MUTUAL LIFE'S NEWS AGENCY.

Sent Out Special Reports of the Investigation to Correct Impression Made by A. P. Report.

PAID TWO DOLLARS A LINE.

This Account Was to Show that Mc-Curdy's "Attitude on the Stand Made A Favorable Impression."

New York, Oct. 24 .- At the session of the legislative committee investigating the insurance companies the affairs of the Mutual were under consideration, and it was brought out that this company was paying for the dissemination throughout the country of reports of this investigation that were favorable to the company. Charles J. Smith, a newspaper man, was the witness. He is employed by the Mutual to do a large number of things, but a month ago was placed in charge of sending out these reports. Mr. Smith had a num-ber of vouchers for the payment of this work and these aggregated \$10,000,

with more bills to come in.

Mr. Smith wrote these reports and submitted them to Allen Foreman, who owns the Telegraphic News Bureau, and \$1 a line was paid by the Mutual Life for the service.

BOOSTING McCURDY.

These dispatches were sent to about These dispatches were sent to about 100 papers, but Mr. Smith did not know whether the papers were paid for inserting them. In one dispatch Mr. Smith wrote that Mr. McCurdy's attitude on the stand made a distinctly favorable impression, and for this he had to pay \$2 a line. This, he said,

Following Mr. Smith, Walter Sulli-van, who has charge of the magazine advertising department, was called. He said the Mutual advertised in 12 mag-anines last year at a cost of about \$42,-66. Advertising in insurance papers count about \$30,000 more, but he could not tell where the remainder of the account of \$328,000, the amount charged up to advertising last year, was spent. Earlier in the day Emory McClin-tock, the actuary of the Mutual Life, was on the stand. Mr. McClintock was on the stand. Mr. McClintock practically advocated no laws for the insurance companies, except a certain supervision to give the reports publicity. He thought the public could take care of themselves and that publicity was the best law. Asked how far this view was shared in official circles. e thought he was somewhat of a mis-lonary along that line. Mr. McClin-ock was to have been on the stand gain in the afternoon session, but duing the recess he was selzed with a slight attack of vertigo, to which he is subject. He will be called again to-

John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, was examined. When the adjournment was taken this afternoon his testimony

lacking the startling features is remarks and explanations were the less interesting, especially his ement that \$\$76,000 was given to the year without any obligation what-

y carried collateral loans but the year, none appeared in bul report on Dec. 31. This was ned by the witness, who said all collateral loans were trans-on the last day of the year to lye & Co., the bankers, under an nent, and were bought back in ment, and were bought back in ry. This was done to avoid the of applications for call loans the Wall street district. Mr. was did not encourage the call pushess from this section because ailed keeping a ticker in his of-aid he would not have one there. further did not care to have his pany known as a loaning company. ARGE LOANS AT LOW INTEREST.

large loans at such low interest per cent, especially the one to nt McCall of the New York ere taken up, and Mr. Hegeman strongly of his friendship for who, he said, was closer than er man to him in the insurance, so cutside of his immediate as-, outside of his immediate as-Mr. McCall had rendered him service that was of benefit to impany, and personally he the company could afford and have been justified in paying chall a few hundred dollars the loans amounted to. The same use, he said, of Silas B. Dutcher, for of the company, who also large loans with the company

ACTUARY MICLINTOCK.

Life Insurance company, was to answer questions before trance investigating committee resumed its sessions today as the dividends of the company reased, while the salary of McCurdy was being increased a year. In a previous hear-counsel for the committee pro-ders from policyholders of the Life Insurance company com-Life Insurance company com-that the dividends of their had been reduced since 1876. W York City policyholder wrote commisse for the committee that y in 1876 drew a dividend of at that the dividend had been y cut until in 1974 the policy-ceived but 33 as a dividend, ther enclosed statements from pany's reports, and declared reductions were made in the incease in the company's re-

juestions on that President in the hearing on Wednes-ied that he was not fortified information required, but that be obtained from the actuary

Pressed for an answer, Mr. pressed for an answer, Mr. ly had repeatedly "declined to the question." He did not advever that he did not know. If the feel lintock was the first witness Mr. McKeen, of counsel to the tee, who has made a study of finical points of life insurance, and the examination of Mr. McKeen, of witness said he had been ary of various companies since to became actuary of the Muffe Insurance company in 1889. to Insurance company in 1889, president of the Actuarial Soof America from 1895 to 1897, and been a fellow of the Institute of aries of Great Britain since 1874.

CAUSE OF FAILURES, McClintock suported the state-McClintock suported the state-made on the stand by John A. il, president of the New York Insurance company, as to the a leading to the many failures as the early days of insurance in state. The companies failed, said McClintock, because they had g to support them but the cur-remiums. The Metropolitan Infurance company, the witness contin-

That's the personal question a woman asks herself when she reads of the cures of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Why shouldn't it cure her?

Is it a complicated case? Thousands of such cases have been cured by "Favorite Prescription." Is it a condition which local doctors have declared incurable? Among the hundreds of thousands of sick women cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription there are a great many who were pronounced incurable by local doctors. Wonders have been worked by "Favorite Prescription" in the cure of irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It always helps. It almost slways cures.

"I compenced taking your medicine. Fa-

"I commenced taking your medicine, Favorite Prescription, hearly a year ago for chronic inflammation of womb, and can truly say it is the only thing that ever did me any good," writes Mrs. L. C. Wagner, of 125 Edwin Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, "I could not walk any distance before using it. After taking six bottles of your Favorite Prescription" I find I can walk without difficulty and am greatly benefited in general health. Would advise all suffering women to use Dr. Pierce's medicine."

These are the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up over 40 years ago, by old Dr. R. V. Pierce. They're been much imitated but never equaled. Smallest, easiest to take and best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-billious granules, a compound of refued and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, constipation, indigestion, billious attacks, sick and billious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and kowels are prevented, refleved, and cared. Fermaneally cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets gently lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence data.

time, but managed to prosper b adopting the industrial plan of losur

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Mr. McClintock said the Mutual Life's charter called for a division of profits among the policyholders every five years, previous to 1806. In 1842 a dividend was added to the policy. The next division of profits was in 1853, and this dividend was payable at death. All the policyholders knew was that a certain amount was added to his policy, which he was to receive at his death. In 1853 and 1863 other dividends were paid. Witness was not clear as to whether they were paid in cash upon surrender of the policy. In the sharp competition between the New York Life and the Equitable Life Insurance company in 1870, the Matual offered new policyholders a 30 per cent rebate on the first year's premium. This was Mr. McClintock said the Mutual Life's hew policyholders a 30 per cent rebate on the first year's premium. This was an open, public and avowed rebate. There was so much objection to this that in 1878 the Mutual issued policies at a 15 per cent reduction in rates, Out-standing policyholders were privileged to avail themselves of the reduced rate, but with a reduced divident Mr. rate, but with a reduced dividend. Mr McClintock said it was one of these reduced-rate policies that was under observation last week, when the letter of the holder to the committee was read to Mr. CcCurdy reciting a gradual reduction from \$55.76 to \$3 in dividends.

POLICYHOLDERS' COMPLAINTS. which was distributed to policyholders. Twenty years ago it was 6 per cent, and it has been progressively diminished every year until it was 4.3 per cent at the end of 1903. Today the company is giving credit for 4.1 per cent, which, he said, exceeds the credit given by any savings bank. The policyholder, however, only gets what is above 4 per cent. "The policyholder has been getting dividends for a number of years, and sees them getting so small that he naces them getting so small that he na-turally worries," said Mr. Mcclintock, "but that interest decrease has got to happen in every company. Nev-ertheless he does not like it and cannot

Mr. Rogers of the committee asked: Mr. Rogers of the committee asked:
"If you dropped below 4 per cent, would he owe you something?"
And Mr. McClintock replied: "The law won't permit that."
After recess Mr. McKeen announced that Mr. McClintock had been excused because of indisposition.

because of indisposition.

MUTUAL PRESS BURGAIL MUTUAL PRESS BUREAU.

Charles J. Smith, the next witness, said that he was a nowspaper man whose chief business was to counteract the injury that was being done to life insurance and polleyholders. He had been employed by the Mutual Life Insurance company for eighteen years at \$8,000. Mr. Smith said that Allen Foreman, editor of the Journalist, owned the Telegraphic News Bureau, and that witness sent out through him some statements to be published in various newspapers.

him some statements to be published in various newspapers.
Witness had no share in the profits of the Telegraphic News Bureau, but had loaned Mr. Foreman some money. For the publication to the newspapers the witness paid Foreman \$1 a line. He cited incorrect testimony published in this city, and showed a clipping from the Wilmington (Del.) News, which was one dispatch he had sent from the Wilmington (Del.) News, which was one dispatch he had sent out through the Telegraphic News Bureau. This dispatch recited some of the testimony of Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life, before the investigating committee, and was sent to about 100 newspapers. It cost the Mutual Life Insurance company \$5.000 or \$6.000.

\$5,000 or \$6,000,
"It was my intention to send out
those portions that the Associated
Press neglected to send out," said Mr.

five or six different dispatches during

A Nature's Greatest Stimulant

Is Fragrant

Imported and packed only by M. J. Brandenstein & Co.

Its delicacy, flavor and wholesomeness is unequaled and it never destroys the nerves of Ask for the package with the

> Imported and packed only by M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO. SAN FRANCISCO

the investigation, each dispatch going to from 15 to 100 different newspa-

COST OF NEWS.

Dispatches dated Oct. 18, giving a part of the testimony of President R. A. McCurdy, were recognized by Mr. Smith. He said he believed they were all paid for at the rate of \$1 a line. Witness said the money had been paid to the Telegraphic News Bureau. The last line of this dispatch read that President McCurdy's testimony created a favorable impression. Mr. Hughes inquired whether it cost him a higher price to get a dispatch inserted

Hughes inquired whether it cost him a higher price to get a dispatch inserted in the newspapers than if it had been acquired in an impartial way by those who furnish news to the papers.

Mr. Smith replied that the matter he had furnished was the truth, and such matter as the policyholders would be pleased to read. It was important to let them know what the company had done for them,

"And it is important also for them

one for them,
"And it is important also for them
to know that Mr. McCurdy's testimony
made a distinctly favorable impression?" asked Mr. Hughes,

McCURDY IMPRESSED SMITH. "It made a favorable impression on ne," said the witness.

me," said the witness.

"You paid \$2 a line for the part which read Mr. McCurdy made a 'distinctly favorable impresion?"

"Yes, and it was worth it."

"Yes, and it was worth it."

Mr. Hughes then showed the witness three vouchers for the payment of \$3,945, \$1,568 and \$622, respectively, which the witness said was a factor told. which the witness said were for tele-graphic news dispatches, but he could not describe the disputches,

COST OF DISPATCHES. Mr. Smith stated that upward of \$11,600 had been expended by the Mutual Life Insurance company since the insurance investigation began, for dispatches reporting the proceedings, and that when the bills were all in they would expend a ground to \$14,600.

would probably amount to \$14,000,
Witness had been connected with
this aspartment of the Mutual Life Insurance company about one month,
Previous to that his duties were ya-'It seems to be your general duty to

attend to all alarms and ascertain the cause thereof," said Senator Armstrong.
"Yes, and find all the blackmailers;
It is an awful job, too," replied Mr.

Mr. Smith said there were 63 insur-ance newspapers, and that the Mutual Life Insurance company was represent-

'Is this matter of paying for the insertion of news items a new departure of the Mutual Life within the last six weeks?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Well, yes: it may have been done sometimes, but I have been at it only

all of them.

about a month Witness said that some of the news-papers had refused to publish the disatches without marking them as ad-

MUTUAL LIFE'S MAGAZINE. Walter S. Sullivan followed Mr. water S. Sunivan followed Mr. Smith. He said he had charge of the magazine for the Mutual Life. He knew nothing of the vouchers for advertising signed by John E. Ashe, James E. Craig or Edgar W. Rogers. He said \$84,173 was paid by the Mutual Life for magazine and newspaper ad-Life for magazine and newspaper advertising last year, of which \$30,000 was expended in insurance papers.

Mr. Sullivan said the dispatches sent

out by Mr. Smith were sent out largely at the request of the papers themselves. The sum of \$8.114 was expended in 1904 or these telegraphic notices. Mr. Sul-lyan said that the coupons clipped from ion about insurance, a question that resident McCurdy could not ans-ver were sent to the manager POLICYHOLDERS' COMPLAINTS.

Mr. McClintock said that there were more complaints from these policyholders than from any others the company had. Senatar Armstrong then casked why the policies drew less dividends as they grew older, and Mr. McClintock said that the rate of interest 30 years ago was 6½ per cent, which showed that of 3.174 coupons received in 1904. 223 were turned over to C. H. Raymond & Co., the Metropolitan district agents. Witness said that the Mutual Life used about 25 magazines for advertising purposes and the vost of advertising oses and the cos in these last year was \$42,000. In this there were applications by the coupons for about \$1,300,000. Witness said this advertising was the small end of the matter; that the general publicity gave encouragement to the agent, and that the general effect of advertising was of far greater value than the coupons,

ASST, TREASURER TIMPSON. James Timpson, assistant treasurer of the Mutual Life, fellowed Mr. Sullivan, to testify as to the subsidiary companies of the Mutual. Mr. Timpson said he was a director in the United said he was a director in the United States Mortgage & Trust company and represented the Mutual Life on that board. The flotation of the securities of the Washington Traction company was taken up, and Mr. Timpson said that he bought some of the stock at 15, although 18 and 20 was paid for it by some persons. Richard A. McCurdy also bought stock to the amount, Mr. Timpson thought, of 500 shares. After the public failure of the flotilla, witness said, Mr. McCurdy sold out, getting 30 for it. When the traction company was reorganized witness was a member of the committee on reorgan. member of the committee on reorgan-ization and represented the Mutual

HEGEMAN OF METROPOLITAN.

Mr. Timpson was excused to consult ords, and John R. Hegeman, prest-nt of the Metropolitan Life, was called. He has been president for four-teen years. He described the two departments of insurance as ordinary and industrial. He said that the Metro-politan did business in both departments on a stock basis and not a mu-tual plan. He said that it was a great

CASTORIA For Infants and Children The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chart Hitchir.

all people suffering with stomach trouble.

to no avail. One night while feeling exceptionally bad, I was about to throw down the evening paper when my eye caught an advertisement of Kodol.

I thought it like everything else, and even told the druggist when I bought

laughed at me, but after the second dose I felt better, and although I have

a bottle: "Well, here goes another dollar thrown away."

Superfluous Hair

De Miracle

DRUEHL & FRANKEN. N. E. Cor. Main and Third South

deal like fire insurance—there was so much insurance for so much money Mr. Hegeman said that there are a for participating policies that were issued in the intermediate department for an even \$500, and that there were no nol-leies in the liabilities of the industrial department. Seven per cent was paid on the capital stock which was the legal rate when the company was giv-

The original capital stock of the company was \$200,000, and this was increased later to \$500,000. It is now \$2,-900,000, and Mr. Hegeman holds about 600,000, and Mr. Hegeman holds about \$275,000, par value. His investment in the company was \$7,750. Reading from the annual report, Mr. Hughes stated that the outstanding insurance at the end of 1904 amounted to \$1,127,889,229. Mr. Hegeman said none of that was participating, and when his attention was called to \$876,000 paid for dividends he said that by its terms industrial insurance was non-participating, but this amont of dividends was paid

but this amont of dividends was paid voluntarily by the board of directors which in eight years had so paid about \$8,000,000. Witness further said it was a gift to the policyholders only in an endeavor to keep the surplus of the capital at about 10 per cent of its assets, and, beyond that, being a stock company and having a right to employ the surplus that way, the company had given it to the policyholders in various forms.

STOCKHOLDERS OWN SURPLUS.

forms.

STOCKHOLDERS OWN SURPLUS.

These various forms, Mr. Hegeman said, were in reduced rates, extended insurance, liability during floods and fires, and various other ways. The surplus of \$12,835,741, witness said, belonged to the stockholders.

Mr. Hegeman' attention was called to the absence of collateral loans in the last annual report, and he said that on the last day of the year he sold that for the purpose of keeping away the horde of applications for call loans on the Wall street district.

Mr. Hegeman said he sold these loans to Vermilye & Co. He had himself made a series of loans once in 35 years; that was in 1903 and 1905. These aggregated \$22,000, at 1½ per-cent interest, and had since been discharged. Silas B. Dutcher, a recipver, and member of the finance committe, had also procured loans at 2 per cent. These loans were brought back again in Jamuary. Mr. Hegeman said, and for no other reason than he had stated. The reason for loaning Mr. Dutcher money at so low a rate, Mr. Hegeman said, was because he was a valuable man to the company.

LOAN TO McCALL.

Mr. Hegeman said that John A. Mc-Call, president of the New York Life, also was given a loan, with interest at 1½ per cent, for much the same rea-

"Mr. McCall," witness said, "Is the closest and most valuable insurance friend of mine I have, outside of the estimable gentlemen who are connected with me and who are associated with me in my work and in my company and I thought it was only fair to show him the same courtesy that he had us or me." Hegeman said that personally

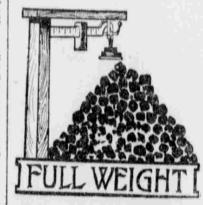
he would have charged no interest whatever on the McCall loan. Mr. Hughes read from a schedule the names of a number of persons to whom loans were made. Mr. Hegeman said these were paid off at the end of each year and renewed the first of the next

year, having been running since 1897.
There was no significance in the matter, Mr. Hegeman said.
They were all transferred to Vermilye & Co. at the end of the year, milye & Co., at the end of the year, and taken back in January, he said, so that the company's books on Dec. 31 showed no loans. Witness said he had an agreement with Vermilye & Co. to this effect. The committee adjourned before Mr. Hegeman had concluded his testimony.

TEA

We are glad to pay out the money; but almost nobody takes it.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Schilling & Company, Ear



BAMBERGER,

The Christmas News

A Tri-State Edition, Devoted to the Interests of Utah. Idaho and Nevada.

HE CHRISTMAS NEWS, the regular annual compilation of facts and figures relating to Utah's growth and development during the year, will be issued on Saturday, Dec. 16.

It will be a Utahto seting forth the reso commercial conditions of the conected by railroad lines and before. The completion of the crosses the southern part of Nev Pacific which will span the state and Nevada stil more closely tog silver state brought down to gress during 1905, cannot fail to people. Maps showing recently lines projected in both Nevada first time in this issue.



Idaho-Nevada edition, devoted urces, attractions, and general three states, now more closely interchange of business than ever route to Los Angeles, which ada and the projected Western further north, will link Utah ether and the story of the great date, with a record of its probe of interest to Utah and Idaho completed railroads as well as and Idaho will be printed for the

The Christmas News will contain as usual, the record of the progress of our state and city during the past year, with the mining, real estate, agricultural, building, commercial and stock growing fields thoroughly covered. It will, in fact, be the business history of the year epitomized.

It will also contain the usual literary features and artistic illustrations which have given the Christmas News a distinct reputation throughout the entire country.

The issue will be enclosed in handsomely colored covers and will be sold at 15c per copy; in magazine form 25c. Newsdealers and agents are requested to forward orders without delay. Canvassers wanted in every city in the west.

PRIZES FOR THE CHRISTMAS NEWS.

Fifty dollars will be awarded for the best Christmas story submitted for this publication, to consist of not more than 8,500 words (about seven columns of the "News.")

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the best Christmas poem submitted, not to exceed 1,200

Twenty-five dollars will also be paid for the best article submitted on the topic "Salt Lake City in the Next Five Years," not to exceed 2,500 words.

All articles must be submitted before Nov. 20. They should be addressed to "The Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, Christmas department." Each article submitted should be signed a fictitious name or initial, and be accompanied by another envelope sealed, containing the real name of the author. On this envelope should be written "This envelope contains the real name of --- " (Here insert the initial or fictitious name employed.)

Manuscripts not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.



The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY-the ACME of CONVENIENCE.

We have already referred to one of its many valuable and unique features - THE AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER. A word now concerning anotherstrongpoint-THE NEEDLEBAR. Thisis only half the usual length. Think what that means! -reduction of weight and increased ease of motion, contributing to make it, amongst other improvements, the LIGHTEST RUNNING of all machines.

Machines Rented, Repaired, Exchanged.

At the Singer Store,

43 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah

Victor Talking Machines, \$17.50.

\$5.00 Down, \$2.50 a Month. No

Daynes & Romney Plano Co. 26-27 E. First South.

Ten 1st Prizes. Eight Sweepstakes. If you want Pine Stock, write JOHN M. SEELY.

GODBE PITTS.

PRESCRIPTION BRU GGISTS, 101 MAIN ST.

CALL FOR, GET.

Use and Take No Other, Social Bread and Cakes

BARTON'

The Underwear Trade is Booming with us at this writing, and the Reason is the Exceptional Values and the Following Prices:

\$1.25 Values at 98c the Suit. \$1.75 Values at \$1,39 the Suit. \$2.50 Values at \$1.98 the Suit.

Your money returned BARTON & C The Popular Clothiers, if not satisfied.

DYSPEPSIA CURE lifts the load off of the stomach by digesting what you eat. There is no need to

suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, belching,

gas on stomach, catarrh of the stomach, I had stornach trouble for six months. Nothing benefited me until I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has cured me, and I recommend Kodol to or any other stomach disorder. You will not have to suffer if you will take W. E. FRAZIER, Martins Store, III. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Won't you try For ten years I suffered from Dyspepsia and spent hundreds of dollars

KODOL DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

Dollar bottle holds 216 MAKES THE STOMACH SWEET. Prepared at the Laboratory of X.O.De Witt
trial, or 80 cont size. STOMACH SWEET.

it on this guarantee?

GUARANTEE COUPON If, aff using two-thirds of the contents of a dollar

bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure you are not satisfied with it, or can honestly say that it has not benefited you, take the bottle back to the dealer from whom you bought it and we will refund your money. All we ask is that you be honest with us. Sign this guarantee coupon, and leave it with your dealer, who must mail it to us with the outside wrapper from around the bottle.

Cut this Guarantee Co pon out and take it to your druggist.



used but two bottles I am stronger and better than I have been in years.

B. F. HARE, Supt., The Miami Cycle & Mig. Co., Middletown, Ohlo. TO ALL DEALERS: The \$1.00 size Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed only to purchasers who present our printed coupon properly filled out at the time of sale with name and address. We will protect dealer, only upon presentation of this coupon.