

TITANIC INSURANCE LOSS

Total May Reach to One Hundred Million Dollars.

NOT LIKELY TO CRIPPLE ANY

Long Lines Carried Will Be Well Distributed Among Many Companies, and Thus Blow Is Lessened.

The sinking of the liner Titanic with over 1500 souls aboard furnishes some extremely heavy insurance losses, not only to London Lloyd's and the marine companies carrying the line on the ship and cargo, but to the American and English life and accident insurance companies. Definite figures as to the insurance loss will probably not be obtainable for some time, but it is estimated now at figures varying from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Millions Heavily Insured. The property loss will entail insurance at from \$100,000 to \$15,000,000 and the remainder will be payable on life and accident policies held by men who went down with the ill-fated ship. It is understood that the life and accident insurance carried by John Jacob Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim and other millionaires, now known to be lost, will alone run into many millions. Because of the nature of the catastrophe double indemnity is payable on practically every accident policy carried by these men. This loss will no doubt be well distributed and it is not thought will cripple any institution.

A search of the accident records of the United States branch of the London Guarantee and Accident at Chicago showed that several policies were carried by that company on men reported as missing. The company's gross loss appears to be about \$50,000. This is considerably reduced by reinsurance.

Heaviest of Lloyd's Losses. On the ship itself there is said to have been \$5,000,000 of marine insurance, \$1,000,000 in London Lloyd's. It is understood that Johnson & Higgins of New York placed the line. When news of the disaster reached London the morning of the collision underwriters at Lloyd's sought reinsurance for parts of their liability at very high rates.

This is the heaviest loss ever sustained by Lloyd's and crowns a season of extremely heavy losses. The owners of the ship maintained an insurance fund, on which the balance at the first of the year is said to have been \$750,000.

Compensation and Floaters. It is not thought that many of the crew of 80 were saved and the steamship company is liable to families of sailors for from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 under the English workmen's compensation act. Companies writing world-wide tourists floaters and certain groups of London Lloyd's that carry this kind of risk will receive some very heavy losses as nearly all tourists secure coverage on this kind and on such a liner as the Titanic the values of wardrobes, securities and jewelry would run high.

Louis Hirsch of Chicago, whose wife and daughter were on the Titanic but whose names appear among the survivors, is well known to Chicago casualty insurance men. He is a member of the firm of Tyler & Hirsch, which makes replacements of plate glass for the Metropolitan Casualty, Globe Indemnity, New Jersey Plate Glass, Lloyd's Plate Glass, Casualty Company of America and other companies. Two sons of Mr. Hirsch were among the victims of the frequent theater fire.

Travelers Advertiser \$1,000,000. The Travelers of Hartford is carrying advertisements in daily papers throughout the country to the effect that the company's loss is estimated now at \$1,000,000. The company presents its statement along with its figure, showing that the loss will not materially reduce its surplus. This opinion on accident and life policies and travelers accident tickets sold by steamship agents.

Individual Losses Not Heavy. NEW YORK, April 17.—(Special)—Life insurance companies believe that the losses will be extremely large on account of the loss of the Titanic. Henry Blech, the wholesale jeweler of Jersey City, was probably the most heavily insured, his policies totaling \$200,000. E. Stenhouse of the Equitable estimates that company's loss at about \$200,000. The Mutual Life and the New York Benefit Life's losses probably will be \$200,000. The total loss appears to be \$2,000,000, distributed that it will not be serious to any company.

The marine insurance on the Titanic, placed by Johnson & Higgins, totaled \$5,000,000 and practically exhausted the world's market. About \$1,000,000 was in Lloyd's.

Secretary Wyckoff Vanderhoef of the Williamburgh City Fire was on board the Titanic. His name is not yet among the list to be saved. He has a wife and two sons at home in Brooklyn. He was elected secretary in September, 1910.

BEATS THE MODERN ARTICLE

English Experts Declare Roman Cement Better Than Product of Today.

Twenty square feet of the Roman wall at Caerwent, England, has been demolished by a natural movement of the soil. An accident of this kind seems to be the only thing that in the natural course of events can really damage a Roman wall, of which there are several hundred miles still standing in England. An expert at the London museum says that the secret of their permanence is the cement.

"We do not know the method of its composition, but it is far harder than any modern cement," he declares. "Indeed, when some part of such a wall has to be dislodged it is necessary to use dynamite."

"All we know is that pounded tile is a considerable element in the cement. For the rest, Roman walls are built with stone and tile from a concrete bottom. The finest specimen in England is the wall which crosses Northumberland from about Newcastle to Carlisle, keeping along the ridges of a series of small hills which fall sheer to the north. The facing of this wall is still in admirable preservation in most parts, and where the heavy stone has broken away you can see the interior mass of rubble and cement which form the stuffing."

The Caerwent wall seems to have been the breaking away of a length of the facing. One may practically say that Roman walls are absolutely enduring, except for the slipping of the subsoil. Nothing touches the cement; it is harder than the stone itself as a rule. But when the subsoil gets moist and loosens, disasters to the walls are natural accidents."

—New York Sun.

Lion Bonding Company of Omaha



E.L. ABBOTT - Vice-Pres. W.E. HIGGINS - Asst. Sec. J.E. AUSTIN - Mgr. Accident Dept.

By HENRR HAUBENS.

While the bonding business belongs in the field of insurance business, it differs from all other insurance in this particular:

Insurance—fire, life, accident, etc.—accrues to the benefit of the principal or his heirs, executors and administrators. A bond does not accrue to the benefit of the principal, his heirs, executors or administrators, but is given for the particular benefit of a third party toward whom he has assumed certain obligations.

While in ordinary insurance there are only two parties in interest, the "insurer" (insurance company) and the "insured," his heirs, executors, etc., in a bond transaction there are three:

1. The "obligor" or principal (the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another).

2. The "obligee" (the person to whom another is bound or the person to whom the bond is given).

3. The "surety" or the one who is bound or gives security for another.

The instrument fixing the status of the "surety" is called "bond." A bond is "an obligation by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors and administrators to pay a certain sum of money on or before a future day, appointed, under condition, however, that if the obligor shall do a certain act or pay a certain amount of money on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be null and void." Bonds are required by persons and corporations in all walks of life, from the peddler of garden truck to the millionaire distiller. Wherever a permit or license is necessary a bond is required. Any contractor having dealings with the government, whether it is a job for \$100 or for a \$5,000,000 battleship, has to furnish bond. The constable needs it as well as the judge, the mail carrier as well as the postmaster; the statutes prescribe bonds for deposits in banks of state, county and municipal funds; building contractors as a rule are required to give bonds and banking and commercial institutions have long since made it a rule to bond their officers and employes.

In times past, these bonds were furnished by individual persons for accommodation. Unpleasant experiences by sureties (like Damon of old had with his friend Pythias, for whom he had become bondsman), and losses sustained by obligees as much as the largely increased demand created by modern business conditions, have to a great extent eliminated personal surety and created a necessity for financial concerns which, for the consideration of a certain fee (premium) could relieve the personal surety from very dangerous obligations and at the same time offer adequate security to the insured or obligee.

Concerns exercising these functions are called bonding or surety companies. They are under state and federal supervision and subject to periodical investigation as to their capital, surplus, reserves, loans and investments in much the same manner as our banks are.

A license is necessary in each state where such company transacts business, and in most states a paid up capital of at least \$200,000 is required. Nebraska is one of the few states west of the Missouri river which has taken a hand in this line of modern activity, therefore entirely monopolized in the east.

The Lion Bonding and Surety company, whose financial statement is published in this issue of The Bee in accordance with the provision of law, is advertising Omaha as an insurance center, and is also entered in Iowa and Kansas, and is now contemplating branching out into several additional states.

The accident department of this company was organized about one year ago. It has been conducted along lines of conservatism and with the object in view of establishing a reputation which would stand the test of time and make a reputation upon its own merits. The officers believe that this can be done best by



E.E. ABBOTT - Supt. of Agents Accident Dept. J.A. ABBOTT - Supt. of Agents Accident Dept.

placing before the insuring public, policies which are in demand and free from technicalities. It is issuing four different forms of policies, two of which are particularly adapted to the demands of the farmer and those engaged in manufacturing industries. Its commercial policies are more particularly designed to meet the demands of the business and professional men and have been in good demand since they were placed in the hands of the selling force.

While the last season was a hard one in all lines of insurance, the Lion succeeded in securing an exceptionally nice business regardless of the fact that the entire field organization had to be built up from the beginning. Its work was confined to the state of Nebraska until

August when it entered the state of Kansas. The agency force is built up from experienced salesmen, many of them selected from the best commercial salesmen in the west. A few of its best representatives have been engaged in school work the greater part of their lives. The management has insisted from the beginning that its representatives in the field should be exact in their canvass, believing that the best medium of advertising is satisfied policy holders and an agency force that the general public will respect and take into its confidence. The company is expecting to enter new territory just as fast as it can develop capable men to take charge of the same. There is plenty of room for good, live, clean, progressive men in this work.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company OF WORCESTER, MASS.

The 1912 Proposition The Result of 68 Years' Experience Embodies every desirable feature known to modern life assurance

W. H. INDOE General Agent 652-654 Bee Building Omaha, Neb.

Orient Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Connecticut Ample Capital Up-to-Date Conservative CAREFULLY SELECTED and WIDELY SCATTERED RISKS Fair and Liberal in Adjustment of Losses

I SOLICIT YOUR FIRE @ TORNADO INSURANCE Alfred C. Kennedy, SOLE AGENT 209 First National Bank Bldg. Telephone 722.

OFFICERS: W. A. LINDLY, President and General Manager; A. W. FIELD, First Vice-President; L. M. KEENE, Second Vice-President; M. WEIL, Secretary; L. J. DUNN, Treasurer; FIELD, RICKETTS & RICKETTS, Attorneys; DR. IRA E. ATKINSON, Supt. of Agents; DR. H. B. MILLER, Acting Medical Director. DIRECTORS: A. W. FIELD, Field, Ricketts & Ricketts; M. WEIL, President National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln; L. J. DUNN, Cashier City National Bank, Lincoln; D. B. CROPSEY, President First National Bank, Fairbury; L. M. KEENE, President Fremont National Bank, Fremont; CARL J. GUENZEL, Judge & Guenzel Co., Lincoln; FRED D. MASON, Lincoln; W. A. LINDLY, Lincoln. HOME OFFICE: 12th and O Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

Annual Statement The Security Mutual Life Insurance Company OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA DECEMBER 31, 1911

LEDGER ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1911. Real estate (unencumbered) \$125,000.00; Mortgage loans \$82,750.00; Premium notes \$15,543.85; Water bonds \$4,500.00; Cash in banks \$1,938.25; Ledger balances and bills receivable \$750.72. Total ledger assets \$319,482.87. LIABILITIES: Net legal reserve \$669,621.92; Unpaid claims \$1,437.14; Unearned interest and rents \$12,231.91; Unpaid accounts \$1,426.29; State, county, municipal, and federal taxes \$1,544.45. Total \$1,156,912.89. Admitted surplus to policy holders \$295,079.41.

W. Farnam Smith & Co. 1320 FARNAM STREET ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

Reliable Companies—prompt and accurate service; losses adjusted from this office. Call us and a solicitor will do the rest. Phone, D. 1064; Ind. A-1064. W. H. DALE, Manager Insurance Dept. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, Feb. 1st, 1912. It is hereby certified, that the Phoenix Assurance Company of London in England has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1912. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written. SILAS R. BARTON, (Seal) Auditor of Public Accounts, C. E. Pierce, Deputy.

Fell & Pinkerton Co. GENERAL INSURANCE

218 Board of Trade Building, 16th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 147. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, Feb. 1st, 1912. It is hereby certified, that the Casualty Company of America of New York in the State of New York has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Accident, Liability, Fidelity & Surety, Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Sundry & Theft, Fly Wheel, Automobile, Property Damages & Workmen's Collective Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1912. Summary of Report Filed for the Year Ending December 31st, 1911. INCOME: Premiums \$2,838,754.53; All other sources \$2,544.47; Total \$2,841,299.00. DISBURSEMENTS: Paid Policy Holders \$1,272,932.45; All other payments \$1,232,718.48; Total \$2,505,650.93. ADMITTED ASSETS \$2,891,592.99. LIABILITIES: Unpaid Claims and Expenses \$469,951.92; Unearned Premiums \$1,182,465.71; All other liabilities \$192,912.19; Total \$1,845,329.79. Capital Stock \$50,000.00; Surplus beyond Capital Stock and other \$1,341,263.20; Total \$1,391,263.20. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written. SILAS R. BARTON, (Seal) Auditor of Public Accounts, C. E. Pierce, Deputy.