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EARTHQUAKE ROCKS WALES; POPULACE THROWN INTO PANIC

Violent Earthshocks Set the Houses Reeling and Chimneys Toppling—No Loss of Life.

Cardiff, Wales, June 27.—Violent earthquakes were experienced throughout South Wales at 9:45 this morning. Houses rocked, and many of the cheaper ones were damaged. Hundreds of chimneys fell, pictures were shaken from walls, occupants of dwellings were thrown to the ground, and people fled from their houses, shrieking, in panic, with visions of the San Francisco disaster before them. Though there were many narrow escapes from falling chimneys and copings, there were no casualties so far as known.

TARTE'S ATTACK ON LAURIER

Disgruntled Ex-Minister Accuses Him of Yielding to the Presbyterians.

Montreal, June 27.—"We hope," writes Hon. Mr. Tarte in La Patrie, discussing the Sabbath observance bill, "that such a Draconic measure will never be adopted. Never has the liberty of the subject been so disregarded. As a matter of fact, such a bill would not be accepted in a country governed by the most autocratic methods. There is no government or public man capable of carrying such a measure into force. We are asked how Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever consented to become the champion of so retrograde a measure. We believe that opportunism is one of the things which the Prime Minister believes in most. A violent pressure has been brought to bear on the cabinet, and particularly upon the Prime Minister by the alliance. The Presbyterians, who constitute a numerous and respectable element in Ontario and the Lower Province, have dictated to the Liberal party."

SHOOTING ON SUNDAY

Lord's Day Bill Will Prevent Practice at Targets.

Ottawa, Ont., June 27.—The Sunday bill was up in the Commons this morning. The clause prohibiting target shooting was under discussion. Mr. R. L. Borden and Col. Sam Hughes waited to know why the shooting of live animals was not prohibited. Mr. Aylesworth said if they desired such a prohibition they could move it themselves.

MOTOR BOATS STUDDING THAMES; BUT OWNERS HAVE A GRIEVANCE

Think City Should Help Them Obtain Better Aquatic Facilities.

There may be prettier spots for boating than the River Thames, but doubtless they are very few in number. Londoners are just beginning to appreciate the beauties of the trip to Springbank by the water route, and there is a more active interest shown in aquatic sports than in many years past. Every night fleets of boats are on the river, and the number is increasing at a rapid pace. Canoes are numerous, but there have been no accidents up to the present. The boats that rock the boat, and the graveyards, have also been absent. The number of rowboats and canoes has been estimated at from 100 to 150. Whit Lancaster has a large number, and the London Rowing Club has also a large number. Several owners have large fleets of them. The number of private boats is also very large.

One of the most pleasing features is the growth of the motor-boat fleet. The Thames offers large opportunities for this sport, and the lovers of a fast boat have not been slow to appreciate their opportunities. At present there are nine fast boats on the river. Jack Collinson owns two, Art Keene, Lorne Spry, Ben Morris, Jack Waugh, and Messrs. Henniger, Cooper, and the Racine, owned by Messrs. Rider, H. Pearson, Sussex and Pearson. At present there are two or three more being built. One of these is a 35-footer. It will be the largest on the river, and will also be one of the fastest. Several others have intended building, but have not done so on account of the condition of the river.

When all things are considered this is a very small number for a city the size of London. New Hamburg, a small town, has no less than a dozen motor-boats. Of course, they have an abundance of water. In Toronto the Humber fairly swarms with this sort of craft, and they are to be found in the bay in large numbers. In most of the cities where there are water facilities, the motor-boat has arrived, and has been enthusiastically taken up.

There is one serious drawback, however, to the sport in this city. There is not enough water up town. The Sankey bridge has made the authorities lower the water fully a foot and a half, and as a consequence it is practically impossible to get boats up as

far as Dundas street. In some places there is not much more than six inches of water. One motor boat has been smashed already trying to get up, and several others have received smaller injuries. Art Keene's boat has been put out of commission and will not be used until there is more water. The matter could be easily arranged. There is plenty of water if the best use of it could be secured. The Sankey bridge seems some distance from solution, and until it is settled there will be no splash boards at Springbank to bring the water up to the proper level. In the meantime, however, it would be possible to get sufficient water for all practical purposes. If the river were dredged for one hundred feet below the London Rowing Club, a channel could be found that would allow all boats to pass up and down, and prevent accidents. There is no dredge in the river now, and there seems no prospect for one. But the fact still remains that if a dredge were used on the river a week a year, no better boating facilities could be found anywhere. A dredge would not cost very much, and would give a great impetus to this sport.

In the meantime the difficulty could be settled easily. At present there are several teams taking gravel out of the river. Where they are working at present only aggravates the trouble. They are deepening the side of the river and lowering the depth of the river in mid-stream. Now, if the teams engaged in this work were only made to take the gravel in mid-stream in the path of the boats, oarsmen would have no reason to complain at all. The gravel there is just as good, and there is no more trouble to get it. There would be no extra expense incurred.

Oarsmen complain bitterly of the treatment accorded them. They say that they cannot afford to do the work themselves as they receive no revenue. Some of them express themselves as willing to do something toward it, but they feel that the city should bear some of the expense.

The city does very little towards the encouragement of any kind of sport in the city. It does very little to support places where amusement can be had, and as a result the sport is classed as a dead one as far as sport is concerned.

In two years there ought to be one hundred motor boats on the Thames, involving the expenditure of a large sum of money, provided there is some encouragement given to this branch of sport.

HON. MR. HYMAN HAS SOLUTION FOR INTERSWITCHING PROBLEM

Clause Covering Trouble Adopted in Railway Bill—"Phone Connection."

Ottawa, June 27.—Having disposed of the railway subsidies, resolutions concerning which were concurred in, the House devoted the remainder of the sitting to a consideration of Mr. Emmerson's bill placing express and telephone companies under the control of the board of railway commissioners. Clauses respecting express companies were adopted after a brief discussion, together with some general clauses, amending the railway act. Telephone clauses, however, proved a knotty problem, and talk upon the various clauses was continued until an early hour this morning. The principal bone of contention was the clause providing for a physical connection between the

various telephone lines, to which an amendment was offered by the Minister of Railways, providing for connection of local companies with long distance lines. Mr. Maclean wanted to still further widen the provision for connection, but the sense of the committee was in favor of the Government's amendment, which was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Hyman offered a new clause designed to meet a case which arose at London, where, although the railway commission ordered a connection between the G. T. R. and C. P. R. by a spur line, it was contended that the board had no power to control switching operations on the private line or tracks of either of the companies. The clause was adopted.

At the suggestion of the city of Chatham, a clause was inserted widening the powers of the commission with regard to blocked highway crossings by shuttling or trains standing on tracks to apply to any unnecessary interference with public travel.

Telephone clauses were next considered, and a number of non-contentious clauses were quickly disposed of.

Swift Punishment

Cairo, Egypt, June 27.—The trial of the natives concerned in the attack on June 13 on the party of five British officers, while the latter were pigeon shooting in the village of Demshawal, killing one of the officers, Captain S. C. Bull, of the Sixth (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and the serious maltreatment of the others, has resulted in four natives being sentenced to death, three to fifteen years' penal servitude, six to seven years, and five to one year, and five to receive fifty lashes. Thirty-one of the accused were acquitted. The executions and the floggings will occur at Demshawal. All the men sentenced to death will be hanged by turns, on one gallows, in the presence of the villagers.



HARRY K. THAW.
The Pittsburgh multi-millionaire, who murdered a New York society man in the Madison Square Roof Garden.

DIPHTHERIA CASES INQUIRED INTO BY PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. J. W. Stevenson and Dr. Hutchinson Air Their Differences.

Dr. Bell, provincial medical inspector, is in the city today. He spent a couple of hours in Dr. Hutchinson's office in the city hall, where he was seen by The Advertiser. The doctor stated that he was not in the city to investigate the personal disputes of Dr. Hutchinson.

"It was reported to the provincial authorities that there was a great deal of diphtheria in London," he said, "and that the disease was not being fought as it should be, if it is to be stamped out. I was asked to come to London and make an investigation, so that the provincial department will know what is being done here to report to the local board of health."

Ald. Stevenson and Dr. Hutchinson threatened their differences in the latter's office before Dr. Bell. It was evident that there is no love lost between the two. In a quiet way they "rubbed it in," and gave each other the worst of the deal as far as possible. Later they began to disagree in a somewhat lively fashion, and it looked as though the fur was about to fly, when Dr. Bell turned the conversation into other channels.

Dr. Hutchinson reproved Ald. Stevenson when the latter took the official records of the office to Dr. Bell to make a point against the health officer. "This is my office," Dr. Bell said. "I am not here to object to Dr. Stevenson acting in this manner."

"I'm going to put the doctor on to a few things," said Dr. Stevenson.

"Dr. Bell came to see me, I want you to understand," Dr. Hutchinson replied.

"He came to see me, too," Dr. Stevenson took the liberty of remarking.

"He says he didn't, and this is my office," Dr. Hutchinson repeated.

"I am a member of the board of health, and I can make in here when I want to," Dr. Stevenson retorted. "It will do you no good to object."

"I am not here to investigate your personal differences," Dr. Bell told both physicians.

Dr. Stevenson's Charges.

Dr. Stevenson then proceeded with his charges against the health officer. He said that case after case of diphtheria, and the name of the milkman was not given. He alleged that owing to the officer's failure to investigate a case of diphtheria in the family of H. Nichols, of Westminster, many cases of diphtheria had broken out in London. He declared that Nichols' son, who drove a milk wagon in this city, died of diphtheria, and that the next driver, Taylor, is now in Victoria Hospital suffering from the disease. The driver had told him (Dr. Stevenson) that he had recognized five of his former milk customers in the diphtheria ward. Why did not Dr. Hutchinson investigate this case before so many people were exposed to the contagion? he asked. Five patients were sent to the hospital in twenty days, and all of them took milk from Nichols.

Dr. Bell asked who notified Dr.

Hutchinson of the presence of a contagious case in the city.

"The hospital does," Dr. Stevenson said.

Dr. Hutchinson denied this, but it afterwards transpired that the hospital does notify the doctor, and the doctors are expected to send in a written notice after the verbal notice has been given. Dr. Hutchinson proved conclusively that he supplies the local physicians with blank forms for notification, bearing two-cent stamps, so that the doctors may have no excuse to evade carrying out the law on this point.

"I can bring twenty physicians to swear that they never notify you except by 'phone,'" Dr. Stevenson declared.

Dr. Hutchinson said this was nothing against Dr. Hutchinson. The doctors should be compelled to carry out the law.

"A notice over the 'phone is better than a written notice," Dr. Hutchinson explained to Dr. Bell. "I might have to wait twenty-four hours for a written notice."

"Do physicians take swabs of the nose and throat and isolate the patients at once, until they ascertain if it is really a case of diphtheria?" Dr. Bell asked.

"No," Dr. Stevenson told him. "They do not. We have no bacteriologist and no isolation hospital."

"Why do you not send the swabs to Toronto?"

"I could take too long," said Dr. Hutchinson.

"Wouldn't it be better to know what you are doing even if it took 48 hours to make the test, than to simply swab and say, as you are doing now?" asked Dr. Bell.

The latter then explained that if the health department sent the swabs to a patient being isolated in his own home, without being sent to the hospital. In this way, an isolation hospital is not so much a great necessity as it is now.

Continued on Page Eight.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FINE, VERY WARM.

London, Wednesday, June 27.
Sun rises, 4:27 a.m. Moon rises, 11:47 a.m.
Sun sets, 8:02 p.m. Moon sets, 11:47 a.m.

Fine, warm weather has been general today over the greater portion of Canada, but a few local thunderstorms have occurred in Manitoba and showers in portions of the interior of British Columbia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures.
Dawson, 42-70; Port Simpson, 48-80; Victoria, 64-88; Vancouver, 61-80; Edmonton, 50-80; Calgary, 64-78; Winnipeg, 58-78; Port Arthur, 64-88; Toronto, 64-78; Ottawa, 64-80; Montreal, 66-80; Quebec, 60-80; Chatham, 46-80; Halifax, 80-76.

FORECASTS.

Wednesday, June 27—S. a.m.
Light to moderate variable winds; fair and decidedly warm today and on Thursday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.
Calgary, 66 50 Clear
Winnipeg, 62 50 Clear
Port Arthur, 66 50 Clear
Perry Sound, 66 52 Clear
Toronto, 66 52 Fair
Montreal, 70 62 Fair
Quebec, 66 50 Fair
Father Point, 66 50 Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday morning a few showers have occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Manitoba and the greater portion of Canada has been fine, the outlook being still very fair.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Tuesday were: Highest, 82°; lowest, 53° above.

ARE STANDING BY SEVENTH OFFICERS

Non-Coms. and Men Think Bandsmen in Error.

MONEY FOR NEW SEVENTH BAND

Citizens Will Subscribe to it, if Necessary —Strikers Will Form a Band of Their Own.

The Seventh Band situation remains the same. That is, the officers say there is no regimental band, and the men are ready to agree with them.

It is quite evident that the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment are prepared to stand by the officers. In fact, it is said that many of the rank and file are very angry at the band for what they allege to be its attempt to kill the outing to Ottawa on Saturday next.

Some of the men also object to the bandmen placing themselves in a class by themselves, and refusing to accept the same treatment as the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment.

"If we could go to Ottawa without pay, the bandsmen could have well paid to Ottawa without pay, as they didn't clip in a cent," one of the privates said today. "As a matter of fact the trip was arranged by the officers to give the members of the battalion a couple of days' enjoyment in a city which we all wish to see. It was downright unfair of the bandmen to step in and try to spoil our pleasure, by demanding pay for something which was intended for their pleasure as well as ours. If the band is to be paid it must come out of the regimental funds or be paid by the officers of the regiment out of their private pockets. The members of the regiment certainly object to the band coming on their funds in this way."

The bandmen say they will organize a citizens' band on Saturday next, and that it will be made the best band in the city.

On the other hand the officers of the Seventh have been assured by a very prominent citizen, who has no connection with the Seventh Regiment, that if the citizens of London will not raise a band, the United States army will raise one for the city, and it will be recruited at once, he will subscribe the amount himself. "We must have a band which will stand by the regiment," said the citizen referred to.

It has leaked out that the sergeant met informally to discuss the matter at the present time. His claim that they have just as much right as the bandmen to be paid, but they would not think of asking remuneration for a pleasure trip.

The new armories have been a boon to the battalion, which was never in such good shape. It has become a credit to the city and its Monday night parades are looked for by thousands. A gentleman in close touch with military matters said the officers and men are indignant at the spiteful attacks upon the new band which a local newspaper has descended. The colonel has given unsparingly of his time and means to build up the Seventh, and is a favorite with the whole regiment.

The work of creating a new band will begin as soon as the corps returns from Ottawa.

LEAPED FROM DOCK

Hamilton Man's Strange Action Ends in His Being Drowned.

Hamilton, June 27.—Thomas Gladwell jumped from the Hamilton Steamboat Company's wharf into the water at the head of the slip yesterday, and was drowned. He and John Jones went down to catch the 2 o'clock boat for Toronto, and missed it. They decided to wait for the next boat, and while waiting Gladwell said he would go in for a swim. He threw off his coat, vest and hat, and jumped in. He rose part way to the surface once, then sank and did not rise again. Employees of the steamboat company divided for the body, but did not find it. The body was notified, and after a half-hour's work, found it. Deceased was 33 years of age, and is survived by a wife and two children. Coroner White was notified, but decided an inquest was unnecessary.

THE TRADES' CONGRESS

Will Gather at Victoria, B. C., on September Seventeenth.

Ottawa, June 27.—The executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in session here have fixed on Sept. 17 as the date for the commencement of this year's congress at Victoria, B. C. It was decided to place an organizer in the Canadian West to secure the affiliation of the union there. Mr. J. R. McDonald, labor representative for Leicester in the British Commons, will visit Canada in August, and will tour the country under the auspices of the congress, visiting all important centers.

GERMANY DENIES IT.

Berlin, June 27.—The foreign office denies the reports that Germany and Austria are strengthening their military forces on the Russian frontiers, owing to the Russian disorders, adding that Germany does not need to increase the strength of her garrisons, as they are already ample for all purposes.

Committee Passes Bill to Balk Loan Sharks

STRINGENT ACT TO DO AWAY WITH EXTORTION

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 27.—The banking and commerce committee today took up the bill respecting money lenders. Mr. Tremearke, of Toronto, was heard in opposition to the bill on behalf of the Toronto money lenders. He said that the act was more stringent than the British one. He complained particularly of the interest rate on contracts being limited to 12 per cent per annum. In Toronto it was quite customary to give 25 per cent for one month, and at the end of the month to get \$2.50 for the loan. This would be at the rate of 120 per cent per annum. The rate of 12 per cent would be high enough for long terms. What he complained of was the rate being too low for short loans.

Mr. Schell—"What would you think was a correct figure?"

Mr. Tremearke—"Twelve per cent would be reasonable in some instances and 50 per cent would be high enough."

Mr. Schell suggested that there could be some other respectable business that a man could go into besides money lending.

Mr. Fielding asked what changes he would suggest in the bill. Mr. Tremearke said that he wanted the word "regulate," and that clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 be dropped. These clauses were practically the whole bill. Mr. Tremearke added that the bill would still be equal to the British act which the money lenders approved of.

Mr. Verville strongly supported the bill. He said that loaning money was the great evil of the working classes. He would, if there was to be any, allow the offender against the act to go to jail without the option of a fine.

Mr. Schell said that there were money lenders and sharks. The second class were a great evil.

Mr. Telford, North Grey, said that he was a money lender, but was strongly in favor of the bill. He gave instances of how a certain class of money lenders oppressed those who unfortunately got into their hands.

Mr. Tremearke was the only one who appeared against the bill. It was afterwards passed without any opposition. The only important change made was that the bill would not apply to any transaction the interest on which was less than 50 cents.

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DEATH SUMMONS "MAPLE LEAF" MAN

Aged Composer of Canada's National Anthem Expires Suddenly.

Toronto, June 27.—Mr. Alexander Muir, principal of the Gladstone avenue school, Toronto, died suddenly last night of heart failure at his residence, 60 Churchill avenue, at 11:20 o'clock aged 72 years.

Mr. Muir was the well-known author of Canada's national song, "The Maple Leaf."

Alexander Muir, poet, was the son of the late John Muir, teacher, and was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1834. Accompanying his parents to Canada when an infant, his early education was received at his father's school, at Scarborough, Ont. Later, he attended Queen's University, Kingston (B. A., 1851). He began teaching school at Scarborough, continuing there until 1860. He afterwards taught at Newmarket, Beaverton, and other places, and in 1880 went to Toronto, Mr. Muir was known to fame chiefly as the author of "The Maple Leaf Forever." It was composed at Lesterville, 1866, and has been set to music by the author. It is now as popular in Canada, and is as often sung here as the "Red, White and Blue," in England, or the United States. Mr. Muir was the author of several other popular songs, among which may be mentioned, "Canada," "The Old Union Jack," "Canada Land of the Maple Trees," and "Canada Forever." Mr. Muir was a member of the Orange Order. He was elected president of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, Toronto, 1892, and bard to the Militia Veterans of 1866, in 1904.

SEEK AN ENGINEER

The Hydro-Electric Commission Will Advertise for an Expert.

Toronto, June 27.—At the first meeting of the new hydro-electric power commission of Ontario, held yesterday, Hon. Mr. Beck, the chairman, presiding, it was decided to advertise immediately for a chief electrical engineer to assist the commission. A man with experience in high tension power transmission is desired. It was also agreed that a member of the commission should be sent to the meeting of the Western Ontario Power Union, embracing a number of municipalities, including Toronto, about held at Galt's Hotel in regard to the request of the council of Madoc that the commission investigate and report upon the possibilities of a water power in that vicinity. The members of the commission, other than Hon. Mr. Beck, are Hon. Mr. Hendrie and Mr. C. B. Smith.

"It's all right; so long as they don't put ribbons on our rifles."

"Ah, the slouch hat and blue shirt is good enough for us."

"What do you want?" a voice inquired.

"Two pounds of steak," the lady replied.

"Say, missus," said the voice, "this is the Medical College. About how much did you say you wanted?"

But the lady dropped the 'phone. Chicago packing-house scandal ain't nothing like this, she thinks.

A certain Princess avenue lady went to the 'phone, and as she thought called up her butcher.

"I want a couple of pounds of nice steak today," she said, as she heard somebody at the other end.

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