

## RINGS USED FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL

Some Interesting Facts of Historic Importance Noted by Dr. Kunz

George Frederik Kunz is one of the great living authorities on rings, the history and their uses. Dr. Kunz has applied the same minute investigation to the evolution of rings that he has given to the history of precious stones and allied subjects. Rings, in the scheme for decorating humanity, are older than clothes. Men and women found satisfaction in rings for their fingers and toes and ankles in primitive times, before they found out the fascination of aprons and girdles, the beginning of clothes. Dr. Kunz thinks that the simple trick of knotting a cord around the finger may have been the inspiration for rings. Did primitive man forget to mail a letter until his spouse, in desperation, tied on a piece of red twine to serve as a reminder? If so, the idea made a hit with the procrustator. From a knot of cord the ring was developed in ivory, amber, iron, silver and gold. According to Genesis xi, an early Pharaoh bestowed a ring upon his subjects as a token of authority. Dr. Kunz finds other records of rings. Egyptian gold hoops supposed to date back to the 18th dynasty, 1400 B. C.

The Eskimos, Dr. Kunz says, have little use for rings, either for decoration or as objects of intrinsic value. He notes a letter from Peary in which his failure to introduce rings at the North Pole is described. Admiral Peary took a goodly supply on his several voyages and found that the Arctic market, even for giving them away, was exceedingly weak. The women of the igloos had not "caught on" to the ring world. This is all the more surprising in the face of the complicated weave of significance which rings attained throughout the world soon after their origin. In the sixteenth century, the Gauls and Britons had a social schedule for rings. Doctors to wear rings on their thumbs, merchants on first fingers, fools on middle fingers, students on third, and lovers on fourth. Fashions in rings ran the gamut of extravagance in the 16th century. In the time of Napoleon, finger rings concealed portraits; jewelers made rings with infinitesimal watches in them.

Early English tradition has it that the reason for the present placement of the wedding ring on the third finger is the old marriage form that transferred the wedding ring from one finger to the other, invoking the blessing of the Trinity, and let it rest on the third finger with the marring of the Holy Ghost. Dr. Kunz finds a curious evolution emanating from Chicago, which to-

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Flour was again on the downward trend during the week, a decline of 50c per barrel having been recorded in Manitoba first patents. Ontario winter wheat flour showed a similar downward tendency for the most part but in some instances was quoted higher than Manitoba flour. Sugar held in steady position during the week with demand still light. Encouraging reports continue to come forward of the way production is mounting in raw sugar in Cuba. There are a larger number of sugar factories grinding than there were at the same time last year. If the rainy season holds out a while longer there is every possibility that the production of raw sugar will be fairly heavy.

All dairy products were in easier tone. Production of butter is heavier under the stimulus given by plenty of grass feed to the milk producers. Production of eggs is also greater and there was a tendency to lower prices. Cheese was quoted down. During the week the purchasing commission for the British Government named the price they would pay for Canadian cheese at 21.3-4c per pound. Commission men take it for granted that this price will establish the basis at which the factories will sell their product. In some quarters lower prices prevailed.

Advances have been recorded in numerous soap lines, including laundry soap, washing powders and soap chips. Baking powder, soda and yeast have been altered upward. Rice are quite generally quoted at higher levels. Teas were quiet under the stimulus of recent arrivals, but the situation has not changed materially. Business in wholesale grocery lines was slower during the week than it has been for several months past.

—Canadian Grocer.

day calls for divorce rings — rings made of the wedding band, but smaller, to fit the little finger. The vogue for individuality in jewelry, for some touch of value other than that of precious merchandise, is reviving rapidly. There is an undeniable intimacy between precious stones or metals and their wearers. Rings are personal matters. They either belong to us or they don't. And once belonging they take on a film of intimacy and a "feel" that is as holding as any legal obligation. The English miss, who first sang the ballad of the wedding ring undoubtedly had it in her mind that the ring henceforth would be an indispensable part of herself, something as personal as a tooth. Then why not her song? Then on my finger I'll have a ring. Not of rub, but a golden thing. And I shall be glad as a bird in spring. Because I am married of Sunday.



FLAG SELLING IN FANCY DRESS  
Photo shows two flag sellers in the national costumes of Russia, when with many others they went about the streets of London on Russian Tag Day.

## MOTOR CARS WILL REPLACE COACHES

Picturesque Old Horse Drawn Vehicles Passing From Yellowstone Park

AUTOMOBILES USED Change Will Add Much to Comfort of Yellowstone Sightseers

From the New York Times: About the last place in the world where coaches are operating is in the Yellowstone National Park, but on June 20 next these comfortable reminders of a less hectic period will be cast aside, together with about 2,000 coach horses, and in their place will be luxurious and speedy automobiles. Tourists have shown that they desire this sort of transportation, and Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the Interior, has authorized the change. Automobiles, by their greater speed, will be a convenience to tourists having but a short time at their disposal and also to those, infirm in health, who have found the long stage rides fatiguing.

The new method of transportation will also permit travelers to pass hurriedly by the less interesting places, spending more time where they most wish to be. It will be possible to go through the park in two days, and if a longer trip is undertaken, tourists may arrange to visit the remotest parts of the reservation which have been inaccessible to ordinary vehicles. Touring cars will carry visitors within the circle of snow-capped peaks, two thirds across the continent, hidden away in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, while they look upon a constant series of stupendous sights — a blending of the beautiful and terrific in the grandeur of the Greater Yellowstone Park will be about the size of the state of Massachusetts, and the 450 miles of roads in it are being put in shape for motor traffic.

The road system of the park follows a giant circle, from which three long legs project to the most unconventional and scenic sections of the reservation, places of tremendous interest, to which the coaches could not travel because of the great distance. It will now be possible for tourists to make headquarters at any of the hotels and reach all such points in comparatively short time. The animals of the park are less annoyed, it is said, by automobiles than by the coaches and horses. A man who has driven a car through the park asserts that he motored to the summer ranges, where the elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, buffalo and bear stay, and that last summer he left some chocolate and sandwiches one night in the car. A bear took the door off the car, because the chocolate was in a pocket of the door, and on another occasion the upholstery of the automobile was torn off by another animal in search of something tasty. "I was driving my machine through the park at night not long ago," said Huntley Child of the Yellowstone Park Transportation company, "and missed by a short distance a band of about fifty elk. I missed one elk by less than a foot. I blew my siren, but there was no traffic up there, and the whole band crossed the road in front of me. At night you can see their eyes a mile away. If you are coming toward them in a machine they won't move. You simply have to stop. I think the lights must hypnotize them."

The mode of travel through the park has been a succession of coaching parties. The larger vehicles have been drawn by six, the smaller ones by four, strong horses, well fed, well groomed, high spirited, yet safe. There have been in use 700 Concord coaches, and these will be replaced by 150 ten-passenger and 50 six-passenger white touring cars. This feature of the park astonishes many travelers. They form, as a rule, no idea of its perfection or its magnitude. For example, there have been coaches enough to accommodate a thousand tourists for a continuous journey of ten days. Here, too, were 2,000 horses, all of which could be harnessed in twenty-four hours, and, since the park is so remote, here also were the company's blacksmith and repair shops, which will now be transformed into garages. Within the stables have been the beautiful varnished coaches, varying in cost from one to several thousand dollars, and made in Concord, N. H., 2,500 miles away. On one of these a tourist read the number 1372. "Why did you add the fraction?" he inquired of the manager of transportation. "Because some travellers would not take a number 13 coach," he replied. "They feared a breakdown or a tumble into the river; so I put on the half to take ill-luck away."

Most Americans have little idea whether the driving distance in the park is ten miles or a hundred. Especially are they ignorant of the fact that they may leave the automobiles at any point, remain at a hotel or camp as long as they desire, and then resume their journey in other motor vehicles, without the least additional expense for transportation, precisely as one uses a stop-over ticket on a railroad. The fact that with automobiles it will be possible to go through the park in two days is not a reason why it is best to do so. Hundreds of tourists make the trip three times as rapidly as they would were they aware that they could remain comfortably for months. When it is better known, people will travel there more leisurely. Even now, parents with little children sometimes leave them at a hotel in charge of nurses, and receive messages by telephone every day to inform them how they are. An important consideration, also, for invalids, is the fact that skilled surgeons are always accessible.

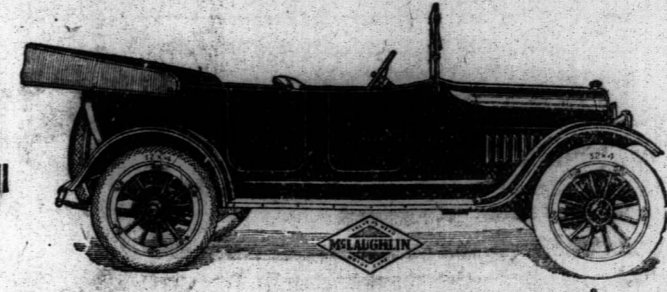
Some years ago there was a movement on foot to build an electric line for tourist transportation within the park. It was at once apparent that the objections to such a line were much less formidable than to one operated by steam locomotives. The danger of fire was eliminated. The unsightly character of an ordinary railway outfit would be exchanged for attractive tourist cars. The power plant, being located in canyons and operated by water, would give no outward evidence of its existence. There being no long trains of cars, no smoke, no screeching of locomotives, the game, it was thought, would not be much more frightened by it than by the stage coaches. In winter, it was argued, traffic would be suspended and the game would be undisturbed on the ranges. Such were the merits of an electric railway for tourist transportation in the park, but the tourists themselves decided the matter by a vote that season, the result showing that a majority of more than five to one were against it.

New York, June 9.—Andrew Carnegie, known internationally as the Apostle of Peace, is a war casualty, victim of reason and money. It became known when it was learned that Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation and one of Carnegie's closest friends, has been appointed conservator of the vast Carnegie funds. Carnegie's reason has been dwindling since war began, but the condition of the old ironmaster has been guarded jealously. Quickly, but cautiously, the power to give away money was taken from him. The appointment of Dr. Pritchett was without publicity.

Aged, penniless and heartbroken, the once powerful industrial monarch and apostle of peace sits in his castle home waiting the great armistice. Closest friends are no longer recognized by Carnegie. Only now and then does he know Dr. Pritchett. Emperors, masters of finance, steel kings—these are but shadows now to the man who once mingled with them as a power. New York pulsing around his castle is unobserved. The once loved beauties of his Highland castle are forgotten. "Wife," wails the weary old voice over and over again, as Mrs. Carnegie tries to soothe him, "has the war ended yet? When—WHEN will peace come?" No man has tried to do more for international peace than Carnegie. After the commission which he had financed and reported on Balkan war atrocities he pledged himself to a world campaign against war.

Left-Over Soup. Left over vegetables, potatoes, turnip, carrot, a few sticks of celery, 2 onions, 1 pint baked beans, 1 can tomatoes, small ham bone, left-over pieces of steak, roast beef and a very small slice of salt pork, salt, pepper 1-2 teaspoonful mustard, 1-2 tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce 3 quarts water. Simmer until there is about 3 pints. Strain, by rubbing through colander, the vegetables, etc. Set back in stove and thicken with 1 tablespoonful flour, rubbed smooth in a little water. Serve with sliced lemon.

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## WAR SHADOW ON CARNEGIE'S MIND

Horrors of Battle Shatter the Intellect of Apostle of Peace

IS A WAR CASUALTY

The Old Ironmaster No Longer Recognizes His Closest Friends

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## GERMAN

(By J. J. B. Flint) The which surround the present moment which are the Allies, and is opposed by which proclaims the annexation of territory, payment of reparations, from German intrigues, than a century Germany hated herself, and obtaining foothold in Russia, she is an intolerable burden upon omic life of the country. Russia had almost become colony. This was owing to measure to Empress Cath. Second. So anxious was the Germans settle in her that she offered them the farm lands free from all tax a hundred years. They exempted from military Germany country, fed Russia with of manufactures. She chiefly cities for the sale and sale of her industries, quiring great wealth and influence. Berlin was at conquered by a Russian yet within one week that of the Germans in attacking enemies. All sorts of privilege granted to the Germans, paper unfavorably criticized many it was supposed. The German ambassador censor in Petrograd, Kaiser was often alluded to as the czar. Just before the war had five millions of subjects. Large German colonies been established upon and on the coast of the sea. After the revolution of Russian monarch gave four Germans the best land, their best provinces, the built walls and fortresses their cities. They often Russians and made slaves even sent one expedition surrounding country. No charged on imported Germany. These Germans very wealthy, bought many of land, they had the government at Berlin them, they acquired trem influence all over Russia. The crannies practised by actuated them in Russia years. It was a favorite

## BILLETING BOARD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Problem of Accommodation For Civilians in Germany Worked Out

London, June 9.—(C) ence of the Associated Pro government has solved the of billeting civilians, per on munitions and other national importance, by the Civilian Billeting Board, of which is to be Gerald member of Parliament, have the title of "Director ladies and Controller of L. The billeting of soldiers have become acquainted to time during this year; but ing of civilians is altogether ely. It presents many problems. For instance in some turing towns munitions were swarmed like bees in search to sleep. Places built for of 50,000 have been accommodate double that. In the early days of the act was passed to prevent exploiting tenants by rail but there was no such safe country growing. Landlords been fleeing the munition. By contrast with those charge there are many spare rooms, who started to rent rooms at all, and space is wasted. The Civilian Billeting brought into being to untangle. Working through committees it will have the pquire households to billeting workers and to provide other conveniences. Prices will be fixed and guaranteed. If the local committees will act as should landlady and to agree. The committee are drastic powers. Any lodger, for example comes intoxicated or is otherwise grossly misbeh self is liable to a penalty

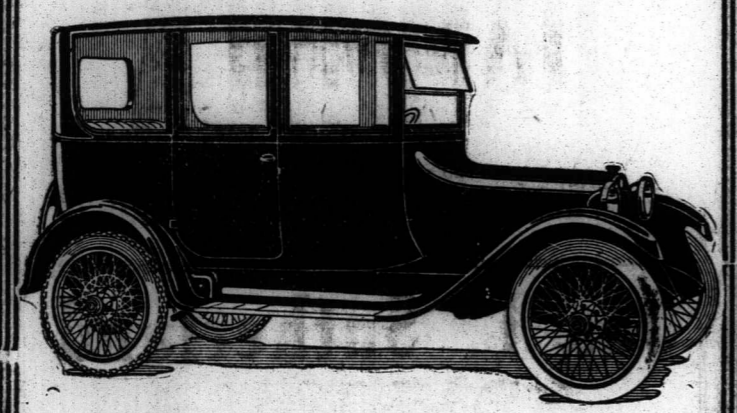


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