KING VISITS CARDIFF TO OPEN NEW DOCK

Amazing Strides Made in Recent Years by the Metropolis of Wales.

WALL DUE TO ITS COAL

From Obscure Town Port Has Grown Into a City With Population of 200,000.

Special Correspondence

CARDIFF, July 17.

Saturday last, when the great Alexandra docks and new City Hall were opened by the king and a new avenue in the municipal park named by his Majesty was an important date in the history of both this city and the principality.

The growth of the metropolis of Wales has been remarkable. Cardiff has developed rapidly from a small cluster of houses hanging on to the skirts of an ancient castle into a city with the finest municipal buildings in the kingdom, and a population close on 200,000. In the rapidity of its growth it is more akin to the mushroom cities on the other side of the Atlantic than to any town on this side. A century ago there was not a single dock at Cardiff. It was just a sleepy little seaport, containing about 400 houses and a population of a little more than 1000 persons. At that period a vessel used to leave once a week with coal for Bristol, and that coal was brought down from the hills, a distance of nearly twenty miles, on the backs of mules.

Wealth in the Earth.

A century ago the people of South Wales never dreamed that beneath their green hills lay wealth greater than even the imagination could conceive in the shape of the finest coal measures in the world, or that their small town would become the chief exporting port of the world.

For two or three centuries the people of South Wales were content merely to get what coal they wanted for their own use by digging a hole in the ground outside their back doors, or, if there was no coal quite so handy, going to the nearest hillside, burrowing a hole, and then taking out all they wanted. It never entered the head of the most imaginative Welshman of that day that nearly 50,000,000 tons of coal would ever be won from the bowels of those hills in the course of a single year and dispatched by steamships from Cardiff and neighboring ports to all parts of the world.

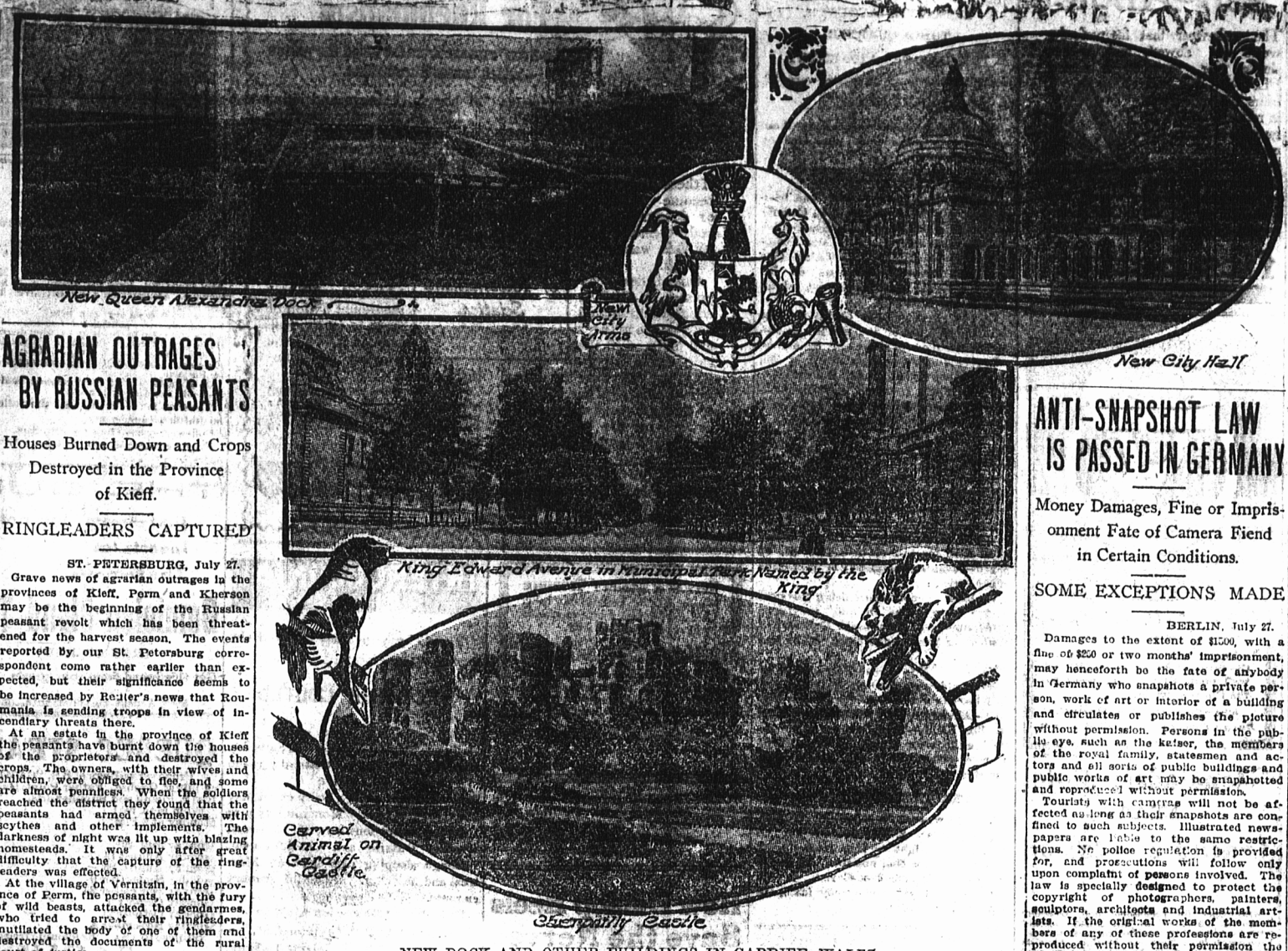
The New Dock.

The new dock is fifty-two acres in extent, about three acres larger than the old east dock. The depth of water will be forty-two feet, as against thirty-five feet of the Roath dock and the thirty-one feet of the east dock. Seven railways connect with the Bute docks—the Great Western, London and Northwestern, Midland, Taff Vale, Rhymney, Brecon and Merthyr, and the Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport Railway.

Just as it has been necessary to increase the number of docks at Cardiff, so have improved shipping appliances had to be introduced. The most important of these is the Lewis Hunter crane, of which Sir William Thomas Lewis, present head of the great Bute undertaking, is joint inventor. Half a century ago it would have been regarded as smart work to ship 700 tons of coal into a vessel in one day. Now, by using the Lewis Hunter cranes, as much as 10,000 tons can be put into one vessel in the course of twenty-four hours. Often 600 tons of coal are tipped into a vessel in an hour.

In another direction one finds striking evidence of how things have moved since the first dock was begun at Cardiff. Brunel, the great engineer, upon whose report the Taff Vale Railway was constructed, referred to the possibility of a single engine bringing down as much as 100 tons of coal at one time. Today an engine will bring down a thousand tons at a speed twice as great as that mentioned by the great Brunel.

Cardiff has many interesting buildings, but none more picturesque or with more historical interest than Cardiff Castle, belonging to the Marquis of Bute. The building dates from the eleventh century, and a part of it is little more than a ruin. Caerphilly Castle, now a ruin, with its leaning tower and many traditions, is another of the show places that will be visited by their majesties. The Town Hall and law courts, though they, of course, are comparatively modern, have a very interesting story of commercial prosperity to tell, and cost a quarter of a million to erect.



NEW DOCK AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN CARDIFF, WALES

KILLED BY A SHARK

Terrible Death of Woman at an Austrian Bathing Place.

VIENNA, July 27.—Visitors to the bathing establishment at San Giorno, in Lesina Island, on the Adriatic, witnessed a ghastly scene yesterday.

A woman teacher was swimming a little distance from the coast, when a big shark was seen approaching. The unfortunate woman tried hard to escape, but was reached by the monster, which caught hold of her leg. In a moment the shark, with its human prey, had disappeared in the depth of the sea.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES BY RUSSIAN PEASANTS

Houses Burned Down and Crops Destroyed in the Province of Kieff.

RINGLEADERS CAPTURED

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.

Grave news of agrarian outrages in the provinces of Kieff, Perm and Kherson may be the beginning of the Russian peasant revolt which has been threatened for the harvest season. The events reported by our St. Petersburg correspondent come rather earlier than expected, but their significance seems to be increased by Reuter's news that Roumania is sending troops in view of incendiary threats there.

At an estate in the province of Kieff the peasants have burnt down the houses of the proprietors and destroyed the crops. The owners, with their wives and children, were obliged to flee, and some are almost penniless. When the soldiers reached the district they found that the peasants had armed themselves with scythes and other implements. The darkness of night was lit up with blazing homesteads. It was only after great difficulty that the capture of the ringleaders was effected.

At the village of Vernitsin, in the province of Perm, the peasants, with the fury of wild beasts, attacked the gendarmes, who tried to arrest their ringleaders, mutilated the body of one of them and destroyed the documents of the rural court of justice.

Nothing is known here of the disorders in the Kherson province.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CRIPPLES

Company With This Object in View Formed in England.

LONDON, July 27.—A company, with a capital of $25,000, is being promoted for the employment of cripples in the potteries district of Staffordshire.

The inaugural meeting was held at Hanley yesterday, when the duchess of Sutherland, the founder of the scheme, entertained a large company, which included Miss Florence Chaplin, Dr. Nansen, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torby.

It was decided that the shareholders' dividend should not exceed 3½ per cent. The duke of Sutherland subscribed $2500 and announced the gift of a block of buildings at Trentham Hall for use as workshop and recreation grounds.

FREE TRADE LAUDED BY GERMAN EDITOR

Says That England's Trade Returns Are Complete Vindication of Principle.

BERLIN, July 27.

The Berliner Tageblatt, the organ of the Berlin Radicals, contains a remarkable article dealing with the returns of British trade for the first six months of the year.

At no time, says the article, have the trade returns of any people shown such remarkable figures; never have the defenders of free trade had such a splendid justification; never have the gloomy vaticinations of protectionist pessimists been so completely proved to be false. The result can only strengthen the government, which was elected to maintain free trade against protectionist tariffs. Protection has received a severe blow.

The article goes on to show that not only is an extraordinary growth noticeable in imports, but in exports as well. Here the growth is simply without parallel. With regard to imports, no protectionist can extract comfort from an examination of the figures, for the increase in the imports is most marked in those items which England receives raw for further manufacture and export, such as cotton and wool, oil, skins, wood, ore, etc. These figures, says the article, in conclusion, testify to the success of free trade as the basis of the economic policy of Great Britain. The figures are a clear refutation of protectionist nostrums.

MAKES HOME A FORT AND DEFIES POLICE

Man Who Resists Arrest Barricades House Which Undergoes a Regular Siege.

SUICIDE ENDS DRAMA

PARIS, July 27.

A tragic "Fort Chabrol" drama has occurred at Toulouse. On Wednesday evening a wrestler named Tournier was sentenced at the local police court to eight months' imprisonment for a desperate assault on a man named Darmes.

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced Tournier drew a revolver and fired, first at Darmes, who had given evidence against him, and then at the policeman who arrested him. Darmes was seriously injured, but the shot missed the policeman.

In the confusion which followed Tournier escaped from the court and fled to his house, which he barricaded against the police. When they approached the house for the purpose of capturing him he fired at them with his revolver, and several of the policemen narrowly escaped serious injury.

It was decided to lay siege to the house, and all night long the building was carefully watched. Several times the police attempted to obtain an entrance, but each time they were forced to retreat from the shots of Tournier's revolver.

At 3.30 yesterday afternoon the police heard a shot inside the house, and a moment afterward Tournier's wife appeared at the window and screamed out that her husband was dead.

The police inspector was suspicious of a ruse, however, and would not allow his men to enter the house till the woman had brought out her husband's revolver. Then the police entered the house, and they found the dead body of Tournier on the bed.

Cecil Rhodes' Old School.

LONDON, July 27.—The trustees of the late Cecil Rhodes' bequests for educational purposes have decided to endow two Rhodes scholarships, worth $100 a year each, at the Bishops Stortford High School, at which Rhodes was educated, and which was revived and rebuilt by his father while he was vicar of Bishops Stortford.

OLD WOMAN SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Gay Lothario, With Blighted Heart, Seeks to Recover $10,000 Balm.

FAILS IN THE ATTEMPT

VIENNA, July 27.

Frau Poeckh, who is 70 years of age, was sued in the High Court here yesterday for $10,000 damages for breach of promise.

Herr Johann Eggenberger, a retired chapman, of Baden, who brought the action, said Frau Poeckh had lived at his house, and some time ago insinuated to his daughter that it was a pity he did not marry again.

He thereupon proposed to the old woman, who has considerable wealth, and she consented on condition that he give up his business. The engagement was ratified by a handshake and a kiss.

Herr Eggenberger disposed of his shop, when Frau Poeckh changed her mind and advised him to get a wife from some almshouse, as she could never think of marrying any one who had been a shopman.

Frau Poeckh denied that she ever became engaged, and added that she would rather hang herself than remarry. The court accepted her version and gave a verdict with costs accordingly.

TYROL MYSTERY SOLVED

Body of Man Missing for Nearly a Year is Found.

GENEVA, July 27.—The body of Alphonse Braunschweig, a wealthy Swiss deputy of Chaux de Fonds, was found today at the bottom of a precipice in the Tyrol.

The deputy mysteriously disappeared in August of last year. His son, who believes he was the victim of foul play, offered a large reward for the discovery of the crime, and employed a famous French detective without success.

Royalty in London Slums.

LONDON, July 27.—The Archduchess Marie Annunziata and Maria Theresa, with Princess Henry de Bourbon, left London yesterday. They visited London incognito in order to spend a long day in the East End of London.

WILHELMINA BARS PLAN OF THE KAISER

Wilhelm Intended Sending Torpedo Boats Up the Rhine, But Young Queen Prevents.

STANDS ON HER RIGHTS

PARIS, July 27.

A curious story of the frustration of a novel naval display contemplated by the kaiser is told by the Echo de Paris.

In an eloquent speech delivered at Cologne the kaiser is reported to have announced that the inhabitants of the city would soon have an opportunity of realizing Germany's naval power, for he intended to send a fleet of torpedo boats up the Rhine and they would anchor off Cologne.

Soon afterward the German minister at The Hague called on the Dutch minister of foreign affairs and said to him: "You know about the splendid words of my august master who is going to send five or six torpedo boats up to Cologne?"

"Send up! How?" asked the Dutch minister in apparent bewilderment.

"Why, up the Rhine, of course."

"Oh, no, not up the Rhine," said the Dutch minister. "The mouths of the Rhine belong to Holland, and her majesty the queen does not intend them to be disposed of without her leave."

There was no further talk about torpedo boats, adds the Echo de Paris, which gives the story on the authority of a "distinguished Dutchman at The Hague."

BISHOPS AND DEAN CENSURED BY POPE

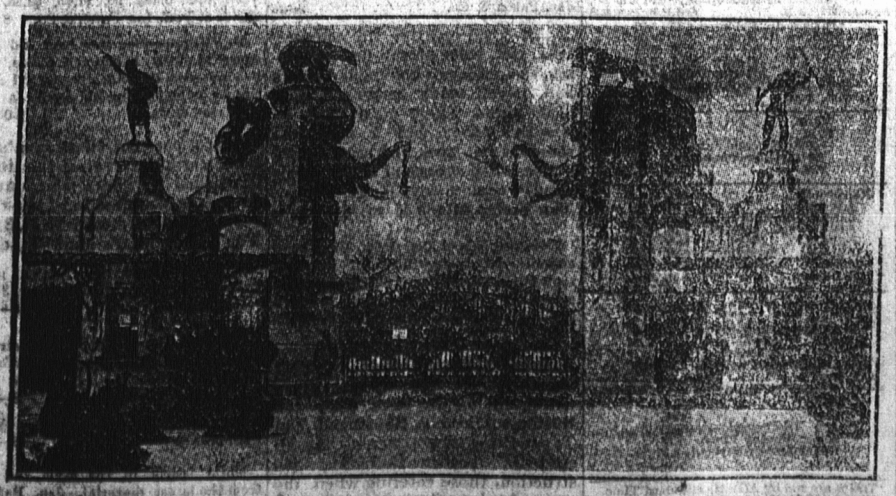
Their Appeal for Funds to Erect Monument to Schell Irritates the Vatican.

MUNICH, July 27.

The widest attention has been attracted by the resignation of Professor Merkle, of Wuerzburg, dean of the faculty of Catholic theology in that university.

Some weeks ago Professor Merkle issued an appeal to south German Catholics for funds to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late Professor Schell, of Wuerzburg, whose advanced theological ideas were condemned by Rome. Professor Schell afterward submitted to papal authority, and consented to withdraw his publications from circulation, but until his death he had never been received into full favor.

When, therefore, Professor Merkle issued his appeal, the pope at once wrote to another professor of Wuerzburg, Dr. Commer, condemning Dr. Merkle's action, and accusing all those who signed his appeal, among them the bishops of Bamberg and Regensburg, of ignorance of Catholic usages and Catholic theology, and ordering this condemnation to appear in every German diocesan newspaper.



A WILD-BEAST DECORATION FOR ENTRANCE TO HAGENBECK'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AT HAMBURG

Herr Carl Hagenbeck has made further extensions of his extraordinary open-air "Zoo," where the animals seem to be at liberty. They are placed among scenery resembling that of their native wilds, and the bars which protect the spectators are so cunningly concealed that visitors may imagine they are walking about in the fiercest company. The gateway to the "Zoo" is curiously like a triumphal arch recently erected at Nawanagar for the installation of the new Jam, Prince Ranjitsinhji.

LEMAIRE SHEDS LIGHT ON CONGO ATROCITIES

Tells How He Was Trained Into Burning of Villages and Abuse of Power.

HIS EYES THEN OPENED

Officials in Belgium Cognizant of Fact That Women Were Flogged.

BRUSSELS, July 27.

The newspaper La Derniere Heure publishes an instalment of the memoirs of Major Charles Lemaire, the Congo administrator. In the introduction Major Lemaire recalls that on January 24, 1896, he was intrusted with a mission for the delimitation of the boundaries of Albert Edward Nyanza. Four days before his departure the government of the Free State cancelled his appointment. The reason for this action, Major Lemaire declares, was that the judicial authorities of the Congo were ready to open proceedings against him, and against a number of his former agents who were in Congolese territory.

"I resigned from the Congo service," the major continues, "and I asked to be returned to my regiment on account of wounds received in the Congo. A royal decree awarded me the magnificent pension of 1485 francs per annum."

Defended the Negroes.

Major Lemaire then gives an account of his career. He was 28 years old, he says, when he first arrived in the Congo, and he at first followed the example set him there, "My African education," he says, "began with cannon shots and the burning of villages; in a word, with the abuse of force and with all its consequents excesses. It took four years for my eyes to be opened to realities.

"Since then I never gave up defending the negroes, and when I returned to Africa I did not kill any longer, but I was merciless in regard to soldiers who had been corrupted by the rubber regime. I enforced upon them the respect of the native, and I succeeded by the infliction of punishments which today are characterized as being outside the regulations. I had to choose my punishments, either using the whip on setting the country to fire and sword on the excuse of military conquests."

Major Lemaire sketches a significant picture of the moral condition of the Congolese troops which he commanded. He recalls his mission to the Bahr-el-Ghasel, and declares that no native ever had occasion to complain of his conduct. He understands what joy it must have given the soldiers he commanded to be able to revenge themselves upon him by their depositions before the public prosecutor who was sent from Boma. Major Lemaire's account was given on January 18 to the secretaries of the interior and of foreign affairs of the Congo State, who instructed him, says the major, to tell his story at Boma.

"I pointed out," says Major Lemaire, "that I was unpopular at Boma. The secretary of the interior observed that he would never have tolerated the flogging of women, and said that the passage in my report, in which I spoke of the flogging, completely escaped his notice. In taking my leave, I said that the first article in the newspapers would not come from me. The secretary for foreign affairs said, 'The press will not speak.'"

Letter to the King.

Major Lemaire also publishes the text of a letter he addressed to King Leopold upon being informed that the command of the mission to determine the 30th meridian had been withdrawn from him. He also publishes the text of a note in which he tells how much he disliked taking measures against women in connection with a reconnaissance carried out from the Lambermont Rapids to M'Volo, between December 14 and December 25, 1903.

The secretary general of the interior for the Congo, in replying to the letter addressed to the king, said: "The government has decided not to let you go on the mission to determine the 30th meridian for, as you have already been informed, the bench has notified its intention, should you ever be found upon Congo Free State territory, of instituting proceedings against you. This makes your mission to the Congo impossible without running counter to the provisions of justice."

"If the government," adds the major, "does not recognize that circumstances of extreme gravity, not only for the Congo, but especially for Belgium, forced these barbarous punishments upon me against which my heart revolts, it ought to deprive me of my rank. The government has, however, sent me not criticisms, but congratulations."

ANTI-SNAPSHOT LAW IS PASSED IN GERMANY

Money Damages, Fine or Imprisonment Fate of Camera Fiend in Certain Conditions.

SOME EXCEPTIONS MADE

BERLIN, July 27.

Damages to the extent of $1500, with a fine of $250 or two months' imprisonment, may henceforth be the fate of anybody in Germany who snapshots a private person, work of art or interior of a building and circulates or publishes the picture without permission. Persons in the public eye, such as the kaiser, the members of the royal family, statesmen and actors and all sorts of public buildings and public works of art may be snapshotted and reproduced without permission.

Tourists with cameras will not be affected as long as their snapshots are confined to such subjects. Illustrated newspapers are liable to the same restrictions. No police regulation is provided for, and prosecutions will follow only upon complaint of persons involved. The law is specially designed to protect the copyright of photographers, painters, sculptors, architects and industrial artists. If the original works of the members of any of these professions are reproduced without their permission the reproducer may be punished as explained above.

ARISTOCRAT A PORK BUTCHER

Resigns From the Austrian Army Because Pay is So Small.

VIENNA, July 27.—Aladar Stollnecki, an aristocratic lieutenant of a Hungarian hussar regiment, has resigned his commission to become an apprentice to a pork butcher in Budapest.

He declares it is impossible to live on his pay of $400 a year, and that he has decided to become a butcher, as he considers the trade offers a good opening to a man of education. After serving a nine months' apprenticeship he will start business on his own account in the Hungarian capital.

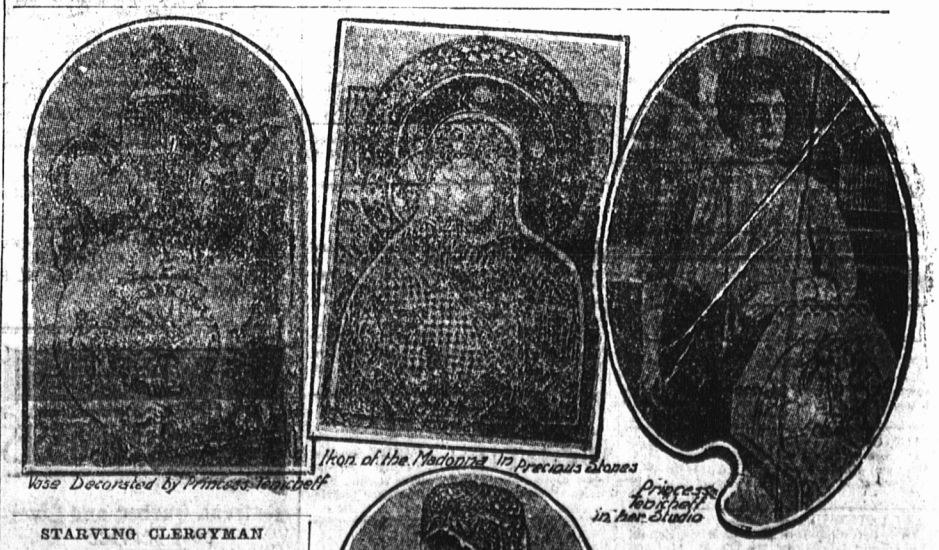
ANARCHIST ORDERED TO KILL DE WITTE

Instead He Slays Man Who Gave Him Bomb to Perpetrate the Crime.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.

After killing Dr. Jollos, the Moscow editor, at the order of the man Kazantzev, one of the Black Hand, who said it was the wish of the revolutionaries, a young workman named Fedorov was ordered to kill Count de Witte.

But in a confession just forwarded by the Social Revolutionary Committee, he says that he then suspected Kazantzev, and at the moment of receiving from him the bombs meant for the count, he stabbed him again and again with his dagger, almost separating the head from the body. After the confession, Fedorov told the committee that he awaited the sentence of death, otherwise remorse would force him to commit suicide.



STARVING CLERGYMAN

One Arrested on the Streets of London for Begging.

LONDON, July 27.—A pathetic story of a starving clergyman was told at the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday, when Robert Wheeler, a pale, white-haired man of 62, in shabby clerical attire, was charged with begging.

A constable had seen him accosting people in Parkhurst road, Islington, and when arrested he said he had earned nothing since Whitsuntide, and that he was literally starving. He ate ravenously the food given to him at the police station. His destitution had so affected him that he could not give an account of himself.

Mr. Wheeler was discharged and handed over to the care of the court missionary.

RUSSIAN ART WORK REVIVED

The Princess Tenichoff, wife of an imperial Russian commissioner, has revived the beautiful Russian art work in precious stones and embroidery, and her collection has recently been exhibited in Paris at the Museum of Decorative Arts. The princess transferred her treasures to Paris because she feared that they might be seized in a political disturbance.

SICILIAN WHITE SLAVES

Agency Run by the Mafia Society is Raided by Police.

ROME, July 27.—A big Sicilian secret agency for the white slave traffic, managed by the Mafia, and having its headquarters in the city of Catania, has just been exposed by the police. Sixty arrests have been made.

The agency has been in full working order for several years. Shiploads of young Italian girls from the southern provinces have been transported to Cairo and other towns of the Orient under cover of false passports. It appears that the traffic was greatly facilitated through the unlimited demand for Neapolitan debutantes for Egyptian music halls.