75 YEARS OF UNTARNISHED RECORD!

In April, 1920, The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company is 75 years old. It has always been a Purely Mutual Institution. There was never a penny of Capital Stock. From the beginning based solely on the Character Capital of its founders it has grown to be a Billionaire Company, and one of the largest and most prominent in the world.

There is satisfaction in great growth when it has been achieved naturally, through public favor and without pressure; not for price, but on merit. The Diamond Anniversary of the Company suggests a brief historical reminiscence to the extent of quoting from its written reports of the past. In the report of 1849 the following appeared:

"It must be gratifying to the membership to know that the success which has attended us hitherto, has not been accidental but has been the legitimate result of the faithful working out of our system, a careful attention to our business, an increasing knowledge of the subject of Life Insurance, well digested plans for conducting the business, the most conservative rules for selecting risks—a rigid adherence to every principle which would protect us against danger and loss—added to all this, the thoroughness with which the mutual principle is incorporated in our whole system, the fairness with which every member's interest is protected, our carefully provided reserve fund, and our dividends annually declared to the members—these are the things which have placed our Company beyond the reach of suspicion or the fear of competition, and by the past, furnished the members with the best guarantee for the future."

Forty-three years later, in 1892, President Amzi Dodd penned these pregnant words:

"Increase of size in a Life Insurance Company may or may not be good for its policyholders. If expansion goes on without increasing the yearly cost of their insurance, if it does not expose the trust funds committed to the Managers to precarious or unprofitable investments, if it widens the legitimate and beneficient work of the Company without disadvantage to its membership, then expansion is good, but otherwise it is not good. On the contrary, is fraught with danger and evil."

Twenty years later President Frelinghuysen carried the same thought of wholesome strength and equity a long step forward in his 1914 report when he said:

"Thus as the years roll around, our members see greater economy, greater liberality, greater strength, greater conservation. They see also that the care, so often called excessive, in our selection of Insurance risks, is yielding the benefit to those who do insure; that the investments of the Company have not met with loss in the great upheavals of values, and that the Company is today stronger and greater and more beneficient than it has been before."

These quotations cover a period of 65 years and indicate unmistakably that the spirit of mutuality in which the Company was conceived has grown with the added years.

FREEDOM OF PERSONAL OPINION MAY MAKE AN EGOTIST OF ANY MAN. HISTORY, HOWEVER, IS IMPERSONAL AND KNOWS NO FAVORITES. THE FOLLOWING PIVOTAL DATES OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT ARE NOW LIFE INSURANCE HISTORY, AND MAY BE TAKEN FOR WHAT THEY ARE—PLAIN, UNVARNISHED FACTS.

1845 Only one kind of policy issued (Ordinary Life). Couldn't travel south of Kentucky nor west of the Mississippi River.

1850 Granted an equitable settlement in case of lapse.

1859 Issued the first Endowment Policy.

1862 Issued the first Limited Payment Policy, also granted Automatic Paid-up Insurance.

1868 Granted Paid-up values to owners of Ordinary Life Policies, making this feature retroactive. (This is the first notice we have of the Retroactive Practice).

1875 THE FIRST ACCELERATIVE ENDOWMENT POLICY ISSUED. This was also made retroactive.

1879 The Company adopted a general non-forfeiture system, granting extended insurance at single premium rates. At this time they deducted three premiums in case of death during the extended period, and required proof of death within a year. Also took from the policy most of the restrictions as to residence and travel, making the same retroactive.

1882 All restrictions as to residence and travel removed after three years. Made retroactive.

1886 Put in tables showing Loan and Extended Insurance and Paid-up Policy Values. Made retroactive.

1895 Cash values written in the Policy. Made Retroactive.

1900 Reserve basis changed to 3 per cent. Granted grace in payment of premiums. Made retroactive.

1906 Armstrong Investigating Committee appointed by Legislature of New York, an investigation of all Companies operating in New York State. THE MUTUAL BENEFIT WAS ABOVE REPROACH.

1908 Removed all restrictions as to residence and travel and all other restrictions, except suicide within one year. All values available immediately, endorsing values in the contract at the end of the first year when reserve exceeds $10.00 per $1,000. Made Retroactive.

1910 Increased Dividend Scale. Created fund for suspended mortality and paid a Special Dividend of over $675,000.00.

1912 Opened a new epoch in Life Insurance, increasing old 4 per cent Reserve Policies to 3½ per cent at cost of 2½ million dollars. These increased values were available in 1912. Created further contingency reserve besides that for suspended mortality by reviewing the Company's entire experience so that these contingency reserve form a mathematically and scientifically correct surplus for the Company to carry.

1913 SPECIAL EXTRA DIVIDEND amounting to $867,025.78.

1914 SPECIAL EXTRA DIVIDEND amounting to $861,789.55.

1915 A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE in the Regular Dividend scale of the Company for Premium Paying Policies.

1916 ANOTHER SPECIAL DIVIDEND equal to 20 per cent of the regular 1916 dividend was paid on all participating policies, whether premium paying or paid-up. The amount of the Special Dividend was $1,156,978.00.

1917 The year the great war came to America The Mutual Benefit paid all war claims immediately in full and after the war was over RETURNED ALL EXTRA WAR PREMIUMS IN FULL AND ANNULLED ALL WAR CLAUSES, MAKING THE ANNULMENT RETROACTIVE. (No policy on the books of the Company is subject to War restriction.)

1918 The year of the great influenza epidemic. The Mutual Benefit paid all claims in full immediately, and because of its Suspended Mortality Fund WAS ABLE TO MAINTAIN ITS REGULAR DIVIDEND SCALE IN THE FACE OF WAR AND EPIDEMIC CONDITIONS AND STILL TO SHOW A REASONABLE SURPLUS, EVEN ON BASIS OF ACTUAL MARKET VALUES.

1919 Returned to policyholders in the form of Dividends $689,838.00 more than in 1918.

1920 Even with a much greater volume of business on the books the mortality savings in January and February over the corresponding period of 1918 was over $1,000,000.00.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT HAS ALWAYS BEEN UP-TO-DATE IN THE THINGS THAT COUNT, BUT HAS BEEN OLD-FASHIONED ENOUGH TO ADHERE TO THE TRADITIONS OF ITS EARLIER YEARS. IT HAS REFUSED TO ADULTERATE THE PURITY OF OLD LINE LIFE INSURANCE WITH EXTRANEOUS SIDE LINES. IT HAS CHANGED IN SIZE ONLY. THE TRADITIONS WHICH HAVE MEANT SO MUCH TO ITS SUCCEEDING MANAGEMENTS AND AGENCY FORCES HAVE KEPT PACE WITH THE GIANT STRIDES OF THE COMPANY. THEY ARE, IF ANYTHING, MORE POTENT TO-DAY THAN IN THE PAST FOR THE REASON THAT MORE PEOPLE HAVE EXPERIENCED THEIR MEANING.

IT IS UNMISTAKABLY APPARENT FROM THE ABOVE RESUME THAT FROM THE SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST, FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE PRESENT DAY, THE LAW OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT HAS BEEN THE LAW OF RETROACTION, OF TRUE MUTUALITY, THE LAW FAMILIARLY EXPRESSES AS "THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE APPLIED TO THE AFFAIRS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL."

The Company enters its 76th year facing bigger things than ever before. Business is pouring into the Home Office in unprecedented volume and our Agencies are expanding rapidly. IT SHOULD BE A SATISFACTION FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT POLICYHOLDERS AND AGENTS TO KNOW THAT THEIR COMPANY WAS NEVER IN BETTER CONDITION TO FULFILL ITS HIGH FIDUCIARY DUTY.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT was given into the hands of the present generation with ideals of Integrity and Service which have endured without blemish from the beginning. Those who are today carrying on its work are imbued with the same conviction—that theirs is a heritage of Traditions of mutuality and helpfulness, that must in turn be handed on to the next generation, not only intact, but strengthened and with added luster, and it is in this spirit that we earnestly urge you to investigate this Company and its service before buying Life Insurance.

JAMES G. BECK,
LOCAL AGENT

CHARLES F. RALEY,
DISTRICT MANAGER

CAPT. GEORGE A. JARMAN

A native of Kent County, born December 16, 1864. Educated in the public schools, Lautercach Academy, Philadelphia, and American Veterinarian College, New York, and has since practiced his profession, residing at Chestertown. For four years was State veterinarian. In 1917 was commissioned second lieutenant in Veterinarian Reserve Corps; reported at Kansas City; in four months was promoted to captain. Served on the Purchasing Board for a year. Later was at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, being one year and a half in the service. Captain Jarman also had three sons in the service, C. Carey, Frank M., and Gilbert. This is an enviable record in patriotism and national service, of which they may all be justly proud.

CAPT. C. CAREY JARMAN.

A native of Chestertown, a graduate of Chestertown High School, and St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1917. Went with the First Regiment in 1916 to the Mexican border as corporal, and on his return was made captain of the Marine Gun Company just after passing his 21st birthday. When the Maryland Guard was consolidated and made the One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division of the company. He saw all the active service of the Twenty-ninth Division, returned safe, receiving his honorable discharge last summer.

DR. J. EARLE GILFILLAN
Veterinary Physician and Surgeon
Galer , Md.
Phone 11F-2 04-1yr

Nominations By Certificate

In occordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons having fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nomination will be issued to them according to law, being certified as the candidates of the Democratic Party:

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

JOHN WALTER SMITH
OF WORCESTER COUNTY

FOR DELEGATES TO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

HARRISON W. VICKERS
LEONARD WILSON

By order— C. FRANK CROW, President;
GEORGE R. RASIN,
WALTER S. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

JOSEPH N. WHEATLEY, Clerk.

Nominations By Certificate

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons have fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessory to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nomination will be issued to them according to law, certified as the candidates of the Republican Party:

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

WILLIAM N. ANDREWS
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

OVINGTON E. WELLER
OF BALTIMORE

FOR DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

RALPH P. WILLIAMS
JOHN N. BENNETT
JOHN W. BROADWAY

By order— C. FRANK CROW, President;
GEORGE R. RASIN,
WALTER S. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

JOSEPH N. WHEATLEY, Clerk.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

Chapter 122, Acts of 1908

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person, who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against measure or proposition at any election or primary election of political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus of primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs of expense of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be passed out by it only through a treasurer or political agent as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own; and every treasurer or political agent, who shall knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primaryputs, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions or his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fine not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

WM. C. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF OR GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offence; one half the fine is paid the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

"Whoever, during the hours of registration or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes, or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into, any pla[illegible] registration or election an[illegible] spirituous liquors, win[illegible] shall at any time or [illegible] partake of such liquor, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100

WM. C. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of my dear mother, MARY ELIZABETH CROUCH, who died one month ago today, March 24th, 1920.

The hands that toiled for us are folded,
Her dear warm heart is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
That never can be filled.
Often from my heart comes a bitter cry,
Why, oh why, did my mother die?
Then comes the answer so solemn and deep,
Your loving mother is only asleep.
One month has passed, my heart is sore,
As time flies on I miss her more,
She sleeps, we leave her in peace to rest,
The parting was painful, but God knoweth best.
It is sweet to know we will meet again
When parting is no more,
And that the one I loved so dear,
Is only gone before.

HER DAUGHTER, ADA.

FOR SALE.

Two Guernsey and One Holstein Cow for sale. Two have calves by side. Cows are good milkers. Apply to

WALTER L. WALBERT,
a3-3t* Chestertown, Md.

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