

WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW



REMINDE HIM AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, THAT YOU CONSIDER HIM AN EXTREMELY CYNICAL YOUNG MAN. THEY EAT IT UP.



IF HE IS A COZY CORNER, ATHLETE INTIMATE THAT WALLY REID AND EUGENE CURRIEN ARE ONLY PIKERS AS COMPARED TO HIM.

(COURTESY PHILADELPHIA EXHIBIT)

Diamond Ranks First Among Precious Stones

THE bride of today refuses flatly to wear a gold band on her finger. It takes more than that to win the modern woman away from her life of single blessedness. Some of them will do it for carved platinum, but they are beginning now to demand a hoop of diamonds with the marriage contract. This, however, is not as discouraging as it sounds. You can get an intriguing little diamond circle for \$125, quite smart enough to appear before the most up-to-date altar. From that you can pay up to \$1,000—and that's enough! Because after that the size of the diamonds makes a ring too wide, for no woman nowadays consents to be tagged with anything wider than one-sixteenth of an inch.

Two-thirds of all the diamonds mined in the world now come to America. And, according to one of the leading diamond authorities, America demands and gets the best. Stones having a brown or yellow tinge, and any with more than an imperceptible flaw must find a market elsewhere. Even the royalty of Europe stands aside for their majesties, the American public. England is second in her demands, France is third, while China insists upon a better grade than does Japan, and Russia has always been satisfied with an inferior stone. The Russians will even take a third pique stone, and this to the initiated is pretty bad, since they contain imperfections visible to the naked eye, at a glance, and they can never refract the rays of light into living sunshine as does a perfect stone.

But, since there are only eight or ten perfect stones found among every hundred mined, it is a good thing that there is someone willing to take the poor ones off our hands. There has never been a time in history when diamonds have received the attention which is being bestowed upon them today. Diamond setting has become an art. Each stone is carefully studied by experts, and each is said to have an individuality which must be brought out by the different settings. As one famous jeweler put it, it is like framing a precious picture. Bagettes, which are shining diamond slivers, are placed along the shank to accentuate the brilliancy. One and three-point diamonds are scattered over the surface of the mountings in delicate fairy-like tracery.



TRAIN YOUR MOTHER TO SAY, "SO THIS IS THE YOUNG MAN I'VE BEEN HEARING SO MUCH ABOUT RECENTLY."

The Tiffany Mountings. Gone, too, are the gold Tiffany mountings of our mother's engagement ring. These are as passe as the diamond sunburst which she considered the acme of prosperity. Both will outwear gold three times; it holds

become practically non-existent as a setting and platinum is the thing. The use of this metal has increased 90 per cent, since 1912, and its popularity is due not only to its appearance but to its admirable qualities. It buys a new umbrella. In more than one instance, when the new platinum-set purchases failed to harmonize with the jewelry already on hand, the owner calmly dropped the old pieces in her handbag and bought a second ring or pin which would not clash. This seeming extravagant spending, at a time when money is

have been taken to a fashionable jeweler and remounted in platinum, along with the diamond bodices and shoulder straps of society's smartest women. For, since it is thought that gold does not accentuate the beauty of a diamond, to its height, gold has

the gem much more firmly, and jewelers say that it is greatly to be preferred as a working medium. Diamonds are constantly going up. They have increased 33 per cent since the first of the year, but this does not apparently stop anyone

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THERE IS NO QUICKER WAY TO A POET'S HEART THAN TO LET HIM READ HIS OWN VERSES TO YOU.

ALWAYS THE SAME.

The dear girls are not changed a bit, so far, by the franchise nor by any of the various liberties, licenses and laxities—if you please—that have come with it. They never will be changed. They will always have the impulse to lure the male, to wheedle him, flatter him, cajole him or do anything—and always the right thing to make him succumb to the power of feminine charm. And besides the impulse, though they are becoming more and more absorbingly involved in learning other things, they will always have the wit to master the arts of coquetry, which have been the same, and are the same, and will be the same, yesterday, today and forever, from the time of the cave man up to today.

Kohlnur, weighing 102 1/4 carats, now palm for size when it comes to a part of the crown jewels of England. The Regent, 136 carats, valued at \$2,500,000, is a French jewel and now rests in the Louvre. The Orloff weighed 302 1/4 carats, and was too much for a single person to manage. So an English syndicate bought it and it was divided, the largest piece, weighing 516 1/4 carats, being mounted to Empress Catharine of Russia. All, however, must yield the English scepter.

Uncle Sam at Brazil's Exposition

THROUGH its Department of Agriculture the United States Government is one of the important foreign exhibitors at the Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro. The Department's exhibit covers 4,000 feet of floor space, represents careful selection and including subjects of most interest to Brazilians.

The exhibit from the Bureau of Public Roads brings out vividly the benefits of good roads. Construction of a gravel road, a popular kind in Brazil, the machinery used for work, how gravel is obtained and its application to the road surface are shown in a composite painting with a modeled foreground, 25 feet long, 8 feet deep and 10 feet high. In the immediate foreground is shown a model of a road roller which operates back and forth over the gravel one-sixteenth of a carat diamond, just dumped from a miniature truck. The road crosses a model concrete culvert, under which a stream of water runs merrily from among the painted hills in the distance. At one side of the modeled foreground is a gravel pit, with miniature machinery operating automatically. The painted background shows a continuation of the road into a well-developed agricultural region, the road following its proper course according to the topography of the country. An inviting and well-developed farmstead is shown in the middle distance. The whole setting gives the impression of a country prosperous, highly developed and progressive because of its good roads. Supplementing this is a series of enlarged photographs of roads in the United States constructed under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads.

The diversified character of the live-stock industry in the United States is presented in the exhibit of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Improvement and betterment of farm conditions is shown in a composite painting 20 feet long by 10 feet high of an ideal farm, with diversified stock and pleasant surroundings. The principal breeds of swine, sheep and cattle raised in the United States are shown in enlarged pictures, together with the handling of stock on the farm. Of particular interest to Brazilians is the exhibit of the Forest Service, showing the extent of the turpentine industry in this country. Brazil inside of the modeled foreground is a ports more naval stores than any other forest product. The atmosphere of the industry is born in the visitors and the they may feel the crunch of the acorns needles under foot.

Golden Gleanings— Let any man once show the world that he feels Afraid of its bark, and 'twill fly at his heels; Let him fearlessly face it, 'twill leave him alone, But 'twill fawn at his feet if he fling it a bone. —Owen Meredith.