THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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THEODORE W. NOYES.....Editor

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Party Reunions and Divisions.

The announcement that former Gov. Francis has entered Missouri journalism as a supporter of Champ Clark for President conveys a message of importance to the republican leaders, as showing the great progress democrats are making in getting together.

Gov. Francis succeeded Hoke Smith as Secretary of t Interior in the summer of 1896. Mr. Smith did not favor the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but the democrats of Georgia did, and so Mr. Smith retired from the Cleveland cabinet in order to be free to support his party's nominees. He was under obligations to be regular. Had he remained in the cabinet his influence would have gone either to McKinley and Hobart outright, or to Palmer and Buckner, who were running in the interests of the republican ticket.

The democrats of Missouri were as strongly for free silver as the democrats of Georgia, and were hailing Mr. Bryan as their chief. But this did not prevent Gov. Francis from throwing in his influence and fortunes with the gold wing of the party. He took the seat vacated by Mr. Smith, and served until the end of the Cleveland chapter.

In that campaign, it is unnecessary to say, Mr. Clark was loyal to his party and gave Mr. Bryan ungrudging support. And Missouri followed Mr. Clark rather than Gov. Francis, giving the democratic ticket a large majority. Since then Mr. Clark has become a national force, and now Gov. Francis is reported among his supporters for President.

While evidences of union and reunion in the democratic party are multiplying, the very opposite is true in the republican party. There old divisions are widening, and new ones are appearing. In Congress today Mr. La Follette is in open and aggressive alliance with Mr. Underwood, not for tariff revision—for that cannot result from their labors—but for the purpose of putting the President in a hole. Facing the strongest sort of probability of Mr. Taft's renomination, Mr. La Follette is exerting himself to make republican success next year impossible. He is loading shells for the democrats, and doing it with the heartiest good will.

In less than a year both parties will have nominated their tickets and written their platforms. Will August, 1912, find the democrats still working together, and the republicans still working at cross purposes? If so, there will be little doubt about the result at the polls. A party divided against itself cannot stand. The democratic party has several times learned this bitter lesson. Is the republican party fated to learn it? It would appear so, unless the La Follette program can be, and is, promptly checked.

The Control of the Senate.

The death of Senator Frye, to be followed probably by the appointment or election of a democratic successor, reduces the republican majority in the upper house from nine to seven, reckoning all republicans as of one party regardless of insurgent dispositions. With Senator Frye's seat filled by a democrat there will be forty-two democrats and forty-nine republicans, with one vacancy from Colorado, whose legislature is democratic. These will be divided as follows: Of those whose terms expire March 3, 1917, fifteen democrats and fifteen republicans; of the class of 1915, thirteen democrats and seventeen republicans; of the class of 1913, fourteen democrats and seventeen republicans. An absolute democratic majority in the Senate is quite within the possibilities of the near future. It will be necessary for the democrats next year to carry the legislatures of four states from which republicans now sit in the Senate in order to overcome the present republican margin, assuming that Maine continues its present democratic tendency. The now republican seats falling vacant in 1913 and affected by the election of next year are those from Idaho, Oregon, New Jersey, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Delaware, Michigan, Wyoming and Rhode Island. Of these three are already in the democratic class, New Jersey, Nebraska and Colorado. If they should remain democratic, with Maine, and there should be no changes in the republican states returning senators, Colorado returning two senators first and last, the upper house would stand at a tie, forty-six democrats and forty-six republicans, regardless of insurgentism and not counting possible senators from Arizona and New Mexico. It is quite possible that the four senators from the new states, whose creation is apparently about to be effected, may overturn the republican control that has continued for so many years.

Hereafter a financier who is asked to sell anything will remember that no price is prohibitive to stock experts who can create values as they go along.

No, gentle reader, it is not understood that Mr. John Jacob Astor made definite and reliable arrangements for a quiet wedding.

Hoke Smith and the Tariff.

Criticism directed at Gov. Smith for not presenting himself for service in the Senate at once is not convincing so far as the tariff question is concerned. Nothing really has been lost to his party or the country by his absence. The maneuvering that has been going on here, while interesting, is not important. It may lead to a presidential veto, but not to tariff revision. If revision, much or little, is to be effected by this Congress it must come later, at the regular session, and Gov. Smith will be on hand for that.

Where does he stand on the tariff question? That is to say, how far downward does he think the Payne law should be revised? As he was a member of Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet, he must have been at that time an advocate of a revenue tariff, and a sympathizer with his chief in the contest with Mr. Gorman over increasing the amount of protection in the Wilson bill.

But seventeen years have passed since then, and here and there democratic leaders have modified their tariff views. Has Gov. Smith modified his? Or is he prepared to vote against protection in all forms all along the line?

For a long time Georgia was accounted a protection state. Atlanta, because of its push and growth, was called a Yankee town. The Constitution, under the joint direction of E. P. Howell and Henry Grady, was an open advocate of protection. In the contest between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall over the Speakership of the Forty-eighth Congress, with the tariff as the issue, it supported the latter, who believed in protection. Joseph E. Brown, an avowed protectionist, was then a senator from Georgia.

Eight years later came the contest between Mr. Mills of Texas and Mr. Crisp of Georgia over the Speakership of the Fifty-second Congress, and of course Georgia supported her son. He stood for a conservative revision of the tariff, while Mr. Mills held extreme low tariff views. The manufacturing states of the east all sympathized with Mr. Crisp's candidacy, and the democratic organization in New York sent Lieut. Gov. Sheehan to Washington to help promote it.

When, therefore, the democrats at the regular session of the present Congress take up tariff revision in good earnest with a view of making a record for the presidential campaign, where shall we find the man from Georgia? Standing with Mr. Bryan in favor of free raw materials, or with Mr. Bailey in favor of taxing raw materials along with the finished products? As a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet Gov. Smith stood for free raw materials. But so at that time did Mr. Bailey, then a member of the House. The policy was a bid for New England votes, but failed of that object. Hence Mr. Bailey's insistence on a return to real democratic principles. Will Gov. Smith return?

The Senate and the Recall.

The recall as applied to the judiciary is described by some of its opponents as a fad of young men living in new states, who under the spur and dash of inexperience are willing to try any experiment in the way of governmental regulation. But, notwithstanding the charge, two of the ablest speeches in the Senate against that feature of the Arizona constitution were made by young men from comparatively new states.

Idaho is a new state, and Mr. Borah is only forty-six. His speech was one of great power and beauty. He touched the very heart of the question, and with an argument so sound it should have prevailed. Although he had attained prominence in the Senate debates before this deliverance, he had said nothing so well; and although he may remain in the Senate for years—and he will if his constituents are wise—he is not likely soon to surpass it. It reads well, and those at a distance will enjoy it as much as did those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

Texas is an older state, but still a great empire in course of development, and Mr. Bailey is only forty-eight. His speech was in his best vein; and that is high praise. A lawyer of wide reading, and holding the bench in profound veneration, he examined the question as one of much moment, and acquitted himself admirably.

As both of these senators are soon to appeal to their constituents for indorsement—their terms expire in March, 1913—they have shown the full courage of their convictions. These speeches will enter into their campaigns and their people will pass upon them.

Two other speeches of note against the recall were those of Mr. Root and Mr. O'Gorman of New York. The one man when transferred to the Senate was at the head of the American bar, and the other a member of the highest court in the Empire state. Mr. Root spoke at some length, Mr. O'Gorman briefly. But the latter in a few words packed a strong opinion, and gave evidence of being a courageous man in politics.

We are soon to hear from the President, and in a message likely to create a deep impression on the country. He, too, is a lawyer of the first class, and will pass upon the question more from the legal than the political point of view. Indeed, in the accepted sense, the President is not a politician at all, and passes upon no question as a trained politician would. But, in his way, he has had much success in politics, and is enjoying a growing popularity as the result of his course. And maybe he will score again in this case.

Cats carry microbes in their whiskers, and therefore the Kansas state board of health desires that cats be shaved. There was a time when Kansas would not have been expected to go back on whiskers of any kind in this unfeeling manner.

There has been so much activity in tariff-making that numerous statesmen regard it as something that practice should enable them to do in a very short time.

The presidential trip arranged for September indicates Mr. Taft as one of those who advocate the see-your-own-country idea.

The diplomatic responsibility resting on the shoulders of Togo's interpreter is considerable.

Zelaya is another personage whose whereabouts cease to be a matter of curiosity.

The Chicago Aviation Meet.

This afternoon nearly two score aviators of various nationalities begin flights in Chicago for various prizes offered for different forms of aerial superiority. They are to try to break endurance records and speed records and height records. They will do all manner of fancy flying and take great risks in the air. That some of them will come to grief is almost certain, and the hope on the eve of the meet is that it will develop no fatalities. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that the meet will demonstrate a material advance in aviation, not merely as a sport, but as a practical commercial feature of modern life.

As far as the public can see, airplanes are today little if any advanced over those of a year ago. Records have been broken, it is true, in all directions, but the airplane has not been brought appreciably closer to the practical stage of use as a vehicle of every-day transportation, either for individuals or for numbers. It may have been perfected somewhat as a possible war engine, but the public is not seriously concerned in such a use. It hopes to see the airplane as a peace equipment. It may be that local meets serve as stimulating factors in the growth of the airplane along these lines.

Evidently the heavier-than-air machine still lacks in reliability. The engines continue now and then to fail, and the aviators have not yet mastered the eccentricities of air currents, the mysteries of "pockets" and the vagaries of temperature. Whether a stabilizing device that has been reported from abroad is the solution of the problem of control remains to be seen. As yet no practical advance seems to have been made in the application of the gyroscope, from which great results were expected some time ago. Engine reliability is a matter of perfecting details and of good workmanship. The other day, for instance, the engine of one of the machines at College Park failed in flight because the gasoline feed pipe snapped and shut off the supply of fuel. Stronger parts must be used. The remarkable flights of Vedrines and Conneau around England and Scotland without the breakage of a single one of ten sealed parts indicate that in some machines, at least, there is now attained a degree of reliability which promises well for the future of aviation.

It looks very much as if an industrious scientist could secure a larger income writing magazine and newspaper articles than he can by working for the government.

What Mr. George Perkins appears to be after is a vote of thanks as well as popular subscriptions for the gentlemen who helped to organize the great trusts.

Mr. Bryan should be a little cautious about attacking men whom he regards with disfavor in such a way as to assist them in making reputations.

The relations of government and finance are complicated constantly either by people who talk too much or who refuse to talk at all.

It needs only an extra session of Congress to demonstrate that in this world there are men who really love their work.

Some experts regard an effort to arbitrate the Monroe doctrine as the most likely of all methods to invite combat.

Every now and then an investigating committee encounters a witness who insists on asking most of the questions.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

A Safe Method.

"Why do you always tell people to give up the things they most enjoy?"

"Because," replied the physician, "I am pretty sure they won't do it. And then if they don't recover they can't blame me."

Consideration.

"You wouldn't think of letting Mrs. Flimgilt hear the things you say behind her back."

"Certainly not," replied Mrs. Somerstorey. "I'm too kind-hearted."

The Tourist's Luggage.

Do not lament with futile gloom
The trunk you hold so dear.
'Tis somewhere in yon baggage room;
You'll get it back next year.

Left.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "the cook we took without a recommendation has left us."

"I suppose," was the weary reply, "that is because we are among the things she didn't consider of sufficient value to take with her."

"I sho' do like de man dat's always good-natured," said Uncle Eben; "but I can't he'p s'picionin' him sometimes of bein' jes' a little bit deceivin'."

Days of Long Ago.

I cannot sing of long ago,
When all the world, they say, was fair;
I'm rather glad that this is so,
For it would fill my soul with care
If stalking past me there should come
A playful megatherium.

I would not touch a trembling lyre
In plaintive prehistoric lay—
An instrument I might admire,
But never should attempt to play—
And wake the world with song to see
The brontosauros in his glee.

End of the Lords' Struggle.

From the New York Sun.

The house of lords has swallowed its medicine reluctantly but completely. From the moment that it became clearly known that King George V was prepared to comply with the wishes of the government the result was inevitable; the only choice left being between allowing the house of commons bill limiting the powers of the lords to pass and resisting it, when enough new peers would be created to overcome the hostile majority. The precedent of 1832 has been strengthened and the threat of new creations has sufficed to make the lords yield.

That they have taken the only sensible course left open for them and the country is owing to the action of the bishops and those unionist peers who had the courage to vote with the liberals.

Base Ball.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Although it is almost too hot to think these days, men and women of all walks of life still possess the required amount of ambition to devote a little time to the races in the base ball leagues, which are even warmer than the weather. There is no doubt that this is base ball's banner season. Throughout the country the attendance has been uniformly large, and the big increase in the number of woman spectators shows that the great national pastime is becoming the universal form of entertainment. Close, interesting games always attract large crowds, but a close race in a league attracts even more people, and perhaps that is one of the reasons why men who have their dollars tied up in base ball are particularly pleased with the attendance.

Prowess of Women.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The athletic young woman, or perhaps the young woman of courage, is doing her full duty these days. In this one city within a week more than one sneak thief has been caught and held by some young woman until he could be taken off her hands by the police or some other assistance. In New York three such cases were reported in a single day. Probably this is not a modern trait of character, but some of it at least may be attributed to the modern training. The time has come when the burglar or sneak thief who expects to get away uncaught will have to make sure there are no women about the premises he intends to raid.

Positively Rude.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

A rich woman from New York angrily declined to become a patron of a Los Angeles hotel when she was informed that her doggie would not be permitted to receive massage treatments in the barber shop. Aren't some hotelkeepers independent!

Making Beer From Cabbage.

From the Sioux City Tribune.

A limit ought to be put on the humble cabbage. Long employed in the manufacture of sauerkraut and cigars, they are said to be capable of making beer. Hence the inquiry, "What is beer?"

Returning Battleflags.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

And now, by vote of the Arkansas legisture, a flag captured from an Ohio regiment in 1864 is to be returned. Verily the war is over.

To Be Voted Out!

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Col. Bryan refuses to be read out of the democratic party. It is probable that the colonel will chose some other mode of egress.

Here's to Him!

From the Baltimore American.

May Admiral Togo live through it.

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$85.00. Value, $110.00
$95.00. Value, $125.00
$100.00. Value, $150.00
$125.00. Value, $175.00

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Black Cloth Coats, lined with brown coney; new shaped shawl collar of skunk opossum.
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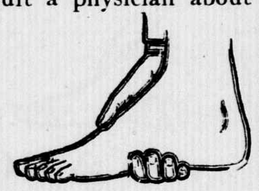

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616 F St. N.W.
Second Floor.
Write or phone Main 3089.

The Old Reliable Washington Loan Co.,
610 F Street N.W.
Loans To Any One Who Keeps House.
Payable in small monthly payments made to suit you, at a reasonable rate; each payment reduces principal. No red tape. You can positively get the money. Call, write or telephone M. 5065. DO IT TODAY. A $10 is just as important to us as a $100 deal. Loans in the suburbs. Open 8 to 6.

If you are in need of money
Any amount, you can get it here immediately.
H. K. Fulton's Loan Office,
(ESTABLISHED 1870).
314 9TH ST. N.W.
Loans made on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold, Silverware, etc.

LOANS TO ALL
On Your Promise to Pay
$10 OR MORE
To housekeepers, workingmen and others at charges that honest people can afford to pay without objectionable features.
Strictly Confidential.
$25 in installments of $1.09
$50 in installments of $1.30
$75 in installments of $2.08
NO OTHER CHARGES.
Weekly or Monthly Payments.
Potomac Guarantee Co.
925 F St. N.W.
Second Floor. Singer Bldg.

Special Rates.
Money loaned on furniture, pianos and salaries at special rates for the next two months. If you are in need of a loan get these rates and compare them with other companies. Loans paid off and more money advanced.
Surety Loan Co.,
Room 1, Warder Bldg., 9th and F sts. n.w.

$10 LOANS
And upward secured for salaried employes, owners of furniture and others.
$10 loan...25 weekly | $25 loan...85 weekly
$15 loan...50 weekly | $35 loan...95 weekly
$20 loan...70 weekly | $50 loan...1.45 weekly
If you have a loan elsewhere bring in your receipts and we will show you how much you can save by borrowing from us. Having loans elsewhere is no bar to your getting loans here.
Credit once established with us is as good as a bank account in time of need. Our rates and plans have proved to be the best because our customers are glad to come again.
ARLINGTON & CO.,
400 7TH ST. N.W., Room 402.

LOANS
LONG OR SHORT TIME.
Weekly or monthly payments.
Any security and amount.
Phone M. 1470.
Reliance Loan and Trust Co.,
619 E Street N.W.

SCHOOL TEACHERS
Can Make Loans Here From
$10 to $500
on personal or indorsed notes, furniture, pianos, etc., without any red tape whatever and absolutely no delay. As a special inducement for the next month we will ask
NO PAYMENT ON PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST UNTIL OCTOBER,
and give you a lower rate than any concern in the city. We make a specialty of
LOANS TO LADIES.
We have a handsome suite of private offices for their accommodation, and they will always receive the most prompt and courteous attention.
LOANS TO GOVERNMENT CLERKS.
All loans made in payments to suit.
THIS IS THE ONLY COMPANY WHICH REQUIRES NO PAYMENTS TO BE MADE DURING THE SUMMER.
First and second trust loans on real estate at 6%.
NATIONAL LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
Thompson Building, 703 15th st. n.w.
Between G st. and N. Y. ave. Opp. Treasury.

MONEY
At your terms and rates. For a few days only. And $1.00 free for this coupon. Main 920-M.
New York Loan Co.,
1301 G STREET. Room 21.

NO MORE HIGH RATES
NEW COMPANY. NEW PLANS
POTOMAC FINANCIAL CO.
Organized for the purpose of loaning money to those who cannot afford to pay high rates, on FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS and to SALARIED EMPLOYES on plain note without security.
$10 AND UPWARD.
$50, Payable Monthly, $5.45
$100, Payable Monthly, $10.40
POSITIVELY no other charges.
Other amounts in proportion.
FIRST PAYMENT MADE DUE TWO MONTHS FROM DAY YOU GET THE LOAN WITHOUT EXTRA COST.
We will make you a lower rate than any one else, no matter what that rate is, providing you are GOOD ... We are catering to the better class of business.
Other loan companies, etc., paid off.
POTOMAC FINANCIAL CO.
1224 G St. N.W. (Cor. 13th).
Rooms 20 and 21, Second Floor Front.
Phone Main 489.

DID YOU EVER NEED MONEY IN A HURRY?
We make loans to ladies and housekeepers as well as men on their signature, and you can pay back small weekly or monthly payments to suit your income and convenience. We make quick, strictly confidential loans in one day.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
1326 NEW YORK AVE. N.W.
Second floor, front. Phone Main 3012.

READY CASH
If you need money in a hurry, come here—our rates are the lowest. Loans made on Furniture, Pianos, Indorsed Notes, etc.
—ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE.—
Metropolitan Bank Bldg.,
613 15th St. N.W. Room 309.

MONEY LOANED
ON PIANOS, SALARIES OR FURNITURE.
LOWEST RATES. EASY PAYMENTS.
NO DELAY.
Prudential Loan & Trust Co.
ROOM 3, WARDER BLDG., 9TH AND F N.W.

LOANS
On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. 3%
HORNING, 9th & D, Northeast Corner.

700 9TH ST. N.W.
is the place to borrow money on furniture, pianos and teams at
CUT RATES
7 payments of $1.90 pays $10 loan.
7 payments of $2.70 pays $15 loan.
7 payments of $3.50 pays $20 loan.
7 payments of $4.30 pays $25 loan.
7 payments of $8.25 pays $50 loan.
Larger amounts at same rates.
The above table shows what you pay US for money. No extras—no surprises. Loan made within few hours after application is left.
Mutual Loan Co.,
700 9th st. n.w., second floor.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE.
Women keeping house and others without security; easy payments. Offices in all principal cities. D. H. TOLMAN, Rm. 506, 733 15th st. n.w.

FURNITURE LOANS
$5, $8, $10, $12 and upward to $100.
WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
COLUMBIA LOAN CO.,
613 F St. N.W. Phone Main 3359.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE.
Women keeping house and others; cheapest rates, easiest payments. H. ELWOOD, Rm. 416, 409 7th st.