

A man of force and action who insists on being in the van of the fighting.

Not much importance is attached here to the bombardment, on account of the great distance of the enemy from the batteries. Their cruisers took refuge behind the Lao-Tsun-Shan promontory, fearing to expose themselves to the direct fire of the forts.

The removal of the battleship Retzivan from the mouth of the inner harbor, which marked the assumption of command by Admiral Makaroff, will permit the free exit of the heavy armored ships. It had been believed that the reason why the Russian ships had not made a sortie before was the apprehension of meeting with a superior force, but it is now clear that the ships were unable to leave the harbor. With the channel open, it is expected that Admiral Makaroff will make the squadron an aggressive force.

Appreciating the importance of the division of the fleet before the war, it is believed that Admiral Makaroff will attempt to unite his forces by bringing the Vladivostok squadron to Port Arthur.

Repairs on the battleship Retzivan will be completed in a few weeks, but the battleship Carewvitch is so badly damaged that it is not thought that she can take part in any of the operations for a long time.

A special dispatch received here from Port Arthur says:

Port Arthur was invested by sea on this day, March 10, and the day must undoubtedly be regarded as most memorable.

The Japanese displayed an especially noteworthy determination in keeping up the bombardment of our forts from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. The town suffered very little damage. The enemy's ships, in great force, formed into three divisions, among which were distributed three armor-plated ships. Each division was accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boats.

Long intervals elapsed between the firing by the Russian batteries, which indicated that the guns were discharged only when there was a reasonable certainty that the shells would reach the targets. The Russians did not fire one shell as many shells as did the Japanese. There was no panic or excitement among the civilians of Port Arthur, and the troops kept cool.

GREAT MOVE PLANNED.

Port Arthur's Reduction—Adding to Korean Forces.

London, March 12.—A correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" at Seoul describes the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur as "successful preparatory bombardments," thereby intimating that a greater attempt to reduce Port Arthur is impending.

The official announcement from Moulken that the Russian army corps which has arrived at Harbin will be held there because of the landing of Japanese troops at different points and the various reports of the intentions of the Japanese commanders, is an unintentional tribute from Vlodyer Alexieff to Japan's extraordinary success in concealing her plan of campaign and mystifying the enemy as to her movements.

A correspondent at Che-Foo of "The Daily Mail" gives alleged information of the Japanese landing movements up to March 9, and says that disembarkation is proceeding at Chemulpo and points to the northward with marvelous rapidity. In the last ten days sixteen transports have landed ten thousand men at a town the Japanese call Kaleho (probably Hwangju, ninety-four miles northwest of Chemulpo, on the Tai-Dong River), twelve miles by sea from Chemulpo.

Dispatch boats began to run on Wednesday between Chemulpo and Chinnampo, and the correspondent believes that up to the present seventy thousand Japanese have been landed in Northern Corea.

The correspondent says also that a torpedo boat destroyer and a transport are around off Chemulpo; the former is slightly damaged, and the latter, which has the appearance of a cruiser, is completely wrecked.

Telegraphing from Yinc-Kau, a correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says the British and American gunboats at New-Chwang have received orders to leave as soon as the river opens. At Liao-Yang there are now twelve thousand troops working night and day on the fortifications. A great fortified camp is being formed south of the town; it extends three miles in every direction. The Russian force on the Yalu River now amounts to twenty thousand men.

As an example of the power of the Japanese "sinimose" powder a correspondent of "The Standard" at Tokio relates that a Russian sailor who was hurt in the naval fight off Chemulpo has been brought to Matsuyama, Japan. The man has 190 wounds.

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Refugees from New-Chwang, this correspondent continues, report that the Japanese are landing at a small bay on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

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THE OMITRI DONSKOI REPAIRED.

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WORK ON NEW RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Nikoliev, March 11.—Three fast torpedo boat destroyers and the cruiser Kagul are nearing completion at the local dockyard. The machine shops are preparing engines of 10,000 horsepower for two new battleships of the Kniaz Potemkin class.

Advertisement for Cluett, Peabody & Co. shirts, featuring the text 'THE MARK OF THE BEST SHIRT' and 'CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.' with a logo of a shirt.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT VARIOUS CHURCHES. The Tribune publishes each Saturday announcements of the various churches, with names of preachers and topics of sermons. Consult these advertisements to-day under heading of "Religious Notices."

JAPAN'S SHIPS DAMAGED.

An Account of the Battle of February 9.

Tokio, March 11.—Captain Matsumura, who was signal officer on the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship during the first attack on Port Arthur, on February 9, gives a graphic account of the fight in the "Jiji Shimbun." Japan's most widely circulated newspaper. The account by Captain Matsumura is the first from a Japanese eyewitness. The captain was wounded in the foot as he stood on the bridge by a shell from one of the Port Arthur batteries.

Captain Matsumura's story reveals that the Japanese battleship Fuji was badly damaged, but not disabled, by Russian shells, while two of her officers, Commander Nakayama and Lieutenant Miura, were killed by a single shell while standing on the bridge.

The description of the battle follows: Admiral Togo called the captains of the allied fleet to his flagship in Saeho Harbor on February 6. Plans were discussed, but, of course, were not discussed at 2 o'clock that afternoon on the fleet left the harbor.

At 8 a. m. on February 7 smoke was noticed on the horizon. The Russian battleship, the Mikasa, which was captured, shortly after the capture of Port Arthur, and one of the cruisers, the Admiral Uru and one of the divisions of the fleet started for Chemulpo. Admiral Togo directed the firing of the fleet as they approached the enemy's boats as soon as they were sighted.

At 10 a. m. a Russian torpedo boat destroyer was seen and shots were exchanged at a distance of about 2,000 meters. The Russian vessels were dispatched to 9 a. m. on February 9 toward Port Arthur. The Russian fleet, directed by Admiral Togo, consisted of the Mikasa, the Admiral Uru, and the Admiral Uru. The Russian fleet, directed by Admiral Togo, consisted of the Mikasa, the Admiral Uru, and the Admiral Uru.

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JAPAN'S HIGH AIMS.

M. Kurino Tells of the Nation's Purposes in Corea.

Paris, March 11.—M. Kurino, until recently Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, has arrived here on his way home to Genoa, where he is one of the most important general issues of the war, saying:

It is a remarkable fact that Corea is in a worse condition now than when I was there ten years ago. At that time a general state of ignorance prevailed, owing to the government's opposition to modern methods. Recently the Fourth Minister at Seoul passed through St. Petersburg on his way to Paris, and told me that the conditions of ignorance and backwardness were worse to-day than when I observed them. For that reason I do not think Corea is for the purpose of introducing reforms and modern methods. The difficulty of the situation is that the introduction of the more external forms of modern civilization is not enough. Those who attribute success to the success of modern methods instead of mere outward forms.

Asked what would be the result of the entrance of the Japanese into Corea, the former minister said:

There are many erroneous reports concerning Japan's intentions and policy toward Corea. It seems to be the prevailing idea that Japan is bent upon absorbing Corea territorially and politically, but as a matter of fact she has no such purpose, and the reports are due to failure to comprehend Japan's settled policy. Japan has entered the sisterhood of nations and recognizes the benefits of modern methods, intercourse and communication. She has established steamship lines to London and Antwerp and two lines to San Francisco, and she has placed old routes with new ones, on the most modern and enlightened lines.

All this shows her real policy of joining the rest of the great nations and spreading the benefits of modern methods and modern acquirements. Therefore, she does not seek the petty, narrow advantage of acquiring Corea all to herself, and locking her up against the rest of the world. Those who attribute such a narrow policy to Japan fail to comprehend her motives. If Japan has ambition it is the noble ambition to advance with the rest of the world, but not the ignominious ambition of setting off a little corner of the world for her private occupancy and domination.

M. Kurino spoke with great earnestness concerning the noble nature of Japan's ambitions and added:

Japan, therefore, does not seek to annex Corea or politically to dominate her, but she does not want any other country to annex Corea to Japan's detriment and menace. The recent Japanese-Corean war, which so ably protected Corea's integrity and independence. Moreover, it is not Japan's policy to annex territory on the mainland. In that respect Russia's policy is exactly the reverse of Japan's, for wherever Russia goes she seeks to extend her exclusive political domination. Japan does not seek and does not want selfish, exclusive domination. She wants to be one of the liberal nations of the world, extending the benefits of commerce, communication and civilization.

M. Kurino was asked concerning Russia's view that Japan's success created a yellow peril. He said:

Why should Japan wish to be arrayed against the white races of Europe? Are not Japan's interests the same as those of the enlightened white races? Moreover, China's 400,000,000 people, which form such a large part of the world's population, are not in any general movement for China is not a single nation but an assembly of small and comparatively independent states having different interests. Therefore, the world's peace and stability, and even if it were possible, no separation from, but communication with, the white races of Europe and America.

JAPANESE OFFICERS TO GO HOME.

Several Members of the General Staff Here.

On the steamship Celtic, which reached this port from Liverpool yesterday, were twenty Japanese army and navy officers and students, who are on their way to Japan in answer to a summons from their government. The naval men were Captain K. Tokunaga and Captain Tomozo Yamaki. The army was represented by Lieutenant Colonel Hei-Yanaka, Captain Hideo, Major Ishimizu, Major Kawai, Major Kido, Major Nakai, Major Sasaki and J. Sata. Several of these officers are members of the General Staff.

The Japanese army and navy men went to the Grand Union Hotel. Some will leave here to-night or to-morrow for Vancouver, to sail thence for Yokohama, the steamer starting on March 21, while the others will go home by the steamer Siberia from San Francisco.

HUNGARIAN NOBILITY BECOMES INSANE ON A CROWDED STREET IN VIENNA.

Vienna, March 11.—Count George Napoleon Czak, Vice-Secretary of the Hungarian Ministerial Bureau here, jumped from a street car in a fit of insanity this evening, in the most frequented section of the Ringstrasse, and with a revolver shot a woman near him, wounding her dangerously. He was immediately arrested. It is said that he was not acquainted with the woman he shot.

Czak is a member of one of the most prominent and aristocratic families of Hungary. He has previously shown signs of eccentricity.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

Speech from the Throne Read by Lord Minto—Consuls General There.

Ottawa, March 11.—The attendance at the opening of Parliament to-day was larger than usual. The foreign countries represented by their consuls general were Japan, Russia, the United States, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Argentina.

The speech from the throne, which was delivered by Lord Minto, contained no item of international importance. Beyond the modification of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract there were only two bills promised, one to increase the mounted police and another to increase the number and efficiency of the militia force.

NEGROES KEPT OFF SIDEWALKS.

Public Opinion in Johannesburg Forces Adoption of Rule.

Johannesburg, March 11.—Yielding to the pressure of public opinion, the commissioner of police has prohibited colored persons, including coolies, from using the sidewalks of Johannesburg. The better class of colored persons are exempted from this ruling.

BRITAIN'S EXPENSES FOR A YEAR.

London, March 11.—An additional vote of \$30,000 for the British exhibit at St. Louis, making a total of \$750,000, is included in the civil service estimates for the coming year. These and the revenue department's figures make \$233,932,835. With the already announced estimates for the army and navy, the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1904-05 will be about \$710,000,000.

CABLESHIP ASHORE AT GUAM.

Guam, March 11.—The cableship Scotia is ashore on Spanish Rocks. The water is nearly up to her decks and she will probably be a total wreck.

USE MANY BIG NAMES.

SOME ARE UNAUTHORIZED.

Mrs. Potter, Mr. Shepard and Others Advertised as Patrons.

At the offices of F. J. P. Smith & Co., at No. 152 Nassau-st., no information was obtainable yesterday regarding the most important general issues of the war, saying:

The names of twenty-eight prominent men and women have been used as those of patrons and patronesses of the benefit performance, in some cases without authority. Some of these names are: Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Edward M. Shepard, Stryvessant Fish, W. F. Havenseyer, Smith Ely, J. B. Dutcher, Cleveland H. Dodge and W. S. Fanshawe.

Edward M. Shepard, at his office yesterday, said emphatically that the use of his name in the list of patrons was wholly unauthorized. Mr. Shepard added:

"All I know about the affair is that several tickets were sent to me, which I had returned." A like repudiation was made by W. S. Fanshawe. "I have not given any person authority to make use of my name in this manner. In fact, this is the first I have heard of it," he said.

F. J. P. Smith & Co. occupy offices on the second floor of the building, besides the name of the firm, appears the word "Talk," the title of a periodical. The persons in the general office have a decided disposition not to talk. To the right as one enters are two small offices, and to the left a larger one, on the heavy door of which are the words "Strictly private. Appropriate to her surroundings, for she was not certain whether or not Mr. Smith was in, and she did not know H. Kemm, chairman of the "general committee." She went into one of the smaller offices and said:

"Is Mr. Smith in?" The answer, audible in the anteroom, was in the negative.

The reporter had hinted previously to the reporter that H. Kemm was a woman.

"I don't know him," said the stenographer. On hearing the question as to the identity of Mr. Kemm, the stenographer was interrupted by the statement that "Mr. Kemm was representative of the firm that Mr. Smith had gone out and would not return for the day, and that there would be no more of the kind of thing. This young man, who was tall, dark and sharp featured, did not know the home address of the senior member of the firm. On one of the desks were a number of tickets for the benefit performance, which were in envelopes, as though ready to be mailed.

Consul General Uchida said yesterday that when he called to take one of the men, known to him as H. Kemm, to the consul general, he was the appeal for funds, Bridgford explained that it was the mistake of an employe, who would be immediately dismissed. The benefit promoters showed a photograph of the consul general's plans, but he regained possession of it by the employment of diplomacy.

FLEEING RUSSIANS HERE.

Say There Is a Large Exodus to Avoid Conscription.

Much superior to the average immigrant were the 2,045 stowaway passengers that arrived on the Graf Waldersee and were landed yesterday on Ellis Island. Eighteen hundred of them were Russian refugees fleeing to escape conscription. Three weeks ago an imperial ukase was issued to all local authorities to prepare and correct the lists of those liable to military duty, that drafts of conscripts might be made at a minute's notice. In addition to this the ukase forbade the issuance of passports to any able bodied man between the age of fourteen and forty-five years. As a result there was an exodus of those liable to conscription from every Russian village, to escape military service. Villages near the frontier were scarce was comparatively easy were almost deserted.

Taking advantage of this desire to flee, agents of several steamship companies are scouring the country selling passage tickets and smuggling the purchasers across the frontier. Bribery is freely resorted to, and in most cases is successful, many of the enlisted men and officers guarding the frontier being ready to turn their backs on a group of refugees if they are paid to do it.

The expedients adopted by some of the refugees read like the tales of the underground railroad before the Civil War. Alexis Kaplan, a monk, from the village of Vilna, told a typical story. He said:

When I heard that the Czar was going to conscript us all I made up my mind to flee. I have a wife and two children who would surely follow me if I could get away. I was the only one in my village who could get away and bring them later to this country and support them. With five of my friends I started that night. We had a little money, and we agreed to keep together and help one another on our way to freedom. We reached the frontier just before dawn, and unluckily stumbled on a military post. When the sentry challenged us he found us carrying vodka, and his rules were turned his back on us and we made a dash for the river which marks the boundary.

When we climbed out on the German bank the sentry discharged his piece and called out the guard, but we were safely off Russian territory.

Another party of one hundred strong made their escape at about the same time, under the leadership of Peter Sharofski and his wife, Olga Alexandrovna. Of the party fifteen were Christians and the rest Jews. All were about twenty-five years old and farm laborers. Mr. Sharofski said:

We did not dare to stay a single day after the ukase had been promulgated. Almost as soon as the news was learned an agent for the ukase was sent to our village. I think he had no official connection with the company, but he could get across the frontier without passports and pay. Around every outpost are sentries charged us 100 rubles (85¢) for bribes and passage money. He said that 25 rubles of this sum would be paid to the sentry at the outpost and the rest to the company. I think the sentry just before dawn broke fifteen of the party were found to be Christians, and they were told to stand one side. The sentry said that he could not allow any Christian to leave the company, no matter how much he paid. The sentry himself gave us the word to run, which we did, and as soon as we were across the border he gave the alarm, and we heard that he had taken the fifteen Christians to the guard house, declaring that he had caught them while escaping, after threatening them with injury if they revealed how the rest of our party got away. Around every outpost are sentries of peasants waiting a chance to escape.

KISHINEFF TRIALS END.

Kishineff, Russia, March 11.—The trial of prisoners charged with participation in the massacre of Jews here last April is closed. After a fortnight's delay the court to-day gave judgment in the case of Rusneke and fifty-seven others, of whom eighteen were charged with homicide in the anti-Jewish rioting and forty with creating disorders. Rusneke and Bodjan were found guilty of the murder of a Jewish couple named Ferrarri, and Rusneke was sentenced to death by hanging. Bodjan and Bodjan to twenty years.

Fifteen persons accused of rioting were each sentenced to imprisonment and three others to four months. Thirty-six of the accused persons were discharged. The court was adjourned to-day. The full judgment will be formally announced on April 25.

FELL TEN STORIES.

and was only slightly bruised. Remarkable escape of Wm. Melmore in Hotel Darlington crash.

THE NEAR EAST QUIET.

Porte and Bulgaria Reach Agreement on Macedonia.

Vienna, March 11.—The "Politische Correspondenz" to-day published a dispatch from Constantinople announcing that an agreement between the Porte and Bulgaria had been reached. In addition to other clauses the Porte undertakes to extend the Macedonian reform scheme to the vilayet of Adrianople, in return for which Bulgaria provisionally renounces the pending questions regarding Bulgarian churches and schools in Macedonia.

THE KAISER STARTS SOUTH.

German Emperor's Trip Thought to Emphasize Pacific Views in Europe.

Berlin, March 11.—Emperor William's departure to-night for six or seven weeks' trip, with intervals of a day or two to be spent in visiting other monarchs, is generally taken to mean that the European situation gives his majesty no concern. At scarcely any point in the Western Mediterranean will the Emperor be further than two days' journey from Berlin.

Although the Emperor decided on the trip before he had fully recovered from his recent illness, he makes it now, not because of his health, but for rest.

Among the Emperor's travelling companions are General von Plessen, Admiral Baron von Senden-Bibran, Admiral von Hollman, Herr Stöwer, the marine painter; Dr. Ilberg and about twenty members of the court.

The Emperor will call at Dover primarily for dispatches.

RENOUNCES LYNCH MOBS.

President Hopkins Says Growth in Crime Is Marked.

That there has been a marked growth in crime and criminal tendencies among all classes and that this condition has been due to semi-conscious suggestions from various causes—among them the vulgarity of some newspapers, debased theatres, impure literature, divorce, etc., all of which may be remedied, was the belief expressed last night by Professor Henry Hopkins, of Williams College, the speaker at the recent monthly meeting of the Patria Club at the Hotel Stover. His subject was "Suggestion and Crime." He said in part:

The foundations of the personal character of our national life are seriously threatened by ugly features of the present time. There is abounding evidence of an alarming increase in crime of every kind, and in every class of the community. Honesty, chastity and respect for law. There is a growing tendency to flatter the crowd, and consequently a loss of confidence of man in his fellow men. Defalcations continue and multiply in disheartening succession. The proportion of divorces to marriages is astonishing and growing. Disintegration, decadence and often destruction of the family and lowering of the home ideal goes on increasing.

But most debasing and startling of all is the lawless spirit in towns and cities, where have grown up a class of ruffians, where there is an increasing population who break out into reckless violence at times of strikes and lockouts.

The density of population, economic conditions, political opinion, family, administration of justice, the prevalence of luxury, the debasing and materialism of our life, the get rich quick craze—these are some of the causes of crime, complex and diverse, and the possibility for boys to learn trades, lack of occupation, indoor life (which increases the decadent, neuritic and neurotic tendencies), the prevalence of the criminal class, largely come, alcoholism, the drug habit, cigarette slavery, social vice—all tend to destroy marriage and bring on not only neurosis but insane and semi-insane neurosis.

In this city, I am told that the low down, vulgar, and generally more debased and has ministered to a more depraved taste each year. The bad element in the theatre as it obtains itself and about the city is more disgusting and shameful. The same may be said of the bad element in the newspaper. The Sunday edition of the "Daily Mail" is a case in point. The Sunday edition of the "Daily Mail" is a case in point.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY DINNER.

President James Declares American Colleges Are Growing Stronger, Not Weaker.

The first annual dinner of the Northwestern University Club of New York was held last night at the Arena, in West Thirty-first-st. It was attended by forty-six "co-eds." Stephen J. Herben, assistant editor of "The Christian Advocate," was the principal speaker. The principal address was made by President James of the Northwestern University. Addresses were made by ex-Judge G. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation executive board; Wilbur F. Wakeman, ex-appraiser; the Rev. Dr. G. E. Stowbridge, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; Professor Joseph F. Johnson, dean of the School of Commerce, New York University, and Bishop Joseph C. Hertzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Albany.

A letter of regret was received from President Roosevelt. William J. Bryan, who is said to be an alumnus of the university, was not invited.

President James said in part:

President Butler of Columbia has followed President Harper of Chicago University in predicting the early end of the American college. Some could hasten this and other prophecies, looking toward the end of the course in four to three to two and two years, respectively.

Whatever may be true of two centuries from now, no indication at present of any such decline in the number of colleges or those favoring the school becoming weaker. It is growing stronger every year, and as a place of liberal training and as a school preparatory for the professions.

We have just established in the college department of the Northwestern University, which are to be assigned on a unique basis. Paying no attention to merely academic standing, we are seeking out the best of the American colleges, rejecting in toto the method of competitive examination which is all but universal. We are going to select, so far as possible, those individuals who give promise of high achievement in the future careers.

LAFAYETTE ALUMNI DINE.

Seventy-five members and guests of the Lafayette Alumni Association of New York last night were present at the dinner at the Hotel Stover. George C. Austin, the retiring president, was in the toastmaster's chair. Mr. Linn Bruce, ex-chairman of the Republican County Committee, was the first and principal speaker. His topic was "Presbyterian Statesmanship." He said New York was the best governed city in the world and had better public buildings and better schools than any other city.

President Warburton of Lafayette College declared that a reaction was evident in favor of the college against the university. He favored not a shorter course, but a better one, and said he believed the influence of the universities, other speakers were than those of the Lafayette faculty. Dr. A. Barker Smith, of Lehigh College, who spoke of "Our Friend the Enemy," James H. Westcott, secretary of the Lafayette Alumni Association of New York, and Fred K. Drake, of Lafayette.

James Gayley, first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, was elected president of the association to succeed Mr. Austin.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Dr. J. Hanna, a cousin of the late Senator Hanna, and Miss Georgiana Houser, of Lincoln, Ill., old acquaintances, decided to get married when they met unexpectedly here and chose the highest spot in the city for the ceremony. It was performed on the roof of the Hibernal Bank and Trust Building, 36 feet from the sidewalk.

CAUCA READY TO REVOLT.

Election of Velez Likely to Cause Secession—Gunboat Abandoned.