

Edward Rosewater addressed the Young Men's club of the First Presbyterian church on "The Machine in Politics" at the home of the pastor, Rev. E. J. Jenks. Mrs. James F. Weart of Cherokee, Ia., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry S. Welser.

The election contest case of Charley Unit against Harry Miller was continued in the county court until the January term.
Women interested in the project to erect a building for woman's philanthropies, such as the Young Women's Christian association, sent a delegation—Mrs. George Tilden, Mrs. W. P. Harford and Mrs. Emma G. Byers—to the Ministerial union to present the plans and the ministers gave hearty endorsement to them, pledging their moral support.

Mrs. Charlton entertained the Six-handed Euchre club, Mrs. Finkhouser, Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Lindsey being awarded the prizes.
Mrs. C. E. Burmaster, Jr., left for Chicago to spend the holidays with her mother.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, head of the department of economics of the University of Wisconsin, was the guest of Victor Rosewater, formerly one of his students at Johns Hopkins.

Australia's Defense System.
The defense system for Australia planned by General Lord Kitchener as regards the land force and Sir Reginald Henderson as regards the navy, has been fairly launched throughout the commonwealth. In the budget proposed by Prime Minister Fisher at Melbourne last month a total outlay of \$22,285,000 is proposed for military and naval purposes, including \$1,000,000 to be paid to the imperial government under the naval agreement and \$2,500,000 toward the construction of the Australian fleet unit. Altogether 125,537 years have been required as liable for the military service. Of these 125,134 have been examined and 95,773 passed as medically fit. At the end of September 57,298 men were actually under military training. Each year 3,225 recruits are to be drafted

In Other Lands
Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Events in China.
For the first time since the Manchurian conquest of China, nearly 300 years ago, the abdication of Prince Chun places a Chinese on equal terms with a Manchurian in exercising imperial power. Shi-Tzu is a Manchou, Hsu Shi Chang a Chinese. For the moment both are the custodians of the rights of the throne. But as events are moving rapidly in the Celestial empire these days, it is useless to speculate on what the twin rulers will do or what will happen to them. The imposing fact in the progress of events there is the retirement of Prince Chun, whose regency was stormy from the first. He tried to hold a middle ground, which pleased neither the Manchou reactionaries nor the native progressives. He has handled the existing crisis with perhaps something less than his old-time vigor, and recent reports have hinted that his mind was weakening. Prince Chun is the father of the late Emperor Pu-Yi, who was born in February, 1895, and succeeded his uncle, the late Emperor Kwang-Su, in November, 1908. After Kwang-Su and the much more influential Empress Dowager T'ai-An died, within a few days of each other, Prince Chun, in the resulting confusion, proved to be the most competent and clearest headed of the Manchou princes and became the ruler of the empire.

Is Tripoli a "Gold Brick"?
The National Geographic Magazine of Washington, D. C., adds weight to opinions expressed abroad that Italy in taking over Tripoli, annexes a gold brick. Italian political writers who picture the region as one of surpassing prospects draw the rainbow colors from ancient accounts of the greatness of Tripolitanian under Roman rule, but modern explorers intimate that ancient writers frequently exaggerated. "The only scientific investigation of the resources of the soil," says the Washington authority, "we owe to a commission sent out to Cyrenaca by the British Territorial organization to examine the territory proposed for the purpose of a Jewish settlement. Prof. J. W. Gregory, the head of that expedition, came to the conclusion that the general reports of the former wealth, dense population and exceptional fertility of Cyrenaca have been exaggerated. Although the soil is excellent, it is patchy, and the country is better suited for pastoral than for agricultural occupation. Owing to the scarcity of water, the country could never have supported, and never will support, a dense population. Storage of water presents difficulties, owing to the porosity of the soil." With slight modification the same conclusion applies to Tripoli, which has never been examined scientifically. "Italy's sanguine prospects of mineral and agricultural wealth are based on no solid grounds," concludes the magazine.

Troubles of Infant Republic.
Portuguese, charmed by the lute of politicians before and after the overthrow of the monarchy are beginning to realize that progress and prosperity depends not upon political laws and promises, but upon individual industry. The change of government brought prosperity to new officeholders, but the multitude had to be content with promises. As a means of satisfying an appetite promises are not rated high in Portugal and the natives set up a roar that was heard in Lisbon and caused the downfall of the Chazas ministry. But the republican factions in the new congress, realizing the risk of a division with a monarchical menace along the border, hurriedly got together and pledged united support of the new Vasconcellos ministry. The declaration of the policies of the ministry won a vote of confidence in the congress. The program promised that the government would carry out a radically anticlerical policy as regards sects. Laws relative to the electoral system, defining ministerial responsibility and reorganizing the judiciary would be introduced, it said; reports on the national finances would be laid before the congress without reservation; the navy would be improved; the relations of the working class with the employers would be the subject of consideration and the colonial organization and the budgets would be subjects of serious revision.

Japan Wants Peace.
Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Stanford university, recently came back from a tour of Japan and Korea. In Japan he addressed sixty-four gatherings, talked with numerous officials, asked questions and kept his eyes and ears in action during a tour of six weeks. His opinions on Japan, which was interesting to many a right with Americans who should not hopelessly be hoodwinked. "In regard to Japan," said Dr. Jordan in a New York interview, "I found the attitude of the people very much the same as here or in France, except that Japan has lately had a hard war and the people realize the strain produced and left by war as no other nation does. True, they achieved victory, but that has not made their burden any less. Taxation is very heavy. The total estimated value of property is \$7,000,000,000 and the taxes amount to about \$1,000,000,000. The interest on the war debt amounts to \$7,000,000. There are very high income taxes; the government has monopolies on salt, tobacco and camphor, and owns the railways and besides there is a very high protective tariff. This last tends to interfere with rather than benefit the Japanese manufacturers, for the reason that it makes difficult the making of goods for the Chinese market, which demands cheapness. The Salongi ministry, which went in last summer pledged to greater economies that the Katsura people were has cut down the military and naval estimates, which makes Japan the first country in the world in which such expenditures have had any real check."

People Talked About
Mrs. Hetty Green remarks that Americans are money mad. A contented plutee with millions to command can afford the philosophic pose.
James P. Greek makes the eighth sky-rape suicide recorded in Chicago. Greek leaped into the well of Madison temple from the nineteenth floor, and made a mess of the cigar stand on the ground floor. The temple and the Chamber of Commerce building each has a score of four leaps to death.
Chester O. French went into a Seattle barber shop to be shaved and found Miss Florence Farrell's chair vacant. When she had shaved him he said it was the best shave he ever had and asked her to shave him for life. She said she couldn't take a dare and they were married in the shop. (Next!)
Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, whose recent opposition to the chancellor in the Reichstag so excited his father's wrath, is a fervid admirer of Napoleon, and his study is filled with relics of his country's conqueror, including medallions and busts representing him at various ages.

Into the naval reserves. There was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of volunteers. The naval service is proving unexpectedly popular in Australia. When the time comes to man the Australian unit of the imperial fleet no difficulty is expected in getting the necessary number of blue-jackets from the existing naval reserves and corps of naval cadets.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.
Geneva Signal: The newspaper men of the state are mighty sorry about the Lincoln Journal poet's lame leg, but it is better that the leg should limp than the verse. Phlebitis may lay Dr. Bixby low, but nothing ever puts a limp into his verse.
Blue Springs Sentinel: Why is not Nebraska on the governor's train? It seems to have been lost out on a good advertising proposition.

Bloomington Advocate: The contract for the building of the agricultural college building has been let to an Omaha firm for \$7120. This is but the beginning of another raid upon the public treasury.
Kearney Hub: Governor Aldrich's criticism of the fee system of the state university appears to be, in the main, very much to the point. The university should be the poor boy's school. The cost of an education there should be carefully held down. Failing to do this the normal schools will draw many of the best young men of the state. Our entire educational system comprising the public schools, the normal schools and the university should be "common" in the true sense and provide all possible encouragement for the ambitious young man and woman with little means to avail themselves of the best that education affords.

Nothing Small About Uncle Sam.
Chicago Inter Ocean.
Estimates for running the government for the next fiscal year, as submitted to congress Monday, contemplate a saving of over \$1,000,000 as compared with 1911-1912. Still, the estimates total \$748,844,323. There is nothing small about Uncle Sam's housekeeping.

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