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Side by Side.

Secretary KNOX's spirited address at Chicago last night contemplates a future of commercial unity with Canada devoid of the possibility of political annexation.

The United States recognizes with satisfaction that the Dominion of Canada is a permanent North American political unit.

Again, the Secretary says of the closer association of this republic and the Dominion, and of the constant and progressive interchange of population.

There is not the slightest probability that this racial and moral union will involve any political change or annexation of territory.

Of the common interest as against attempted encroachment by the Powers of continents other than North America the Secretary remarks:

In the higher atmosphere and broader aspects of the situation it is certain that if there should be any great world movement involving this continent Canada and the United States would, as a matter of course, act in the most perfect concert in defense of the common rights of a common blood and civilization.

This is an authoritative statement of the Administration's ideas in seeking reciprocity with Canada.

The Hon. JOHN DALZIEL drips with gloom and doom. He sees the ruin of protection, the triumph of "free trade."

His is the ceremonious official lament of a heaven high protectionist who has almost come to believe that you can't put a shingle on or open a window into the sacred ark without scuttling it and all our fortunes.

Vain are Mr. DALZIEL'S fears, whether for the chimneys of Pittsburgh or the betrayed and desolate American farmer.

It would not take a very large hall to hold all the "free traders" in the United States. High protectionists, moderate protectionists, revisionists, standpatters, friends of reciprocity, enemies of reciprocity—they are all protectionists.

nobody more so than the Democrats, now enjoying themselves so easily and irresponsibly, and Canada and the United States are two hardened protectionists, coming together and trying to see if they can't make a little more out of each other by modifying and extending a little the economic relations between them, by letting geography, propinquity and necessity have a little voice.

If the arrangement is concluded we are not to expect the millennium. Neither are we to expect the downfall of protection, which always provides for its beneficiary a great zone of free trade.

Reciprocity is a supplement of protection, it is too notoriously an old Republican theory or dream, as in the case of BLAINE or McKINLEY, to frighten anybody who doesn't find his interest in assuming gooseflesh therefor.

Without rapture and without scorn, sensibly, as a matter of business, the country can await reciprocity with Canada. If it comes and if it works, all right. If it works ill, stop it. The final argument, the only argument, is experience. Meanwhile, either dithyramb or dirge is premature.

Governor Wilson to the Lawmakers. Governor WOODROW WILSON'S proclamation on the subject of the election and direct primary legislation now pending in the Assembly and Senate is vigorous, direct and entirely frank.

Nobody who reads it can be in doubt as to the Governor's opinion of the proposed laws. He says:

The Geran bill is intended to create all obstacles away and to put the whole management alike of parties and of elections in the hands of the voters themselves.

Every part is essential to the frank and candid carrying out of the most sacred promises of the campaign. Its purpose is to make the Government in every part the people's government.

It is not an experimental bill, it is based upon abundant experience elsewhere by our fellow countrymen and cannot fail when adopted in its integrity to accomplish the purpose it seeks.

This measure must be passed by the two houses of a Legislature which the Governor describes thus:

The present Legislature is one of the freest Legislatures the State has ever seen. Its members are animated by a sincere desire to serve the best interests of the State and foremost among them the interests of the people.

It is free to do these things. Opposition to this bill which puts the Government in the hands of the people will not come from the Legislature.

The last sentence of the paragraph quoted above is pure conjecture. The proposed changes in the primary and election laws are very complicated and contain passages and provisions as to the wisdom and practicability of which perfectly honest men, men just as honest as Governor Wilson himself, have different opinions.

Disunion Among the Revisers. The Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER, one of the youngest and most accomplished of the Democrats who have been commissioned to draft tariff bills in the Sixty-second Congress, does not seem to be entirely in accord with the Hon. CHAMP CLARK upon the method which the Democratic party should pursue in revising the tariff.

Mr. PALMER is for taking the bill by the horns and revising the tariff as a whole for the common welfare, on the principle of the devil take the hindmost. At least that is the inference to be drawn from his remarks upon the McCall Canadian reciprocity bill in the House.

Mr. PALMER, who apparently had not been coached by the minority leader, spoke with unrestrained candor of the Democratic program:

In the next Congress we would pass this law as a matter of course, but we would also pass other tariff legislation accomplishing a general reduction in the duties levied under the act of 1909 which would apply the added test to the provisions of certain sections of the tariffing party, whose members have been charging in votes that have stirred the country for a reduction of tariff taxes, and would put the same test on the good faith of certain declarations of the President himself, whose criticism of some of the schedules of the Payne law has been more mild than our own only because restrained to some extent by his responsibility for it.

It is opposition to the Geran bill which will come from outside the Legislature, and will admirably serve to distinguish the friends of the people from the friends of the private management.

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Governor WILSON, addressing the public, asserts that one of the "freest Legislatures the State of New Jersey has ever had" contains no opponents to the Geran bill, "every part" of which is "essential to the frank and candid carrying out of the most sacred promises of the campaign."

Governor WILSON is sturdy, determined and clear. But is a Legislature over which such a rhetorical club as his is flourished "one of the freest" the State of New Jersey has ever had?

The Innocent Pride of Essex. The Hon. AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER is a born and a genuine insurgent, a singularly reasonable insurgent.

Not all the fish of Gloucester tied about his stubborn neck can sink him. Local patriotism binds him to oppose the reciprocity agreement; but when the bill to make this measure law was to be crammed down the throat of the House by a "gag rule" the blood of Essex boiled.

Derisive laughter from the Democrats, taking the "gag" as meekly as if it were honey or molasses. Swallow their words! What are "words" for? Bless him, did Mr. GARDNER suppose that the demonstration against "Cannonism" and the hell-spring rules was anything more than "playing politics"?

Once more may be cited that honest confession of the man who, after having abused WASHINGTON violently, asked General KNOX for a Government job, explaining to the wounding Secretary of War who questioned him about the abuse, "Oh, I meant nothing, I thought it was popular."

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It seems delightfully simple to such a sincere soul, but we fancy that he was taken to task for his rash enthusiasm by the Hon. CHAMP CLARK after adjournment.

Of course if Mr. PALMER and his colleagues can conjure with the schedules so deftly that revision will produce 75 per cent. more revenue than comes in under the Payne law, there will be plenty of money for pensions, rivers and harbors and public buildings, not to speak of naval expansion and a more effective army, while the dinner pail will overflow and the cost of living will drop something like a plummet.

What a halcyon time it will be for the country, and how big the "pork barrel" will be without the least extravagance. Of course Speaker CLARK could not produce such beneficent results by merely nibbling at the schedules.

But if the Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER with his magician's wand ruffles the marble brow of the Speaker to be, Mr.

CLARK must be no less concerned by the misconduct of another of the specially selected tariff revisers, the Hon. WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND of Minnesota, who actually voted against the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Home Rule in Sight. So far as Ireland is concerned Mr. ASQUITH has burned his ships.

The Liberal Prime Minister has announced in the British House of Commons that Ireland will have a parliament of its own, with power to deal with all purely Irish affairs, as soon as the differences between the Lords and the Commons are adjusted.

Home rule has been by no means won yet. The British constitutional middle must be cleared away first, and then the British House of Commons won over. But it really seems near at last, and it is to be hoped that the Irish factions will remain at peace until it has been gained.

Congress Apportionment. One immediate consequence of the fact disclosed at the last census that more than half the inhabitants of this State live south of the city line will be the allotment to the city of a majority of the Congress districts in the new apportionment.

The mathematical basis for such a forecast is unmistakable. The population of the State in 1910 was 9,113,000, which would make the ratio for each of the forty-three districts approximately 212,000.

Dr. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, who died yesterday at Amherst, Mass., was so long connected with Amherst College that it seemed to most of the living graduates of the college that he had been there from the very birth of the institution.

Dr. HITCHCOCK's actual relationship to Amherst as a member of the faculty dates back to 1861, and as he was born in the town lived there a substantial part of his life.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, so far as concerns the part formally played by him in the educational history of the country, will be remembered chiefly as the originator of the idea of physical training as a feature of a college curriculum.

It is clear, then, that under the new apportionment there will be twenty-three Congress districts south of the New York city line in place of eighteen under the old arrangement.

The population of the nineteen up-State Congress districts under the present apportionment at the last census is shown in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: District, Population, and Ratio. Lists districts from Nineteenth to Twenty-eighth with their respective populations and ratios.

Under the existing division two districts, the Nineteenth and Thirty-second, are included within the county boundaries of Westchester and Monroe counties, respectively, while the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth are in Erie.

The plans suggested for the new arrangement is that which gives to Erie the new district, the up-State share in the increased representation, and makes Onondaga, now joined with Madison, a complete Congress district.

The table presented above indicates that whatever disposition is made of the additional districts in the new apportionment, a considerable number of changes in the grouping of counties will have to be made.

Albany and Schoenectady counties, now making the Twenty-third district, will inevitably be separated, since the growth of Schoenectady has brought the population of the district up to 267,000, a figure materially above the new ratio.

The Twenty-first district, made up of Greene, Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam, has similarly fallen behind, as has the Twenty-second, made up of Washington and Rensselaer.

In the new apportionment it is far from unlikely that Ulster, Dutchess and Putnam will be joined in one district, Washington, Rensselaer and Columbia in a second, Albany and Greene in a third, and Schoenectady placed with Schenectady, Otsego and Delaware in place of Ulster.

This change would give the Democrats at least a fighting chance in the first and last of these districts.

If Onondaga is to have a separate district, Madison will have to be assigned to another group of counties, probably to the Twenty-eighth district, now made up of the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego, whose population falls short of the necessary amount of the new ratio.

For the rest, the allotment of Livingston

to the present Thirty-third instead of the Thirty-fourth, and the exchange of Yates and Seneca between the Thirty-first and the Thirty-third, would meet the situation created by the decline in population along the southern tier.

The political consequences of such changes would be very considerable, particularly in the Republican organization, since the Republican State committee membership is based upon Congressional districts, but this would hardly disturb the Democrats, who would gain at least one fairly sure district if the additional district under the new apportionment went to Erie.

From THE EVENING STAR, of Philadelphia.

HENRY RICHARDSON CHAMBERLAIN, who died this morning in London at the age of fifty-one, had been for nearly twenty years the correspondent of THE SUN and other newspapers in this country and in public life both in this country and abroad.

President TAFT deserves the thanks of the army for vetoing the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the reinstatement of nine cadets dismissed from the Military Academy for hazing.

The jury on awards has announced the following prize winners: The Walter Lippincott prize of \$300 to Daniel Garber of Philadelphia for his landscape "River Bank."

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ART IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is holding its 100th annual exhibition in the Academy building, North Broad street, Philadelphia.

Not that the Philadelphia exhibitions are free from favoritism, a failing that is difficult to wipe off the official slate, but it is not too obstreperous in its manifestations.

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particular are painted with a nervous intensity and exquisite veridicalness. That superb creature in the violet dress ought to be a brilliant Loosé player.

It is fruitful to compare Weir's "Spreading Oak" with the giant tree by Courbet in the permanent collection of the Academy.

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NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWS.

Their Effect as Disclosed in Part Washington, D. C. To the Editor of THE SUN: There has been recently enacted a State law making it possible for fifty residents in any square mile to incorporate themselves as a village.

Through the efforts of the State Department of Education and progressive leadership Jonesville erects a school plant that will adequately care for its scholars.

The above is an extreme instance, but the school district in Germany in question is occurring in a lesser degree at this very time in the State of New Jersey.

The village of Sands Point, which has long complained of their taxes and of the fact that they cannot get the village light and water works done, are now incorporating into the village school district.

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