

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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APRIL CIRCULATION.
50,109

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 for the month of April, 1912, was 50,109.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1912. ROBERT H. HUNT, Notary Public.

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

Can you figure out how it happened, Mr. Also Ran?

A New York woman has a \$10,000 fan. Some breezes to that.

The weather man heard the call and did his duty like a patriot.

A good slogan: "Know Omaha better, also know a better Omaha."

It is getting close to the time to throw last summer's straw hat into the ring.

The Japanese population of Texas is increasing. Let them get funny, if they dare.

Candidates for office in the Florida Everglades districts no doubt are expert swimmers.

Another escape from the Nebraska penitentiary, but the man-hunt is gladly dispensed with.

It seems that when he died, Colonel John Jacob Astor was down to his last \$100,000,000.

Dispatches say an earthquake has struck Alaska. Indications pointed to the need of a shaking-up.

Now for a strong pull, and a long pull, and a pull altogether for a prosperous and progressive Omaha.

A Titanic refugee says he slept while the ship sank. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be awake.

Colonel Watterson says, "Ollie James talks like a statesman." That is different from being one, though.

In Kansas City the brewery wagon drivers are on a strike. "How dry I am," should be a popular tune down on the Kaw.

Mr. Ismay may thank his lucky stars that Wu Ting-fang did not preside over the investigation as the chief inquisitor.

Really, the despised dandelion would be an ornamental flower if it would only stay in bloom and refrain from going to seed.

Seven one-time candidates probably feel certain this morning that the city of Omaha lost its only opportunity in not elevating them.

The Houston Post refers to Senator Bailey as "The American Gladstone." Mr. Gladstone never got mixed up in any oil business, though.

Colonel J. Ham Lewis' pink 'uns are trembling in the breeze of expectancy over the uncertain conditions within the Illinois democracy.

Montom farmers in Alberta are debating the proceeds of all the eggs laid on Sunday to a new tabernacle, swearing, no doubt, of the corruption of this world.

There can be no complaint, at any rate, that the people did not take a keen interest in the inaugural election for Omaha's commission plan of city government.

Bryan and O'Gorman is the latest Democratic ticket. Why do the Democrats rage and the people imagine they are underdogs. Why, Wilson, Harmon, Blair, Underwood, et al., why?

Mike, any city besides Omaha ever struck through a \$7,000,000 bond deal off the hat without publicly asking Kelly or bids, and without considering it a bidder, we would like to know what city it is.

By or two before the Texas mister likes a Harmon paper down an editorial entitled, "Colonel Wilson's Campaign." Yes, we have fallen in on Harmon, crushing force in Texas.

The Presidential Term.

The renewed proposal of a one term six-year presidency is attracting much attention, and eliciting favor and support from many sources. That it is stimulated at this particular time by the projection of a third term candidacy is self-evident, although it is not the result of this candidacy, but rather a revival of a movement in progress for quite a long time.

It seems that just prior to the 1910 election, a republican club in New York renewed the agitation, and as a result procured the presentation to the New York assembly of a resolution providing that the term of office be six years, with ineligibility for re-election. Copies of the resolution were shortly thereafter sent to the governors of the various states inviting their co-operation, and of twenty-two governors who replied, sixteen expressed themselves in favor of the change, while five wrote favoring the amendment but with qualifications, and only one expressed no sympathy with it.

That the tendency is in the direction for longer terms for our executive officers, both state and national, is unquestioned. Some would prefer merely to incorporate into the constitution the present custom of a possible two four-year terms that may be cut short at the end of a first term, and not to be extended beyond the end of a second term. The reason given for cutting off re-eligibility is a desire to prevent the use of official power to control re-election, but, as a matter of fact, the temptation to use the influence of office has proved just as great when the president's effort is to name a successor as when it is to retain the office, and it seems to us that this is inherent in our system of party government. The presidency is a prize which limit it as we may, will continue to be sought after and fought over every time the office is to be filled, whether once in four years or once in six years, or less often.

A Significant Demand. The Gil Blas, oldest and notably most influential newspaper in Mexico, has called upon President Madero and Vice President Suarez to resign, "and to save the nation from a tremendous catastrophe." It publishes its editorial under a five-column, big type head, emphasizing what it considers to be the gravity of the national problem, intensified the longer Madero remains in office. This is not one of the papers that has carried on a violent warfare against the new regime, but it comes out with this significant declaration as the result of a deliberate judgment formed upon the basis of events succeeding the inauguration of Madero and Suarez.

Almost at the same time this demand for Madero's resignation is published, Gomez is proclaimed provisional president of Mexico by Orozco, leader of the rebels, with the avowed purpose of securing recognition by the United States of their belligerency. Another very important fact in this same connection is the voluntary assurances of friendship by Zapata, the southern rebel leader, for Orozco in the north, these two having been rivals. It develops that rapine and plunder and guerrilla warfare continue unabated in Mexico while Madero lacks force. Foreign life and property are still exposed in spite of the appeals and warnings of outside nations. How long such a situation can last without intervention is the question. Conditions plainly cannot remain as they are indefinitely. We may shake our heads at the thought of intervention, but sooner or later a change of some sort, offering a semblance of orderly government, must come in Mexico.

A Modern Altar for China.

The influence of western civilization, which has wrought revolution in the statecraft of China, seems also to have worked its way into the love affairs of this most ancient of empires. Marriages, which in the old days were performed with such weird fantasy and customs wholly unknown and alien to occidental thought, are now solemnized, even non-ritual marriages, according to our rituals, just as we solemnize them. This may seem an inauspicious thing at first thought, but when one reflects upon the fact that in China, as in all eastern countries, marriage is the estate, above all others, in which the native customs and traditions seem to center with their deepest meaning, he may appreciate the significance of modern matrimony in China. There is more than mere form in the change. The ancient custom was for the girl to be betrothed by her parents in childhood; she perhaps, never knew or saw her husband until the time came for them to be married. She became, therefore, a submissive chattel, just as woman has always been in other phases of life in the oldest lands.

With the altar of western matrimony erected along with the occidental form of government in China, European and American peoples will

have cause for the greatest exultation in the advance China is making. It means greater freedom for woman-kind, greater intellectual and moral advance. No nation has held woman in subjection and progressed. China is undoubtedly progressing, but, under the spell of modern civilization, she is releasing her centuries-old bondage of woman and raising her more nearly to a parity with man. Her feet are freed from the torturing clamps and her heart is now let loose to fly its own way to the other heart that calls it.

Public Business in Secret.

The demand for publicity of everything and anything that concerns the public is growing stronger and stronger. It rests upon the inborn suspicion that the transaction of public business in secret aims to cover up something that would not look good in the light of day. That is why we have had to pass laws to meet the demand for publicity of campaign expenditures, for publicity for railroads, for publicity of franchised corporation finances, for publicity of insurance companies, for publicity in all directions. Whenever public servants persist in transacting public business behind barred doors, there is a protest, and it is hard to get people to accept explanations. Publicity is one of the prime elements of progressiveness, and resort to the dark recesses of secrecy is reactionism even though committed by men who pretend to be progressives.

Memorial for the Titanic Victims.

Prominent American women are forming plans for the erection in Washington of a splendid memorial to the heroes of the Titanic. It is to cost not less than \$500,000. As monuments and memorials go, it may be all right; at least, it will exhibit a feeling of melancholy pride in that quality of manhood displayed by those who sank with the great ship, and the exhibition of such a quality is a sermon written in the rocks to carry influence to millions. But no thoughtful mind can fail to regard as the greatest monument arising from this disaster such conditions in the building and operating of ships as will come as near as possible to precluding the recurrence of such a catastrophe. It is now reported that the builders of the Titanic were unwilling for the ship to start upon this maiden voyage because its watertight compartment doors had not been tested and proved and so advised the owners, who were in too great a haste to launch the majestic vessel upon its first transoceanic trip.

It will be recalled that the watertight compartments readily filled with water when the crisis came, indicating a weakness which surprised the proud owner and the captain. This, added to the admitted fact that not enough lifeboats had been provided, and to the fact that speed records were to be broken, makes the circumstances of the disaster the more frightful.

Democrats have suddenly made the discovery that direct primary election of convention delegates knocks the time-honored unit rule into a cocked hat. The Bee called attention to this fact months ago. The destruction of the unit rule by presidential preference votes must eventually destroy the democratic rule requiring two-thirds to nominate, because the unit rule and the two-thirds go together, and are interlocked.

The receiver of an insurance company down at Lincoln is asking the court to make allowance for his services at the rate of \$300 a month or \$3,600 a year. This is altogether too modest. The foolish man should have waited until the receiver of our Independent Telephone company puts in his claim for compensation, and sets a more respectable mark.

The tax agent for the Missouri Pacific makes representation before the State Board of Assessment that his road operates in Nebraska at a loss. Possibly, but is that any reason why it should not pay taxes the same as the ordinary business man who might temporarily be doing business at a loss.

If anything were calculated to make voters spoil ballots by putting too many crossmarks on them, the slate published by the local democratic organ containing nine names would have to take some of the blame.

After ten years of professional work, a Nebraska base ball player has retired to his farm to live off of his income. It takes ball players from other states twice that long.

In other words, the Methodist bishops favor a rule that the church members may do as they please about amusements, since that is the way they do, anyway.

It goes without saying that our local banks do not care how long that \$7,000,000 of water bond proceeds remains on deposit with them.

Simple Life Knocked Out.

With the prices of beef and potatoes soaring, and the season too far advanced for snowballs, one begins to wonder what a person of simple tastes and habits and a similar income is going to eat.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES MAY 8.

Thirty Years Ago— At a meeting of the Board of Trade arrangements were made for an excursion to Yellowstone park in July, the object being to cultivate business for Omaha.

The salesmen of Omaha's various clothing establishments are circulating a petition asking for 8 o'clock closing every day except Saturday during the months of June, July and August. The committee in charge consist of Messrs. Sam Despreys, L. Rothschild, E. Straus, J. Kluge, G. Crowland, I. Schiff, P. Lund, William Nelson and H. Rowitz.

The Hot Spot dramatic club, organized recently with Mr. A. T. Larve as president, is preparing to present "The Old Guard" as a benefit for St. Joseph hospital with J. C. Wilcox in the title role.

W. D. Vodie, the popular North Omaha baker, is the happy father of a fine girl. "We congratulate you Dick."

Burglars tackled Chris Hartman's house on Howard and Fifteenth streets, and also the residence of Mrs. Loomis on North Fifteenth street.

Dr. D. C. Bigger has accepted appointment as superintendent of Union Pacific hospital at Omaha, coming from Kansas City.

Senator Saunders has returned from the national capital with his daughter, Miss Marnie, who has been sick for a couple of weeks in New York city.

Mr. James Mack, recently married to Miss Jennie Byers, wants it understood that the report of an elopement was unfounded.

Twenty Years Ago—

Every seat was taken at the Farnam street theater, where "The Fast Mail" was presented. According to The Bee's critic, "The play was poor and the company quits in keeping, but the villainy was thick enough to cut with a knife, and was balked at intervals of ten minutes."

A spark from an arc light caused a fire that did \$7,000 damage to the building and stock of J. Ramberger's clothing house, 2117 Douglas street in the evening. The stock of \$30,000 was covered partially by \$20,000 insurance.

Rev. Sam Small, the famous evangelist, spoke at the Young Men's Christian association under the auspices of the prohibition committee of the Methodist conference. "You want reasons for opposing the liquor traffic?" thundered the speaker. "Like Palestine, if reasons were as thick as blackberries, I would not give them." No further reason is needed than to step into the street and be staggered against by a victim of an Omaha grog shilling.

Rev. Dr. Hollings of Milwaukee, who had been called to the pastorate of First Baptist church, but had not yet accepted, preached at that house of worship in the morning. Preceding the sermon Mrs. Dimplek sang, "Lord, Whom My Heart Holds Dear."

Charles Kaufhold dies at St. Joseph's hospital at 7 a. m.

Ten Years Ago—

Shortly after midnight Hal McCord's stables at Twenty-second and Cass streets caught fire and all his valuable horses except one were burned to death.

The Board of Equalization settled on two corporation assessments, the Nebraska Telephone company at \$175,000, raised from the Board of Review's figure of \$100,310, and the New Omaha Thompson-Houston Electric Light company \$125,000, valued from \$117,500.

Mrs. Jane M. Porter, one of the pioneer women of Omaha, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Haney, 106 Farnam street. Mrs. Porter, 75 years old, had come to Omaha in 1854 with her husband, Judge John R. Porter, who, in the early days of Omaha, was agent for a line of steamboats and later served for a long time as police judge. He had died in Los Angeles.

Bill Rourke of the Omaha base ball team announced by dispatch from Peoria he would appeal from the decision of President Sexton of the Western League, to the Association of Union Base Ball clubs to secure his title to Pitcher Mordecai Brown, whom it had been decided belonged to Terra Haute on the ground he had a signed contract for that team. Brown denied and was scheduled to pitch Omaha's first game at Kansas City.

The Peter Cooper club met at the office of H. F. McIntosh to discuss the future of the populist party. McIntosh, Elmer E. Thomas and George Magney were appointed a committee to devise a legal means of electing delegates to the state convention.

People Talked About

John Lee, the negro valet of General Robert E. Lee, is still alive at Lebanon, Ky., where he has made his home for the last three years. He is now 87 years old. He was a constant attendant of the famous confederate soldier in every engagement throughout the long war, even up to the day that Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

The democratic tent in Kentucky emits a volume of noise equal to any one of the warring camps in the Bay state the morning before. But the acoustic properties in the neighborhood do not carry the sound to the distant hill. Watterson, Beckham, Ollie James and Governor McCreary are engaged in a semi-animal hair-mussing match.

Getting in on the ground floor of a receivership in New York is the richest picking that falls to the lot of a lawyer. Charles W. Dayton, now on the state bench, scooped in \$48,291 in fees in four years from a financial concern which collapsed in 1902. The total expenses of the receivership will approximate \$20,000, while the stockholders get 2 per cent of their deposits.

Official billboard censors of Paterson, N. J., having been properly shocked by pictorial shanks of circus girls, decorated the spectacle with pure white paper. The deft artistic touch of the censors attracted more attention than the original scenery and packed the circus tents to the limit. The town made famous by Johann Most is now the biggest spot on the circus map.

Major Archibald W. Butt's name will be kept on the army list until May 15, one month from the date of the Titanic disaster. It is held at the War department that there is a remote possibility that he may have been picked up by some ship which has not yet reached port. There has never been a case precisely similar to that of Major Butt and the authorities are not clear as to what procedure to follow.

Long Step for Labor

Important Features of the Proposed Liability Law Now Before United States Senate.

Appreciation.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript.

The employer's liability and workmen's compensation bill now before the United States congress will be followed with the keenest interest not only by the 1,200,000 men and women employed by the railroad companies, but by the men who own and operate the 250,000 miles of track upon which the railroad traffic of the country is carried. Nothing more vitally affecting the personal interest of the railroad employe and his family has ever been designed than this proposed legislation. Fortunately, it stands some chance of passage. It is the outcome of months of hearing and deliberation by a committee admittedly capable of dealing with every phase of the subject and representing the railroads as well as their employes. The administration is committed to legislation of this kind and President Taft regards it as "one of the greatest steps of progress toward a satisfactory solution of the important phase of the controversy between employer and employe that has been proposed within the last two or three decades."

The bill has been favorably reported to the senate by the committee on the judiciary. In place of the old common-law system of employer's liability based upon negligence, with its defense of contributory negligence, assumption of risk and fellow-fault, there is proposed a system based not upon fault, but upon the fact of injury resulting from accident in the course of employment. State legislation provides that every common carrier engaged in interstate and foreign commerce by railroad shall pay compensation to any of its employes who, while employed by such employer in such commerce, sustains personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and resulting in his disability, or to his dependents, in case of death. The new law would be exclusive—all existing common laws and statutory remedies, so far as future cases are concerned, would be abolished.

The first fourteen calendar days of disability resulting from an injury are excluded from compensation, but during the fourteen days the employer is to furnish all necessary medical and surgical aid, including services, and is to continue so to furnish after the expiration of the fourteen days; the latter being limited to \$50 in amount; the former only by the time over which the payments are to extend. This compensation is to be paid in every case specified irrespective of negligence, except where the injury or death is occasioned by the willful intention of the employe to bring about the injury or death of himself or another or when the same resulted from his intoxication while on duty.

It is made the duty of the employe not later than thirty days after the accident, and, in case of death, the duty of one or more of his dependents, to give notice of the accident, with the particulars thereof, to the employer. Provision is made by which under certain circumstances the giving of notice is excused, but in any event the notice must be given within ninety days; except that where the injury has resulted in the absence of the employe from work for at least two days, and within such period of thirty days the employe has actual knowledge of the injury or death, and in cases where the death results within twenty-four hours from the accident notice is not required.

After the expiration of fourteen days after the injury it is made lawful for the employer and the employe to settle by agreement, according to the limitations of the act, the compensation due. This agreement is to be in writing and is subject to subsequent modification by the parties. It is made competent for the employer and his employes to organize and constitute arbitration committees for the purpose of settling disputes and awarding compensations under the law. The powers of this committee may be invoked by either party upon written request consented to in writing by the other party. The award of the committee is made final, except that it is subject to review within a period of two years by the adjuster. The employe is required to submit himself at reasonable times and places for examination by the employe's physician, and if he refuses to so submit himself he forfeits his right to compensation during the period of such refusal.

Provision is made by which the agreement, award, findings of the adjuster, or a judgment may be reviewed before the expiration of two years from the making thereof, but not afterwards, by the adjuster who, upon such review, may terminate, increase, or diminish the compensation in accordance with the facts then appearing. It is made the duty of the employe to file every agreement with the adjuster having jurisdiction, within sixty days after it is made; otherwise it is voidable by the employe or dependent. This copy is to be received and filed by the adjuster and recorded and indexed, and a certified copy is made evidence with like effect as the original.

The United States district court in each district, within thirty days after the act takes effect, is directed to appoint a competent person to be known as adjuster of accident compensation, and provision is made for the appointment of additional adjusters as required. Each adjuster is to receive a salary of not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000 per annum, to be paid by the government. The amount within these limits to be fixed by the attorney general of the United States. Each adjuster is to have jurisdiction of cases arising under the act within the district for which he is appointed, except in certain specified contingencies. The adjuster is to hold office for a term of four years, but may be removed for cause.

The duties of the adjuster are specially enumerated. He must keep an office at his place of residence, but may hear cases at any other place which may be deemed most convenient for the parties and witnesses. Provision is made for transferring cases from one adjuster to another in certain cases and for the appointment of an adjuster pro tempore when needed. The adjuster is empowered to appoint a disinterested physician to make examinations of the employe. The adjuster or adjusters for the District of Columbia having like powers are to be appointed by the supreme court of the district.

Other features of the measure will be outlined in this column tomorrow.

Invoking the Shade of Daniel.

New York Post.

If Wabster were still alive, he would be inclined to repeat with special emphasis: "I shall not at this time enter upon an election in Massachusetts."

The Bee's Letter Box

Appreciation.

OMAHA, May 7.—To the Editor of The Bee. The ladies of the Muskeverin wish to herewith thank the patronesses and the florists who so generously assisted us with their contributions.

We also wish to thank the firms of Messrs. Brodegaard and Thompson & Belden, Drexel Shoe company, Bennett & Co., Benson & Thorne, Nebraska Clothing company and Edholm, as well as Mrs. Charles Schnauer, Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Getzmann for their generous contribution of the prizes.

Furthermore, we also wish to thank Mr. Helm of the Cadillac company, as well as Mr. Hosterford for their kind assistance in furnishing their auto and truck.

Our thanks are also due to the Omaha newspapers, who gave us kind notices in their respective papers.

To the young girls, who also assisted us so willingly and graciously in selling the flowers, and the public in general, who responded so very generously with their contributions, we also wish to extend our sincere thanks.

We extend our special thanks to Mr. Brodegaard for his generosity in permitting us to establish our headquarters in his beautiful new store and for personally assisting us otherwise in every possible way.

THE COMMITTEE.

An Explanation from Mr. Alden.

OMAHA, May 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee quotes Mayor Dahlman as objecting to my activity in the present campaign as if I came to Omaha especially to participate in it, after having unsuccessfully fought Carter Harrison, "the people's choice for mayor of Chicago." I did fight Carter Harrison and supported Hon. Edward P. Dunne, who has recently been nominated by an overwhelming majority, as the democratic candidate for governor of Illinois.

Although myself a democrat, I fought Carter Harrison because he was allied with Hinky Dink and Bath House John, the over-lords of the vice trust in the First ward of Chicago. For exactly the

same reason I am now fighting Mayor Dahlman, because he is allied with the forces of Tom Dennison, the over-lord of the vice trust of Omaha.

It may be necessary, at the present stage of human development, to have a vicious under world, but is not necessary for same men to vote to put that "vicious under world" on top.

I did not come to Omaha for the purpose of engaging in this campaign, but for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of a great non-sectarian university in this city. Having come to Omaha to make my permanent residence for this purpose and finding in the campaign of the Citizens' union an opportunity for public service, I cheerfully and voluntarily assisted, and have, to the best of my ability, assisted in pushing forward the work of this disinterested organization to what we hope will prove a successful issue.

I have no apologies to offer to Mayor Dahlman or any other man for the course which I have pursued and which I propose to continue consistently during my entire residence in this city.

I have never until now requested any publicity of my personal views in the columns of the press, but in view of the widespread publicity which Mayor Dahlman's statements have secured, I ask as a courtesy the publication of this letter.

CHARLES A. ALDEN.

MAYTIME SMILES.

"You've sued him for half a million damages, hey? Do you expect to get anything?"

"Get anything? Already more than a dozen reporters have called to ask for my photograph."—Detroit Free Press.

The wayfarer asked for old clothes. "I have none," said the head of the house.

"Not even an old pair of shoes?"

"No; but here is an old automobile you may have."

"Thanks, boss, but I have enough trouble supplying my own wants without begging gasoline from door to door."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"So, you believe in the single tax theory?"

"Not at all."

"Why, I heard you myself say you thought they ought to tax bachelors."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Regstaff—Did your husband ever try he hand at sustained fiction?"

Mrs. Percollum—Did he? For at least ten years he's been trying to make me believe he likes my cooking!—Boston Transcript.

No anxiety on Baking-day if you use Dr. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder. Insures light, sweet, wholesome food. A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Alum No Lime Phosphate.

The Favorite Rye of Six Generations. SCHENLEY Pure RYE is absolutely pure. It ought to be—because it is distilled 4 times in copper. Bottled in Bond. Each bottle is sealed with the U. S. Government Stamp. Its age is guaranteed by the U. S. Government. Its purity by the Schenley Distilling Company. Its quality speaks for itself. When you buy Rye, buy Schenley. At all dealers. Schenley Distilling Co., Luzerne, Pa.

GUARANTEE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION. ORGANIZED JANUARY 2, 1902. PURE PROTECTION INSURANCE. Assets, April 1, 1912, \$706,031.32. Reserve Fund, April 1, 1912, \$71,553.86. Securities with State Department, April 1, 1912, \$73,050.00. (To Secure Our Insurance Contracts.) Rate Per thousand, age 35 (other ages in proportion), \$8.75. Mortality cost, per \$1,000 insurance, mean amount, year 1911, \$3.10. Depository Banks appointed 1192. The security for payment of future losses in proportion to total losses sustained since organization, is in the ratio of \$4.50 to \$1.00. Licensed in fifteen states and preparing to enter others. LOOK UP OUR RECORD. HOME OFFICE, BRANDEIS BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. Telephone Douglas 7021.