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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 24, 1907.

LIFE INSURANCE IN ST. JOHN.

It is very evident that the people of St. John are believers in life insurance, for the most complete reports obtainable show that more insurance per head of population is carried here than in any other city in America. It is also true of course that the annual payments in death claims and matured policies in this city are at the head of the list. This seems rather surprising, for no one accuses St. John of being the home of many wealthy people, nor has it ever seemed that any exceptional energy has been displayed on the part of insurance agents. Many of the offices established here are agencies for the maritime provinces, and statistics show that the volume of insurance handled through these agencies is very large. But in the present instance no regard is paid to any other than what is carried by men and women living in St. John. Life insurance statistics show that regular companies pay annually in death claims and matured endowments a sum equal to about one and one-half per cent. of the amount of insurance in force. Assessment and fraternal organizations are credited with paying about one per cent. annually. On this basis the Insurance Press of New York has prepared a table showing the money paid each year in all the principal cities of America, and the amount of insurance carried in each. St. John stands 12nd in the list, but according to the investment per head of population, should come first. New York, that city of millionaires, and in which so many large companies have their head offices, is credited with holding \$2,700,000,000 in insurance. If New York people carried as much as do the residents of St. John their total insurance would be not less than \$3,544,700,000. Montreal has a population of 285,000 and St. John 46,700, yet this city holds \$2,200,000 in life insurance, and Montreal \$24,000,000, which is a much smaller amount proportionately. Hamilton, Ont., with twelve thousand more residents than St. John has only half as much insurance; Halifax, equal in population to this city, has not even a place in the list of the first one hundred cities, and consequently must carry less than \$20,000,000 in insurance. In Toronto, if the people believed as strongly in life insurance as they do in St. John, the total risks carried would amount to \$220,000,000, whereas they aggregate only \$152,000,000. Portland, Me., has 50,000 people and not \$20,000,000 in insurance; Portland, Oregon, has 50,000 inhabitants and only five per cent. more insurance than St. John. Many other instances could be given which go to show that in this city, agents have assuredly been able to carry on most successful business; and also proving that as a rule Canadians invest more heavily in life insurance than do the people of the United States.

Naturally the cities which hold the most insurance receive the largest amounts annually in death claims and payments of matured policies. St. John got \$453,994 last year; Halifax \$214,857; Winnipeg \$174,403. These figures cover all policies paid on maturity or death, and the amounts are credited to the places in which the payments are actually made.

A HERO.

The world moves at such a rate these days and so many things happen, that even important occurrences receive but passing notice. People are stirred by great tragedies, but only interested by those events in which no very serious results are noted. The San Francisco earthquake, the wreck of the Laramie, and similar catastrophes are talked of for weeks because they involve great loss of life and property, but an act of self-sacrificing heroism, more worthy of recognition than any calamity, passes almost unnoticed. A Toronto engineer has given more than his life in saving some thousands of fellow beings. He is now in an insane asylum, completely broken both mentally and physically, and may never know that his devotion to duty prevented an awful catastrophe. Albert Houston employed on the Panama Canal works, interposed his body in a breaking dam, allowed himself to be crushed, and by so doing prevented a flood which would have brought death to two thousand laborers. He must have lived a lifetime in the two hours during which he held the waters in check, and with visions of the awful destruction which must be caused if his efforts failed, constantly before his eyes, it is no wonder that reason vanished. Albert Houston's name should go down in history as one of the world's great heroes.

ENGLAND'S ANCIENT CAPITAL.

O. Winchester, for countless years the theme of poet's song. How oft are voiced thy praises to a full attentive throng. Thy Minister, mighty edifice, where kings were laid to rest, Like all thy treasure'd monuments, the hand of time hath blest.

The Hospice of Saint Cross, renowned old College, Western gate, Thy Castle Hall and Wolsey's Keep, this last in ruin'd state, Are ever famous epitaphs of human power and thought, Where heroes, prelates, statesmen liv'd, and deeds enduring wrought.

Enchanting spot, ne'er built was Rome when Britons first held sway, And Druids round their altars rude of song at opening day, Her followers from bondage vile she'd bravely strive to save.

All hail! all hail! the Saxon's dawn, then King was Cedic crowned, And Egbert, Alfred, Athelstan, loud let their praises sound, Thy Parliament the first to be, such glories ne'er can fade, With wisdom, courage, piety, lo! thus a nation's made.

'Tis truth, faith, justice, learning, make thy children's foothold, sure, And English-speaking peoples to be known the wide world o'er, All honor thee, fair Winchester, thou noblest shrine of grace, Beloved and cherished cradle of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Alfred Bowker, in The Queen.

Not far traditions referred to in the third stanza see Milner's History of Winchester.

TROPHIES OF PORT ARTHUR.

Three of the great pieces of artillery captured at Port Arthur, including the largest of the nine hundred guns captured from the Russians in the war, have been permanently mounted in front of the Shrine of the Mother of God, presented by the Japanese War Office. A thanksgiving service was rendered to the Imperial ancestors, whose assistance is regarded as having given victory to Japan's army. Major-General Oshima mentioned in an address to the service that the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese in the war was 84,000, the number of rifles captured 118,884, and the number of swords and lances, 6,458.

PROMOTERS OF MILITARISM.

To the Editor of The Star: Sir—As one reads reports of speeches in favor of armed peace given by persons who are animated by the imperialist spirit, one's heart burns with indignation at the chain of false standards presented in the guise of high-minded ethics. Such is Premier Deakin's speech given last month at a meeting in London and presided over by Lord Roberts, as reported in an editorial in the St. John "Telegraph" a few days ago.

Mr. Deakin believes that compulsory military training in Australia will become established in the near future. He reports that the natural taste and aptitude of the people "fosters a 'great love of rifle shooting for its own sake,' and the consequence is that from Thursday Island in the north to the furthest point in the south, from east to west, wherever you find a man, you find his rifle club." His axioms: "The question of military preparation is put forward, not as a menace or a necessary duty, but as a necessity, accepted by a community in which all adults exercise the vote."

Military preparations are never as a menace, of course, but only as a protection—against what? Again—"We do not dwell on martial pictures, but turn aside to a happy contemplation of domestic and farm life, to sustain which we must train as soldiers and preserve peace at the point of the bayonet. The fact is, that the martial pictures are just what these promoters delight in. Just what they paint the every-day resources and life of a pastoral, commercial people would have fallen flat if it had not ended by the possibility of some day engaging in glorious war which will destroy this same beautiful country."

Writers and speakers of this class always try to anticipate objections to their plan by dressing them up in an attractive uniform, labeling them "duty," "patriotism," "manliness." The sentence following the pastoral description is wholly untrue, where Mr. Deakin declares the tendency of Australian "schools and their training are expressly directed to develop the minds of the scholars thoughts of peace and of harmony, considerations of humanity." The mere repetition of these inflated phrases seems superfluous, as they could hardly mislead anyone but an imbecile. "Honoring the man of peace" and "placing him first," is asserting an attitude which these men of war are far from feeling. It is a false statement intended to mislead. The last high-toned effort must have brought a smile upon the faces of Premier Deakin's hearers, if they themselves were not "in delirium," in the light of England's latest military experiments. Perhaps they cheered it as a pleasant. "No one suspects the British Empire—no one not in a delirium—of aggressive designs upon any party or any people of the world," and not at all. The blessings of civilization and Christianity, we are constantly told, go hand in hand with the great Anglo-Saxon race who raid and plunder another's people's country under false pretences. This benevolent, munificent race—how beloved and endowed by God! See how love and gratitude animate the conquered peoples! Look at India where long years of Great Britain's leadership have blessed and guided it to peace and plenty! Look at South Africa's adoration and tranquility!

Be sure the truth about these "occupations" is spreading through Anglo-Saxon populations, and when the veil of traditional but false patriotism is torn off, this truth loving race will realize how they have been misled. The real story of the conquests made by England and the United States during the last century.

PEACE.

St. John, N. B., June 23rd, 1907.

PRINCE FUSHIMI GIVEN A GRAND WELCOME BY THE PACIFIC COAST JAPS

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 23.—A

royal welcome was accorded H. R. H. Prince Fushimi of Japan, yesterday when he arrived at noon over the C. P. R., on his way home and was met at the station by Mayor Bethune, the city council and representative of other public bodies. All through the city decorations were in evidence. The city hall, the court house and all public buildings were adorned with bunting and flags and shields. The Japanese quarter was simply a mass of color. The interrupted streamers of red and white ran the whole length of the two blocks, lying between Vancouver and Dunsmuir avenues, and they were surrounded here and there by strings of lanterns, while flags of the Rising Sun, Union Jacks and Canadian banners, seemed to be floating out from every window and doorway. Nor were the decorations confined to the land. The different vessels on the inlet blossomed with color and waved flags for the occasion, while explosive sounds from two decorated acorns took the place of a naval royal salute. It seemed as if all the Japanese of the city had turned out to greet their prince. Hundreds came in also from outside points so that over 6,000 Japs were on hand. Most of the navy mills where many Japs are employed were compelled to close for the day to allow them a holiday, and men, women and children, all were there. They spared neither pains or expense to give a royal greeting in the spontaneous heartiness and unity of their welcome.

Prince Fushimi, himself, impressed all by the quietness of his manner and the simplicity of his address. He wore no uniform, but was attired in the usual frock suit, silk hat and morning clothes. He was highly pleased with the reception given him, and was particularly delighted to notice that his own countrymen had lost none of the ways they had lived in a strange land. While entertained most royally across Canada it remained with Vancouver to excel all other places.

A guard of honor, under command of Major Routledge from the Sixth Regiment, was drawn upon the platform and at the word of command they gave the royal salute, while the band played the Japanese national air. The prince, accompanied by the officers, walked down the line and inspected the men with a soldier's eye, expressing his appreciation of their appearance. This ceremony over, the royal party and members of the reception committee entered the carriages drawn up to receive them. His Imperial Highness rode with His Worship Mayor Bethune and two members of the reception committee in the carriage behind.

Prince Fushimi's first glimpse of Vancouver is not likely to be readily forgotten by him. The hill leading from the station to Granville street had been roped off to keep back the crowd and only Japanese were allowed below the arch at the foot of Granville street, and they were in crowds. The prince's carriage started out from the depot the signal for cheers was given, and all hats were turned up. The prince's carriage was a "Bansai" ran out. A great evergreen arch with the words "Bansai" displayed in large white letters and many others with British and Japanese banners spanned the foot of Granville street. The independent Japs had prepared a little pole in the middle and strings of daintily colored lanterns and flags from A. A. hand played martial airs as the carriages passed by. The C. P. R. depot building, and many of the large business houses along Granville street, were gaily decorated, and amid all this cheering the Prince, bowing in polite acknowledgment, was driven to the hotel Vancouver, where he partook of a quiet luncheon and enjoyed a needed rest.

After luncheon at 3 o'clock the Prince was taken for a drive around the city and to Stanley Park, which was greatly enjoyed by him, and he expressed himself to Mayor Bethune in terms of highest praise. At Japanese settlement were encountered groups of the Prince's countrymen were seen making obsequious bows to the emperor's son as the Prince Fushimi's nation paid respects. The only class of citizens who seemed indifferent to the occasion were the Hindus. It was noticeable that the turban headed black men showed no enthusiasm for the occasion. The first stop made on the drive was at the Pacific Coast Lumber Co.'s mills. Here the prince inspected the process of lumber making.

Ex-Mayor Buscombe and G. F. Gibson of the mill company acted as an escort. The Prince watched the entire process with great interest. He did not stop at merely gazing from a distance at the different mechanical devices employed in making boards out of trees, but walked up close and made a thorough inspection of them. Not one

word did he speak from the time he left the carriage till he returned to A. A. hugs log placed on a carriage attracted his attention and as he saw the first cut made, his expression indicated he felt deeply for the one time monarch of the forest, whose fate was sealed. Then, as the carriage swung back and the operator turned the massive log over the movement must have suggested some thought of a lighter vein for the Prince's eye twinkled as he smiled and almost laughed.

He moved on to a place where a number of Japanese mill hands were employed in sorting out and piling up the newly made boards. He watched a while then moved on to his carriage and the occupants of the first carriage, the party entered Stanley Park by way of Nelson street and the entire seven miles of beautiful scenery were taken in, with intent interest. The prince reposed in his carriage breathing the delicious odor of the wooded tract, and thoroughly enjoyed every minute of the journey. The leafy bowers, sandy beaches of English Bay, picturesque view of Coal Harbor, and the many other beautiful sights which came before the eye, all deeply impressed him.

A stop was made at the famous big tree in the Park, and the prince and Mayor Bethune, together with the other occupants of the first carriage, Ogashiri and Mr. Pope were photographed. Coming out of the park by way of Beach avenue the party was driven to the Japanese consulate. Here they left their carriages and entered the home of the representative of the Japanese Empire. The prince repaired to the west room of the consulate where, in company with Mayor Bethune, he remained. Refreshments were served and the delightful, repeat over greetings were extended and the party broke up. Prince Fushimi returning to the Hotel Vancouver.

The electric illumination was seen to advantage in the evening. Over head were myriads of electric lights and the arch on Granville street station was ablaze with incandescents. Just after the royal Japs marched in a procession through the city to the hotel, the thousands carrying lighted Japanese lanterns. They were strung out half a mile in length, half the street in width and the sight was no over equalled in the city. Two bands accompanied the procession. When the procession swung around the corner and stopped in front of the hotel the prince rose to his feet, his secretaries waved a British Jack and the Prince, himself, saluted with his handkerchief. The lanterns carried in the procession were held close to the shoulder, but when the halt was made a "Bansai" was suggested for the prince. Of one

accord, the lanterns were raised to the height of arm length.

Another "Bansai" was suggested for the Emperor of Japan and another for King Edward.

While the ceremonies in front of the hotel were going on, fireworks displays were taking place on the inlet. Hundreds of skyrocket and Roman candles were shot off and the display was greatly appreciated by the prince. A number of Japanese were present, and the crowd dispersed and the big day for the subjects of the Emperor of Japan in British Columbia was brought to a close.

H. I. H. Prince Fushimi left Vancouver at 1:30 p. m. At the time the prince was inspecting the Pacific Coast saw mill on Burrard Inlet a fierce fire was raging in the yards of the Vancouver Lumber Company and drew thousands away from the streets that the prince was expected to drive through. Dry stacked lumber to the extent of \$250,000 went up in smoke.

This morning under ideal weather conditions, the party embarked on the C. P. R. Imperial steamer Princess Victoria for the capital Victoria. Lunch was served on board and the sail was very enjoyable.

At Victoria the landing dock was beautifully decorated. The Prince and party were welcomed by Lieutenant Governor Danamur, mayor, aldermen, and officers of the local garrison. During their visit to Victoria, the Prince and party are guests at Government House.

As a mark of appreciation of the attention His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan, has received during his visit to Canada, the Emperor has conferred the following decorations:—

Upon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of Canadian Pacific Railway, the order of the Sacred Treasure of the Second Class.

Upon Mr. Charles M. Hays, second vice-president Grand Trunk Railway, the order of the Rising Sun of the Third Class.

Upon Mr. W. R. Baker, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., the order of the Sacred Treasure of the Third Class.

Upon Mr. David Pottinger, general manager of the Intercolonial Railway, the order of the Rising Sun of the Fifth Class.

Upon Mr. H. R. Charlton of the Grand Trunk Railway, the order of the Sacred Treasure of the Sixth Class.

Prince Fushimi personally invested Mr. Baker with the order of the Sacred Treasure at Government House tonight.

DIETPE, France, June 24.—An automobile, in which an American, John Ryan, and his wife and three other persons were riding, was ditched yesterday in trying to avoid a cart. Mrs. Ryan was killed and the others received severe injuries. Mr. Ryan represents an American automobile firm in France.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., June 24.—The steamer Alexandria sailed last night for Kingston, with some 50 members of the New York State Chess Association who will hold their mid-summer meeting on board. Other members will join the party at Kingston, after which the Alexandria will sail down the St. Lawrence river to Montreal and Quebec thence returning here.

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TRY! TRY! TRY!

Some men go about in a half-hearted sort of way without taking any particular interest in anything. Very often the trouble is due to the uncomfortable Shoe they are wearing, for how can a man give his mind either to business or to pleasure when his corns ache and his feet are sore? Give your head a chance by putting your feet into our easy fitting Spring Shoes, modelled on the human foot. Our new Spring shapes, made from such stock as Patent Kid, Vici Kid, Kangaroo and Russia leathers, are so easy that any troubled feet will find comfort in them. New toe shapes and all sizes. We get trade through our low prices and hold it through the merit of our shoes.

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BROKE THE RECORD FOR DISCUS THROWING

NEW YORK, June 24. — Martin J. Sheridan, of the Irish American A. C., established a new world's record for throwing the discus yesterday at the Mayo Men's games at Cletic Park. He hurled the plate 138 feet, 10 inches, beating his own record, made at Montreal last year, by 17 inches. Among those opposed to Sheridan was Lee Talbot, the young Mercerburg Academy champion, who was second with a throw of 125 feet, 3 inches.

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