New-York Tribune.

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Cassius Clark and Brutus Underwood Gashed Nothing Yesterday but Thin Air.

The treaty-smashing coastwise-shipping subsidy combination went down to defeat yesterday in the House of Representatives. The special rule limiting debate on the repeal of the faulty coastwise shipping tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal law was approved by 200 votes to 172. It was a sufficient margin, since the opposition to the adoption of a special rule restricting debate was stronger than opposition to repeal is likely to be. There are Republicans like Mr. Lenroot, of Wisconsin—himself a member of the Rules Committee—who do not want to vote either a direct or an indirect subsidy to coastwise shipping, yet are anxious to give the House all the time it may demand to discuss any important public question. On this incidental issue of fuller debate Mr. Lenroot carried most of the Republican contingent with him. Only eight Republicans voted for the special rule. But a much larger number will probably vote for the Sims repeal bill when it comes up for passage.

Speaker Clark has cast his lot with the anti-administrationists in the House. He is willing to play Cassius to Mr. Underwood's Brutus. But the poverty of the argument with which he excuses his adhesion to the anti-Wilson cabal does little credit either to his courage or his ingenuity. He says that in the past he has opposed rules for choking off debate on important measures. He forgets to say that most of the important measures to which he refers were many pages in length and contained a mass of details which it was desirable to consider paragraph by paragraph. The Sims bill is only a few lines long and presents a single, simple issue. Everybody in Congress knows what it means, and a twenty hours' debate on it will be ample.

The country would have more respect for Mr. Clark if he had said openly that he was against the Sims bill either because the Democratic national platform was against it or because the President was for it. Furthermore, if he was going to take a hand with Brutus Underwood in rejecting the President's request for repeal on grounds of national honor he might as well have gone the limit and said either that breaking the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was in itself a good thing or that breaking it was justified in order to vote assistance out of the Treasury to the coastwise shipping interests.

President Wilson's stand for good faith in the observance of our treaties has been one of the manliest acts of his administration. He confessed an error of judgment which he had made and which his party platform had made. It takes grit for a statesman not only to admit a wrong but to accept personal responsibility for righting that wrong. The President put himself on high ground when he undertook to secure the repeal of the coastwise shipping tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal law. He also risked much, because he invited attack from all those elements in Congress which for personal or other reasons are dissatisfied with his leadership. They could unite to defeat him under the cover of loyalty to the Democratic platform. But so clear is his case that the coalition of malcontents has not been able to overcome him. Underwood, Clark, Tammany Hall, the ship subsidy interests, the Pacific Coast advocates of cheap freights at the cost of the government and the Baltimore platform literalists have all fought him in vain. Because he is right and has the country with him the conspirators at Washington have so far gashed nothing but thin air.

No Way to Spend the State's Money.

Governor Glynn will do well to veto the bill appropriating some $18,000 to pay the lawyers who defended Jotham P. Allds in his trial for bribery. Each year since he resigned from the Senate rather than be expelled the effort has been made to extract the lawyers' fees from the state. Governor Hughes refused to stand for it. The Court of Claims recently decided that Allds's defenders had no claim on the state.

Even if Stilwell's, Cohalan's and Sulzer's lawyers were paid by the state, that furnishes no reason for paying Allds's, as advocates of this bill argue. The Sulzer impeachment was tried under a resolution making due provision for counsel for both sides. Stilwell and Cohalan were found not guilty. The cases are not on a plane with Allds's. The state has many legitimate expenses. It needs its money too badly to spend it this way.

"Automatic Inclusion" for Ulster.

"The London Daily Telegraph" of March 20 prints in full Mr. Asquith's reply to Mr. Bonar Law's question as to whether the six year "death sentence" was a detail of his plan or part of its principle. Mr. Asquith replied with this "carefully concocted" formula:

> That, to allay the apprehensions felt in Ulster, there should be given to that province local option by areas to vote, it may be by a bare majority, for exclusion, and that if, and when, that option is exercised, areas so excluded are to come in at the expiration of a defined term of years, a term so fixed that during its currency the electors of the United Kingdom will, at the least, twice have the opportunity of determining whether or not the automatic inclusion is to stand.

"Automatic inclusion" is a phrase used by Mr. Redmond—a phrase impossible to misunderstand. It puts the Nationalist cards on the table. It means that unless the excluded portion of Ulster can force one of two Parliaments to reverse an act previously passed, the death sentence will, at the end of six years, be put into execution. It means, so far as Ulster is concerned, six years of unceasing agitation. And "The Daily Telegraph" says it means bloodshed.

In the light of later events it looks as if "The Telegraph"—had it not been for the action of the army—would have been right. Upon the Redmond-Asquith terms there could have been no compromise. The Liberal government knows by this time that it cannot enforce those terms without a general election. All signs now point that way. The time for compromise has apparently gone by.

The Round Courthouse at Last.

The efforts of our learned justices of the Supreme Court to act as architects of the new Courthouse have fortunately failed. Mr. Guy Lowell's excellent and original plan has now received the approval of three unbiassed bodies of experts, and, whatever their prejudices against circular shapes, our judges could scarcely carry their protest further.

As it is, the building of the new structure has been delayed an entire year. Some minor improvements may have been effected. But the original plan stands in essentials—fortunately for the city, which will welcome this striking addition to its attractions. We can look forward to that happy day when City Hall Park shall be entirely cleared of intrusions and the Hall itself can stand in unhampered beauty. Who knows but that by that time Congress may even agree to a death sentence for the ugliest building in the world—that which fronts the City Hall from the south!

Benjamin F. Keith.

In the theatrical world Benjamin F. Keith was both a pioneer and a reformer. He was one of the first men to see what could be done to popularize and improve the cheaper forms of entertainment. Before he began to carry his ideas into effect the cheap variety theatre lacked respectability. Its appeal was made to the coarsest tastes and it practically closed its doors to decent women and to children.

Mr. Keith conceived the notion of attracting the patronage of the classes thus barred by making the vaudeville programme clean and wholesome. He aimed at giving entertainment void of offensiveness. He created a new theatregoing public, composed largely of women and children, and as his system prospered he greatly improved the quality of his performances. Paying large salaries, he drew to the vaudeville stage actors and actresses of the first rank and gradually bridged over the old gulf between "legitimate" and variety performers.

The man who thus raised the grade of cheaper theatrical entertainment the country over did an admirable work. He deserved all the material success which came to him, and for his aims and achievements should be held in grateful remembrance.

Where Constabulary Would Be More Useful than Militia.

The 74th Regiment of the state's militia had to be ordered out to protect property menaced by rioting strikers at Depew. The cost to the state of the protection thus offered will be in inverse proportion to its real value. The militia does not take kindly to strike duty. A large body has always to be called out—seldom less than a regiment—and the extemporization of a camp, with its various staff services—commissariat, hospital, quartermaster's corps and the rest—is always an expensive process. Incidental soldiering is the most costly soldiering.

It would be far better and cheaper for the state if it had a permanent body of constabulary to rely upon for the suppression of strike disorders. The brilliant success of the Pennsylvania constabulary shows what can be done by a very small body of disciplined mounted state police. The men are trained to the work of preserving order. They can go on short notice to any part of the state, absolutely ready for duty, and wherever they go order goes with them. They mean business, and the disorderly elements take no more chances with them than they would take with United States regulars. Time and again fifty to one hundred troopers of the Pennsylvania constabulary have done what it used to take a couple of militia regiments to do in the trouble-breeding coal mining districts.

A company of New York State constabulary would probably be more serviceable at Depew to-day than the militia regiment sent there. It is also much more in accordance with our political theories to use constabulary to deal with disturbances of the peace than to use volunteer soldiers. The creation here of a body of mounted state police like Pennsylvania's would be a long step in the direction of efficiency and economy.

The Coming of a Queen.

Reigning monarchs have so seldom visited the United States that the coming hither of the Queen of Bulgaria will have the charm of novelty, as well as the higher charm of the presence of a most estimable and gifted woman. There will be another novelty, too, in the circumstance of her addressing large public gatherings in this and other cities, which will, we are sure, not detract from royal dignity, while it may happily emphasize the human features of the monarchical estate.

It will be interesting to observe the effect, direct or indirect, which the Queen's visit will have upon negotiations for a loan. She is, of course, not coming hither as a fiscal agent, and she probably will not so much as mention the pecuniary desires of her husband's ministers. Yet her personality and the interest aroused by her visit, just at the psychological moment, can scarcely fail to have some effect upon the proposed transaction.

It would be an incongruous thing if the visit of the Queen should facilitate the making of a loan intended for warlike purposes. Women, even though they be queens, are assumed to be on the side of peace; and this particular queen has surely in the last year or two seen enough of the horrors and costs of war to make her wish for no more of it. Yet it is a significant thing that her coming will coincide with efforts to float a loan, and also with unmistakable intimations of an impending war of seven nations.

The Isthmian Labor Liability Law.

The executive order concerning employers' liability in the Canal Zone will be studied with care by those who are interested in legislation on that important subject. It is the outcome of observation of conditions and practices on the Panama Canal and Railroad for the last ten years.

It ought to be a good measure. We doubt if anywhere else in the world at any time employment of labor on an extensive scale has been carried on with a higher degree of mutual satisfaction than at Panama. The relations of employer and employed have there been comparable in excellence with the results of the work. The fundamental principles of the order seem to be that the employer shall bear the risks of the enterprise and the employe shall bear the penalty of his own viciousness or perversity. These are sane and just and with a proper working out of details may serve as a basis for legislation elsewhere.

The Conning Tower

THE PROPERTIAN FANCY.

AD TULLUM.

Propertius: Book I, Elegy 14.

"Tu licet abjectus Tibernia molliter unda—"

Though you recline on the banks of the Tiber,
Drinking some excellent dope;
Though you're considerable Lesbian imbiber,
Would I exchange with you? . . . Nope.

Wine and the wealth of a teacher of dancing,
Loveless, were naught but a curse.
Cynthia for me, with her vernal romancing
Which I can put into verse.

For contribs to this Colonnade of Cacophony there are few exclusive rules. We will print almost anything, provided only that it is good enough or bad enough. By which we mean that inept parodies of Rabindranath Tagore's poetry cannot enter here.

DARTMOUTH BEGS UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR ADMISSION.

F. P. A.: I suppose you want to say you received a request from Dartmouth to edit your column. Go ahead and say it. WALTER F. WANGER.

Hanover, N. H.

A Columbia School of Journalism student, however, has just left the office, bearing with him the contract for editing the Tower of Monday, April 7. Now is the t. to s.—Adv.

REGAL SPLENDOR.

[From The New-York Tribune.]

They found the princess and the count at dinner. She was wearing only a few of her jewels, as she was not expecting company.

The literacy test for reporters mightn't hurt journalism. In a Kamtchatka newspaper office the other night we asked seven reporters how the second stanza of "The Lion and the Unicorn" ran; and not one ever had heard of the verses.

Tut! that's nothing. The day of O. Henry's funeral we asked a city editor whether he wanted us to cover it. "Who was O. Henry?" he asked.

PROOFROOM ELUDERS.

Stuffy McInnes.
Flora Annie Steele.
Reginald Werrenrath.
Commissioner Featherston.

And, in yesterday's Tower, "sussurus" got by us, the linotyper and the proofroom, that being the order of blame.

BUS. OF CONSIDERING.

Sir: Do you consider worthy of notice the fact that Subway Guard No. 0192, yesterday afternoon, between Grand Central and 72d street, walked through his car and found seats for three ladies by politely requesting men to move up? N. B.

The estate of James Fenimore Cooper must be doing well. The press agent of a filmery tells the movie editor, who relays it to us, that his concern has just purchased the m. p. rights to "The Last of the Mohicans."

UNHOLY THOUGHTS ON HOLY SUBJECTS.

By REYNALE S. PICKERING.

The doughnut, as you may observe,
Is mostly hole. The rest is curve.
I like the little thing first rate,
Especially to illustrate.

DOUGHNUT.

The story of creation was told, as Joseph Medill Patterson observed in "The Fourth Estate," in a few hundred words.—Harper's Weekly.

Didn't Charles A. Dana observe it first?

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS.

March 26—Up, and by omnibus to the city. With H. Carruth to luncheon, and then watched Will Bradley and Geo. Middleton play 40 points at pool, which Will won, albeit it consumed near 2 hours. Then a great crowd of us did play and I won 4s. from Freddy Steele, on a wager that I should have more luck than he, which I did, and always do have. So, walking home, and it came on very warm, but the windows in the cars were all sealed tight, which was why I chose to walk. In the evening to work, merrily, what with the spring-like day, and to an apothecary's with F. Pope for a beaker of soda-water, which was but fair quality. There is no place near my office where may be bought a fine quality of that delicious brew, it seems. Which gave me no pleasure to anticipate the summer.

27—All the day at my office, save for some moments in the afternoon, when for a walk through Nassau street. Espied a fine cravat in a window, and was minded to buy it, but thought nay, I had better save my money for other matters. But next month I shall buy a new green tye, unless illness do sweep away my savings. To the playhouse, and saw a vaudeville show, and liked Harry Fox best of any, but a graceful girl named Mae Murray took my eye with her dancing, though I do not care for that art to the extent of a handful of ashes.

MOTHER TANGOOSE.

Mary, Mary, you're some fairy,
How does that new step go?
A slip and a slide and a long quick glide
And then four steps in a row.

CHICOT.

THESE BUNGLING AMATEURS!

Sir: Had I the nimble wit of the conductor of a certain Spire of Sparkle I would write some comic causerie anent the fact that the Art Editor of the Satevepost finds that the hand-me-down cuts in his morgue fit the new manuscripts quite as well as do the made-to-order pictures of our best illustrators. As it is I can only hint at the humor of the situation. RAY SARGENT.

Our Own Travelogues.

Sir: It is interesting to observe that your famous contemporary at Pisa leans to the left instead of to the right, as generally believed. In this matter you have the obvious advantage. COOPS.

Pisa, It.

As we mexixe to press, General Villa is, take it from him, taking Torreon. What, as Maj. Goldberg would say, are you gonna do with it, General?

The crafts of playwriting and lastlining sometimes unite. Crave you proof, sweet my coz? Then observe this, from Hamlet:

"Come, sir, to draw toward an end with you.
O 'tis most sweet,
When in one line two crafts directly meet."

F. P. A.

BRUTUS AND CASSIUS AT WASHINGTON.

Foiled!

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

ULSTER AND THE ARMY

A British Officer Defends the Refusal of the Army to Fight.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me, as one who has had the honor to wear the King's uniform and knows something of Tommy Atkins—commissioned and non-commissioned, and whether of English, Scotch or Irish birth—to state that the loyalty of the British army is to-day the same as it has always been. The British soldier wears the uniform of his King, not that of any political party, and is sworn to defend the empire, not to aid in its dismemberment. Our regiments bear such honored titles as the King's Own and Queen's Own; not, thank, heaven, "Asquith's Own" or "Redmond's Own."

An officer has the right to tender his resignation at any time, except in actual time of war, and to do so is not mutiny. Those officers who tendered their resignations (many of them Irish) rather than fight against the Union Jack, which they are sworn to defend, were well within their rights, and were doing the only thing they could do if still loyal to the empire which they serve.

Mr. Asquith himself has stated in the House of Commons that those who refused to serve against Ulster, whether officers or private, were liable to dismissal, mark you; had they been guilty of mutiny they would be liable to be shot.

The unfortunate fact is that a Radical government, in order to carry out a corrupt bargain, has endeavored to make the army its tool, but they find they have "guessed wrong," that the British army is true to its glorious traditions, and, in what you justly describe as "an unprecedented situation," its officers are willing to sacrifice what they hold most dear rather than disgrace the uniform they wear. W. S. STEWART,

Major, late 3d King's Own Hussars.

New York, March 26, 1914.

TOLL DISCRIMINATION DEFENDED

British Good Feeling Called an Unstable Affair.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Perhaps never in the devious history of England has a less creditable or more pettifogging course been pursued than that which is now objecting to the American coastwise canal toll exemption. Always in previous cases the gravamen of the objection was either injury inflicted or right or privilege infringed. Here, however, no such cause for complaint—if we except the assumption of the case of the Canadian interoceanic railroads—exists. Being herself excluded from the coastwise carrying, England's present policy is so obviously based solely on the desire to hamper American shipping and American affairs that one stands aghast at her brazen unfriendliness. The more is this accentuated when one considers the vast expenditure of money, brains and labor by the United States, the great service to the world thereby accruing and the fact that England is the chief beneficiary after ourselves and in many respects benefits more than we do.

Even if this right to exempt our coastwise shipping were not even a vexata quæstio—that the exemption by the United States were an unquestionable violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty—even so, England's attitude of hostility to a friendly power is amazingly petty and contemptible.

When so viewed we must characterize the action as a diplomatic monstrosity conceived in that spirit of antagonism toward America which British policy manifests but too often. It is a sad conviction, made the more clear by this act of gratuitous antagonism, that the fiction of British good feeling toward the United States is almost impudent, as unstable and diaphanous as the air. I do not think, Mr. Editor, that England would dare to plead so paltry and ill contentioned a cause were any Continental power in our position. She would be hissed out of court as a pestiferous litigant, whose quarrel was but to injure those whom she loudly acclaims her blood relatives.

That the President now advocates the abandonment of our position, a position supported by very many of the greatest authorities, legal and ethical, and admitted by England herself in diplomatic course to be tenable, affords one of the most disgusting betrayals of a nation's rights that history records.

To such a pass has one "blazing indiscretion" after another by this administration brought this people.

C. DAVIS ENGLISH.

New York, March 26, 1914.

THE PEACE CELEBRATION

The Earl of Kintore Invites Historical Exhibits.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After returning to London with grateful recollections of the kindness and courtesy showered upon me during my visit to the United States on behalf of the Anglo-American Exposition and the centenary celebrations of which it forms a part, I find that preparations have progressed so far as to warrant the announcement that the exposition will open the second week in May, on the anniversary of the first British settlement in America at Jamestown, and will be the first event in the series of celebrations planned to commemorate the hundred years of peace which have brought such untold blessings on our race.

I am sure it will be of general interest to the American people to learn that in addition to the industrial section the committee has secured the first representative showing of American art ever seen in Europe and a very comprehensive collection of great value showing the progress in all sciences during the century.

The exposition will also include objects of historical interest connected with incidents that have occurred since the Treaty of Ghent or associated with personages who helped to build up the record of American progress. For such historical exhibits my committee has arranged to make no charge for space and is bearing the expense of transport to and from the exposition.

Will you therefore kindly bring this to the notice of your readers and invite those possessing such objects of historical interest and who have not yet communicated with us to send full particulars at once to the general secretary at the exposition, Shepherd's Bush, London?

KINTORE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

Anglo-American Exposition, Shepherd's Bush, London, W. (England), March 20, 1914.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS UNITE

A Chapter of the American Society Is Formed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At a meeting held at the Transportation Club on March 12 the New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects was formed.

The American Society of Landscape Architects is a national organization, founded in 1899 among the practising landscape architects of the country with the object of raising the standards of the profession, of protecting their interests and the interests of their clients, of disseminating knowledge in regard to this branch of the fine arts, etc. It is probably due to the efficiency of this organization and the untiring efforts of its members that landscape architecture in the United States has reached such satisfactory results in comparison with what is being done today abroad.

With the growth of the profession, the greater appreciation of its work on the part of the public and with the ever increasing importance of local problems the need arose for local chapters. They are now established in New York, Boston and Minneapolis, and they will greatly contribute toward the maintenance of the high standards established by the national society and toward the correct solution of local problems, both private and public, pertaining to the artistic development of land for use, recreation and pleasure. FERRUCCIO VITALE.

THE CASE OF THE GUNMEN

A Reader Argues from the Statement of One of Them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the four men now awaiting execution in Sing Sing for the murder of Rosenthal admits that Rose came to No. 232 Seventh avenue, and asked him where the boys were. "I told him I thought the boys were downtown. Rose asked me if I was busy, had I anything to do. I told him, no. He then said jump in and take a ride downtown." Evidently he knew what "boys" Rose meant. And why should he have accepted Rose's invitation if he did not know what was going on and what the "boys" were wanted for?

The entire quartet seem to have been got together very easily that evening (or rather morning) and at just the spot where the murder took place, for one of the four, in the statement signed by all of them, says, "Harry Horowitz, Jacob Seidenshner and I swore we seen Harry Vallon, Bridgey Webber and this stranger shoot." Who was the stranger?

W. DOUGLASS.

Ridgefield, N. J., March 23, 1914.

CANADA AND THE CANAL

Her Interest in the Equal Use of Panama Is Pointed Out.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with considerable interest your correspondent Mr. Smith's communication to you of March 17, 1914, in regard to coastwise tolls upon domestic vessels under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

It seems to me that Great Britain's ulterior motive is merely this: British ship owners will be able, if the United States coastwise traffic has to pay the same rate of tolls that foreign vessels pay, to ship, say, from Boston by rail, say, to Halifax, thence in British ships through the canal, say, to Vancouver, and thence to points in the United States along the Pacific Coast. These shipments will be made in bond, and, even including rail charges, can probably be carried very much more cheaply in British ships than they can be carried from, say, Boston, or any Atlantic port, through the canal, say, to San Francisco, on the Pacific Coast, in American bottoms.

Mr. Smith will observe that none of the foreign powers except Great Britain seems to have seriously raised any question in regard to the exemption of coastwise traffic from paying canal tolls. No other country has territory adjacent to the United States where it could operate in the manner above indicated. Hence Great Britain alone clamors against the exemption of United States coastwise traffic. X. Y. Z.

New York, March 24, 1914.

The Republican Chairman.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you kindly inform me through your columns who is the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee? By so doing you will oblige a loyal Tribune reader.

CHRISTIAN MULLER.

New York, March 27, 1914.

[Representative Frank P. Woods, of Iowa, is chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.—Ed.]

A Heavy Republican Vote in New Jersey

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You stated that the vote in the 7th Congressional District of New Jersey was light. This is true of the Democratic vote, but the Republican vote was over 8,500, which is a big vote.

The Republicans will elect their candidate by about 5,000 plurality at the special election April 7.

PATRICK FRANCIS O'BRIEN.

New York, March 25, 1914.