

NEW YORK. WASHINGTON. PARIS.

# Julius Garfinkle & Co.

We Give Particular Attention to Mail Orders.

## Special Underwear Sale

THIS sale of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR should prove of great interest to you. Do not confound it with ordinary sales of cheap stock and cheap values. These garments are well made, in a clean, well-ventilated workshop. We never handle the products of sweatshops under any circumstances. This underwear is of the best American and French manufacture. The cut, style, and trimmings are the best to be had. Special prices during this sale—75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 per garment.

## Corsets

THE best makes, both domestic and French. We invite special attention to the "GARDO" Corset, made especially for us in Paris. It combines all the desirable points of a perfect corset, with ease and grace. Our expert fitters will give every attention to all details so necessary in selecting the proper corset for you.

JULIUS GARFINKLE & CO., F STREET CORNER 13TH

# PRODUCTION OF GAS.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The Natural Gas Association of America meets to-day in Columbus, Ohio. It will be addressed by Gov. Harmon, and will take up some interesting matters in connection with the husbanding of the natural gas supply of the country. Like all other great natural resources, the supply was once regarded as inexhaustible, but many miles of empty gas mains and many exhausted gushers tell a mute story of the first natural resource to approach exhaustion through the prodigality of the people rather than through its waste. The gas was in Indiana, and it was cheaper to leave a gas jet burning than to strike a match the next time it was desired to light it. But in the very capital city of that State itself a great gas company went to pieces because it no longer had gas to flow through its hundreds of miles of mains and its thousands of house connections. As if to emphasize the irony of fate a new company has acquired the idle property and will attempt to give that city 60-cent artificial gas. The big gas manufacturers of the country claim that they cannot do it. The gas trade journals are in an "I told you so" mood of expectation over it. But the public will hope and pray that it can make good, as it is admitted that if it does, 60-cent gas is a possibility in every city of 100,000 inhabitants.

But with all the untold millions of feet of natural gas that have been used, and the other untold millions that have been wasted, there is still more than double as much natural gas used in the United States as there is artificial gas. The Geological Survey places the annual amount of the natural product used at over 400,000,000,000 cubic feet. Add to this the 200,000,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas used, and it would make a gigantic gas tank two miles in diameter and more than a mile high to hold it.

It is estimated that even to-day, after the note of alarm over the prospective depletion of the natural gas supply has been sounded, the annual waste of natural gas in the United States amounts to the enormous total of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet. One well in Kentucky is said to have wasted, at current prices, \$3,000,000 worth of natural gas a year for twenty consecutive years. Some wells have a flow of gas as high as 70,000,000 cubic feet a day. The heating capacity of that amount of gas is equivalent to that of 70,000 bushels of coal or 2,500 barrels of oil. With the production of natural gas amounting to over 1,000,000,000 feet per day, it will be seen that the daily output is equivalent to more than 1,000,000 bushels of coal.

Natural gas is the most perfect fuel and lighting agent known to man, and yet even it cannot show the economical operation that is shown by a common insect. When Solomon made the sluggard go to the ant, consider her ways and he will, he little thought that the scientist some thirty centuries later would be called upon to bid the lighting experts of the world to go to the freddy and consider its ways. But such is his to do. The freddy and the glow-worm possess secrets of light making that make man's feeble effort at producing cheap light a tallow candle in the moonlight. If man could produce light with as little expenditure of heat as the freddy does, the gas bill that is now \$4 would be 1 cent.

The first great thinker to investigate the freddy and the glow-worm in an endeavor to learn their light-producing secrets, was Prof. Young. He came to the early conclusion that the freddy was in a class all by itself. His investigations attracted the attention of that great student of deep things, Prof. Langley, for so long secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He brought into play his bolometer—an instrument which will measure the heat from the farthest star with the accuracy that a registered thermometer will measure the heat of a room. It showed him that the freddy can produce a given amount of light 60 times as economically as man can.

The freddy has the gift of luminescence, light without heat. Man can produce light only by incandescence—light with heat. It is said that a fortune awaits the man who will give the world a practical luminescent lamp. It is true that such a lamp may be made by the use of radium, but that article is so rare that it is not likely to be used. It is said to buy enough radium to make a light of one candlepower would convert it into a most costly lighting agent. It is said that 50 per cent of the energy men use in generating light is mere waste. It is said that the freddy can produce light with as little expenditure of heat as the freddy does, the gas bill that is now \$4 would be 1 cent.

The latest idea in gas production is liquid gas. A process has been discovered whereby gas can be liquefied under pressure, and it will lend itself admirably to the needs of the isolated home or place of business. It can be sold more cheaply than oil, and is said to give all the advantages of gas without the use of mains and pipes. It is hardly probable that the new gas will come into general use in the country or in Canada, but it is meeting favor in Germany. Opinion is sharply divided over the pre-paid meter system of gas using. It has been found to result in a greater number of installations, but when a man buys a meter at a time he becomes more careful about his gas bill, with the result that his new economy almost, or quite, counterbalances the added sales from new installations. Recently Atlanta was infested with gas meter robbers. In a single month more than 29 meters were robbed of the deposited coins. The loss fell on the users and not on the company which furnished the gas. Steps have been taken to prevent future robberies.

The public has always claimed that the meters run too fast. Some light was recently thrown on that subject by a test in New York. The meters that were complained of during a given period were taken out and tested by the public utilities commission. The result showed that 55 per cent were too fast, and that while the total amount of gas charged for was considerably in excess of that actually used, when those which ran too slow were taken into consideration it was found that the gas company was not much ahead after all.

New York makes and uses more than one-fourth of all the artificial gas used in the United States. Thirty-three billion cubic feet a year, according to the public utilities commission, is the annual production. Stored in a gas pipe sixteen feet square, it would entirely circle the globe. Even the meters in use in that city would make a solid row from New York to Washington. The greatest amount of money ever refunded to consumers of any kind in a single week was the \$500,000 refunded to the users of gas in the 85-cent gas decision of the Supreme Court. The Consolidated Gas Company had been charging a dollar. The

New York authorities fixed the rate at 30 cents. The gas company got out an injunction, and the difference between the rates was held in trust until the final adjudication of the matter. It was decided in favor of the consumer, who, as a result, got back over \$500,000 in six days. The manufacture of gas fixtures of all kinds is an important industry in the United States, and often the manufacturer has his ability taxed to turn out the special orders that are made on him. Recently the Illinois Steel Company ordered four gas meters. These four meters were to be able to measure a greater flow of gas than is required to supply the whole city of Philadelphia, and six times as much as is required to supply a city like Baltimore. But the manufacturer was equal to the occasion, and turned out the four biggest gas meters in the world. It is said that they are as accurate as they are large.

Artificial gas for illuminating purposes was first used about 1802, though it never reached a commercial stage until about 1850. It then first grew in favor, and even the electric light could not outshine

It in the estimation of the average household. While electricity has largely driven gas out of the office building and the large manufacturing establishment where light is needed, gas is still the favorite lighting agent in the urban home, and bids fair to remain so. Usually the large commercial buildings have big heating plants, and they can produce electricity as a by-product of the heating plant, thereby making it far cheaper than to buy gas. About 1,000 gas companies are said to be doing business in the United States, as compared with 4,000 electric central stations. There are 100,000 electricians in the United States, and not more than one-fourth as many gas experts, most of whom are men who graduated from the school of experience.

The action of the Washington Gas Company in reducing its rate for gas to 30 cents is an illustration of the new spirit which is coming over corporations everywhere. It saw that public sentiment was for cheaper gas, and that Congress was in a mood to act in that direction. Rather than yield only when it had to and rather than take the risk of even a lower rate by legislative action, the gas company elected to voluntarily reduce the price of gas. There were indications that a good bit of the time of Congress would be taken up in the consideration of this one local question. The whole country will probably rejoice that Congress will not have to devote its energies to the Washington gas question next winter, but will have time to devote to more pressing national matters.

(Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

To-morrow—Street Railway Accidents.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

By HELEN ROWLAND.

Husbands are like automobiles; they differ in name only, are all built on the same principle, and are all likely to balk or to run wild in the most unexpected moment. Now is the time of the year when it requires all a man's dramatic ability to look sad when his wife talks about leaving him for the summer.

When a girl says she can't decide between two lovers, she usually means that she can't decide which of them is going to propose. When a man apologizes to his wife, he does it in that same cajoling way as a mother hits "the naughty table" for bumping the baby's head.

A girl who flirts with a married man must be rather lazy to waste her time on anything that requires so little effort. An artistic lover, like an artistic actor, is one who can convince himself first of the sincerity of what he is saying.

Of course, smoking makes a husband unlikable; but you can get used to your morning kiss just as to any other morning duty—and he won't be likely to bore you much as you will during the rest of the day. When a girl asks man why his love is dead, he feels just as uncomfortable as though she were trying to perform an autopsy on it.

It's a dreadful shock to a man to marry a woman and then discover that all that delightful mystery about her comes in the form of a box and bottles. Of course, men love "a peach," because a peach is soft and sweet on the outside and perfectly stony at heart.

A man seldom stops to ask a girl if her love will last forever, because he is usually perfectly satisfied if it will last until next week.

## LATEST FASHIONS.

## FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW



CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2885. All Seams Allowed.

Cotton voile has been used for this dainty frock, which is adaptable to any of the light summer materials. Narrow tucks distribute the fullness at the front and back, giving ample fullness to the skirt extension, which is finished by a wide hem. The groups of tuckings are separated by wide ribbon-run beading; the square Dutch neck and short flowing sleeves are trimmed with narrow ribbon-beading and finished with narrow edging. If desired, the dress may be made with high neck and long sleeves. The pattern is in 4 sizes—1½ to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 38 inches wide, or 1½ yards 42 inches wide; 1½ yards of wide beading and 1½ yards of wide ribbon and 1½ yards of narrow ribbon and 2 yards of edging.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon. Name..... Address.....

Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern, and inclose with 10c in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

Permit for New Bureau Building. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, James B. Reynolds, has requested authority from the Commissioners to place the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the parking on the east side of Fifteenth street southwest. The Engineer Commissioner recommends that the request be granted, in view of the fact that the present buildings of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are now located on the sidewalk line.

Wife Sues J. Ervin Peel. Naming three co-respondents, Alice E. Peel brought suit in the District Supreme Court yesterday for absolute divorce from J. Ervin Peel. Mrs. Peel says she was married to the defendant in Washington on October 25, 1904, by Charles S. Bundy, justice of the peace, and that they have one child, born a month ago. The complainant, who is represented by Attorneys E. F. Downing and G. A. Berry, places her husband's income at \$10,000 a year.

At the theater, one evening last week, there was a box party made up of two matrons and four young persons, two of each sex. Both boys and girls were under fifteen years in age and they were the most interested of the large audience which generally applauded a play full of plain, coarse jokes, and other doubtful features of what was called "a musical piece."

It makes little difference that it was one of the season's successes. It matters not that the masculine element predominated. For both men and women the play was harmless because their tastes were already formed, and they were there for relaxation. It was an antidote for the hard work of the day. But for those children it was not wholesome and the mothers who permitted their presence were very reprehensible. Childhood is too precious, nowadays, even with the best of care. Boys and girls exhaust the surplus of life before they are grown up and their elders should wonder why we are bored with life at an age when it should teem with interest. I am wondering if we do not need a society to protect children or this side of the footlights rather than behind them.

Evening entertainments are not healthy recreation for children even when the spectacles are suited to their tender years. There is plenty to amuse young people without drawing on the limited stock of adult pleasures, at least that is the chief of my views of a twenty-year-old son and a daughter, seeing her seventeenth birthday. Both are still at their studies, but when they close for the summer holidays, the family migrates to the seashore, leaving behind all the habits of their pretentious winter life.

The young members of the family are expected to find enjoyment in things, in nature and simple companionship, in reading and resting, and they do. The son keeps bees, pigeons, and dogs, which are not allowed in his city home, and plays the host to a chum or two at intervals through the summer. The daughter is growing up unconscious of her beauty and with more serious tastes than a strictly fashionable life demands. That pair is worth watching for the promise each gives of the future. There is a fortune on each side of the family and the parents do their share in keeping up the social position which goes with wealth. But they have a proper appreciation for other things; the solid part of life made up largely of education and good morals.

The father of a growing family recently established a permanent home in the country solely for the sake of the children. He was developing too rapidly for his mental comfort. Another is going to exchange a comfortably city suite for a suburban home, to better the chances of his two small children. Children of the country grow normally, and reach manhood with stronger bodies and more easily-controlled nerves. I know of more than one child banished from city living by sensible doctors, who put more faith in nature than in drugs. They were outgrowing youth rapidly, and needed some such system of pruning as is given plants when too forward.

Funeral of Mr. Borches. Funeral services for Diedrich H. Borches, who died at his residence, 1226 North Carolina avenue northeast, Sunday morning, will be held from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Borches was fifty-seven years of age, and had been an employee in the Life-Saving Service for eighteen years. He died as the result of a complication of diseases, from which he had long been suffering. Mrs. Marie Borches, his wife, and a sister, who lives in Brooklyn, survive him. He was a member of B. F. French Lodge, P. A. M., and of Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.

Airship Line for Pleasure. Berlin, May 17.—The Zeppelin Airship Company, which is to establish an airship line, will not maintain the line for business purposes, but for pleasure. Each airship will carry a crew of six passengers, and will make seven-hour trips over Lake Lucerna.

# S. KANN'SONS & C.

8th St. & Pa. Ave. THE BUSY CORNER

## My! How they did sell yesterday

# Laces and embroideries

And we've plenty for to-day's buyers, too.

We wouldn't have had enough to tell about in to-day's advertising news if we hadn't bought a big quantity! Women just swarmed around the bargain tables containing these laces and embroideries yesterday. It shows they have the true bargain instinct. Good bargains for those who come to-day, but do not wait until Wednesday, or you may be disappointed.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES—12½c, 16c, 19c, 25c, 39c, 59c yard.

Some Match Sets—Values range from 25c to \$1.75 a yard.

SWISS EMBROIDERED FRONTINGS AND ALL-OVERS, 75c yard, 55c yard (values 75c to \$1.00 yard).	DEMI-FLOUNCINGS, 55c yard. Value, 89c yard.	VAL LACES, 49c dozen yards. Values up to \$1.50.
BANDINGS, 32c yard. Values, 50c to 85c yard.	VENICE INSERTINGS AND BANDINGS, 10c and 29c yard. Values, 19c to 75c.	TORCHON LACES, 5c yard; all linen. Worth up to 15c.

First Floor—Bargain Tables.

# ONE OF THE WANT AD BRANCHES OF THE WASHINGTON HERALD



## Stott & Snyder, 13th and G Streets N. W.

A handsome drug store is that of Stott & Snyder's, fitted up with attractive fixtures and one of the newest designs of sanitary soda fountains. Being within the shopping district, this pharmacy carries a complete assortment of toilet articles, &c. Both members of the firm, Mr. S. T. Stott and Mr. H. C. Snyder, are experienced pharmacists. Although the above store has been in existence for about one year, Mr. Stott was proprietor of the pharmacy under the National Hotel for about eighteen years. This branch of The Want Ad. Department of The Washington Herald is but two squares from the main office, 734 Fifteenth street. It, nevertheless, saves a short walk for those who may be passing by with an ad. for the "Want" page of this paper. Ads. left at the branches are sent in by telephone at the regular rates of 1 cent a word, or twenty words three times, 50 cents; seven times, \$1.00. There are no extra charges. See the top of the first column for complete list of Want Ad. Branches.

FLORENCE SCHOOL EXERCISES. Rev. Dr. Radcliffe Presents Diplomas to the Students. Commencement exercises at the Florence School took place yesterday afternoon and evening. Prof. William Allen Wilbur, dean of George Washington University, lectured before the students and faculty in the afternoon on "Lytic poetry" as illustrated by H. O. Walker in his paintings in the Library of Congress.

In the evening the exercises included piano solos, "Gavotte" in E (Bach-Saint-Saens), "Au lac de Wallenstadt," and "Canzonetta del Salvatore Rosa" (Liszt), and paraphrase, "Wiener Blut," waltz (Strauss-Schubert), Miss Pearl Waugh; "The First Meeting" (Grieg), molto porteto, "Scotch Foe," and "Polonaise" in E minor (MacDowell), Miss Waugh; songs, "Blue Hills Far Away" (Mannay), "Blossom Time" (Needham), "Robin Song" (Neidlinger), "The Swing" (Custis), Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, made an interesting address to the graduates, and presented them with their diplomas. The members of the graduating class of 1909 are Miss Rebecca Miller, of Pittsburg; Miss Helen Peters, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Miss Eleanor Tustin, of Kansas City.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Monday Evening Club Meets at the Boys' Training School. At the meeting of the Monday Evening Club at the National Training School for Boys, on the Bladensburg road last evening officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, O. J. Darnall; vice president, Miss Ellen Foster; secretary, Myron J. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. E. K. Bushee; corresponding secretary, Miss Ella West. The executive committee will include Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., chairman; Judge W. F. De Lacy, Mrs. C. D. Merwin, and Miss Ellen Foster.

About forty members attended, and were the guests of Supt. Darnall, who is also president of the club.

## THE JUNGLE FLIES.

O do not ask me to depart for jungles dense and hot! Though it would please my warlike heart to slay a hippopot, and though I would the walrus chase, with gladness, to his lair, and, in the jungles, gayly face the hungry polar bear, I fear me that my martial zeal and fortitude would fail, when those big greasy tropic flies came at me tooth and nail. It's very well to kill a gnu, or best the chimpanzee; to battle with a kangaroo is just the sport for me; I'd chase the loathsome octopus, and slug it with a brick; but I'd be sure to raise a fuss when flies became too thick. So let the glaring Afric skies bend over other chaps; there is no fun in shooting flies, or catching them in traps; it doesn't pay, as Ted will find, to have them taxidermed. Fly hunting is a weary grind, as Selous hath affirmed.

WALT MASON. (Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew Adams.)

## WHAT SHE THINKS

The Washington Herald Contest Department. Editor: Some time ago I received a letter asking my opinion of the First Grand Capital Prize. I have since visited it and find it in every particular a beautiful home. It is, indeed, the "Home of a Hundred Ideas," and supplies the housewife with many a long-felt want. I feel a double interest in this home of The Washington Herald's, having been one of the ladies who supplied the firm of Middaugh & Shannon with one of the "Hundred Ideas," and being now a candidate in the present contest. Wishing you the best of success, I am, yours respectfully, A CANDIDATE.

From the Tenth District.

The Washington Herald takes pleasure in acknowledging receipt of this more than welcome letter and takes this method of conveying its thanks to the writer. We would like to hear from more of our contestants regarding this Middaugh & Shannon "Home of a Hundred Ideas," and it is our honest wish that none of you may ever know disappointment.

## TRANSFER PATTERNS. SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

(Upon receipt of this pattern, ordered on coupon below, place the rough or glazed side of pattern down on material to be stamped, then press hot flat-iron on the back or smooth side of the pattern. Be careful not to let pattern slip.)

No. 5061—Design for 22-inch cut work center-piece, to be transferred to smooth linen, and worked with fine cotton floss. The entire design is buttonholed with short even stitches, the connecting lace stitches put in and the linen under the lace stitches carefully cut away. This work should be done with great care to obtain the proper effect. Price of transfer pattern, 10 cents.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon. Name..... Address.....

Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern, and inclose with 10c in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

Carnegie Received by King. Rome, May 17.—King Victor Emmanuel received Andrew Carnegie to-day in private audience.

Largest Morning Circulation.

# LANSBURGH & BRO.

420 to 426 7th St. 417 to 425 8th St.

## EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN Our Silk Department.

75c 25-inch Semi-Rough Pongee	55c	75c 35-inch Black Japanese Habutai	59c
25-inch Natural Color Semi-Rough Pongee; all pure silk and a 7c value, for.....	55c	35-inch Black Lyons Dye, All-pure silk Japanese Habutai; perfectly finished. A 7c value, for.....	59c
69c Fancy Silks	49c	75c 26-inch Shantung Pongee	59c
18-inch Fancy Chiffon Taffetas and Louisines, in stripes and checks; all pure silk, and worth 9c. Special.....	49c	25-inch Natural Color Shantung Pongee; durable and perfectly woven; all pure silk and a 7c value, for.....	59c

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