

1880

36 Years

1916

OUR President, Mr. J. E. Kelso, completes his 36th year in the laundry business this week. We are celebrating the anniversary by opening a new department which we have named

No-Mark Handwork Department

We will wash and iron without marks all kinds of fine personal and household goods entirely by hand. Table and bed linen will be washed in a rotary washing machine and ironed on a six-roll flat-work ironer. We will guarantee all woollens against shrinkage and especial attention will be given to women's apparel and to silk shirts, socks, pajamas, etc. Phone office or ask our salesman for information.

KELSO LAUNDRY CO. 497 State Street

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NEW LEADER OF ENGLAND'S FORCES

British Hopes Are Centered on Sir Douglas Haig

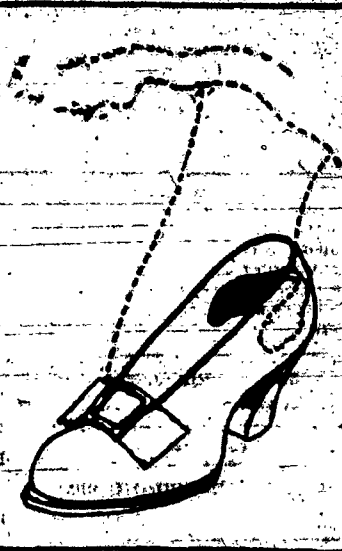
THE appointment of General Sir Douglas Haig to be commander in chief of the British forces in France and Belgium recalls to mind a paragraph in a recent report of Field Marshal Sir John French, in which he paid this tribute to the man who has succeeded him:

"I desire to express to the army under my command my deep appreciation of the splendid work it has accomplished and my heartfelt thanks for the brilliant leadership displayed by General Sir Douglas Haig and the corps and divisional commanders who acted under his orders in the main attack."

Although the world has known little about him, Sir Douglas Haig has, of course, been very much in the eye of the British army for a long time. Sir John French, who knew him well, for they took their first big course of practical military education together. Major Haig in the African war was chief of staff to Colonel French in that brilliant series of minor operations around Colenso which prepared the way for Lord Roberts' advance, and when that advance began he was closely associated with the present commander in chief in the work of the cavalry division. He has had experience at the war office, where he has been director of military training, and in India, where he was chief of the general staff to Lord Kitchener's successor. For the last two years before the war he commanded those divisions concentrated at Aldershot which, under Lord Haig's scheme, were known as the "striking force"—that is to say, a force always mobilized and always ready at a few hours' notice to go abroad. It was not until the battle of the Aisne that General Haig's name began

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Heel Grip in Slipper Holds It Firmly on the Foot.



In order that a slipper of suitable footwork which happens to be a shade too large may be made to adhere to the foot at the heel a little device has been recently patented. It consists of a piece of fabric of a peculiarly pliant nature, cut in the shape of a narrow neck with two enlarged wings, designed to be introduced into the heel of the slipper. The heel of the foot when the latter is in place in the shoe. The device is supplied with an adhesive material on one surface, by which it is fastened in the shoe, while the adhesion resulting from the peculiar material is sufficient to hold the slipper in place by acting on the fabric of the lining.

Mexican Sausages. One pound each of pork and beef, chopped fine; one-third as much browned crumbs—meat, one small onion, chopped fine; one egg; one tablespoonful of chili powder and salt and pepper to taste. Soak the bread in water until thoroughly wet; then squeeze dry and add it to the other ingredients. Mix thoroughly, then form into balls. Have ready a sauce made of one quart of tomatoes, one chopped onion, a small teaspoonful of chili powder, salt and pepper. Simmer with the onion is done; then add the sausage balls to the sauce and cook gently for an hour, when they should be done. Take out on a hot platter, pour on the sauce in the pan with a flour and sour mixed smooth with cold water and pour it over the meat, serving at once.

Croquette Sausages. If stuffed sausages are used, broil each with the tines of a fork and place in a saucepan. If the sausages are made from meat, small pieces of cakes. Add one pint of tomatoes, one onion with salt and pepper and stew slowly for half an hour. Fifteen minutes before ready to serve add small dumplings. Serve in a deep platter, with the sausages piled in the center, surrounded by the dumplings, pouring the sauce from the pan over all.

Hermits. This recipe for hermits calls for no eggs, and yet they are very good either with or without fruit. A cupful of sugar, a cupful of molasses, a cupful of lard or butter, half a cupful of sour milk, a teaspoonful of soda, a quarter teaspoonful of cloves, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a cupful of raisins or currants. Flour enough to make a fairly stiff dough. Roll out not too thin and bake a nice brown.

Jellied Cranberries. Pick over and wash two cupfuls of berries and put them in a granite kettle with one-half cupful of cold water, bring to a boil and boil until berries stop popping. Add two cupfuls of granulated sugar, cook five minutes or until it will congeal when a little is cooled on a plate. If a stiff sauce is desired add more water when cooking the berries to make as thin and juicy as liked.

Restoring Brains. To renovate wavy blue serge put two handfuls of bran into a basin, pour over it boiling water and let it stand. Brush the garment free from dust, dip a piece of rough serge into the water and rub well over the garment, roll up for an hour; then brush the garment on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Hot Crispettes. Chop one cupful of lean pork and one small onion, add one cupful of bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper and add two well beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly, make into small cakes, roll lightly in flour and fry in hot fat.

To Remove Glass Stoppers. If a glass stopper is hard to remove dip a cloth in boiling water and while it is hot wrap it around the neck of the bottle. It will expand the glass and free the stopper. A lighted match can be used to heat the bottle in the same manner.

To Wash Silk. Make a good lather of soap and warm water; wash the article in this; then rinse in clear, cold water and iron when dry on the wrong side of the material.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

An Exciting Adventure

A short time ago—the Minneapolis Journal tells the story—a boy named Oscar Pineda went from Duluth with a friend on a hunting trip. After the camp was built, about twenty miles from Duluth, the man of the party set about getting supper, while the boy started to chase a rabbit. The chase led him far into the woods, and as night came on Oscar could not find the camp. Presently he found himself in a swamp and decided that he would sleep in a tree. That was a place to see things, Oscar says, and one performance that anybody might enjoy watching was the chase and killing of a mouse by a pack of wolves. For three days and nights Oscar did not dare to leave his tree, except in the daytime, when he went a little way for water, but at the end of that time the howls of the timber wolves were no longer heard, and he set forth again to find the camp or the road to Duluth.

Geographical Game

Here is a game that requires a bit of thinking. Let each person write on a piece of paper the name of some city, town or country. Shuffle these tickets together in a basket, and whoever draws out one is obliged to give an account of some product, either natural or manufactured, for which that place is remarkable. This game brings out a number of curious bits of information which the players may have gleaned in reading or traveling and which they might never have mentioned to one another but from such a motive. For instance, Iceland produces abundance of Iceland moss, which is used as medicine, but in the native country it is used as food, etc.

The Chickadee a Big Eater

The chickadee is a little bird, smaller even than the English sparrow, but a small bird isn't in it with him when it comes to a big dinner. He will eat—so the bird experts tell us—200 or 300 eggs of the aphids, besides spiders and beetles and grubs, within an hour. The aphid is an insect that sucks the plant juices, and there are caterpillars that eat the leaves, and borers that live under the bark, all of which go to

make up the chickadee's bill of fare.

When the trees are covered with snow, however, the bird's larder is locked up, and then he must forage for any berries that may remain on the shrubs. That is the time to put a few crumbs or a handful of grain at the back door or to hang a bit of suet on a tree.

Jumping Letters

Jump the first letter to the end of the word and thus have two words utterly different in meaning. 1. Jump a soft bodied creature with eyes at the end of its horns and have a word hardware. 2. Jump to run away from danger and have parties on an outing. 3. Jump a southern vegetable and have a girl's name. 4. Jump the home of a horse and have certain household furniture. 5. Jump a sailing vessel and have parts of the human body. Answers:—1, snail-horns. 2, scamper-campers. 3, yam-Amy. 4, stable-ibles. 5, ship-hips.

Things in a Bag

Here is a game called things in a bag. The game is played thus: Articles such as spoons, curlers, boxes, scissors, etc., are placed in a bag. One of the players holds the bag, while each of the others takes a turn in feeling the articles in it. The time allowed for doing this is about two minutes, and about two minutes are given to write their down. The one who can guess and enumerate the most articles in the limited time wins the game. This game affords great pleasure to young folks.

"Dressing the Lady"

A very interesting game to play is called "dressing the lady." Everybody gets around in a ring, and then it is agreed that certain colors must not be mentioned. Suppose they are red, white and blue. Then each one asks the next how her lady is to be dressed for the ball. This question goes around the ring, and any one mentioning the forbidden colors must go out of the ring. The object of the game is to see which one can keep up the longest. Much fun may be derived from this game.

Despite Pure Food Laws

She—That's all very pretty, Jack, but do you think we can live on love and kisses? He—It's much the safest—everything else is either adulterated or poisoned.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Racing around the bed for fifteen minutes is recommended as a cure for sleeplessness. Might it not have the reverse effect on a sleeper in the room beneath?

The School Report

In reading I am "good," it says. In spelling "excellent." And always in geography I get a high percentage. I'm "good," too, in arithmetic. In music and the rest. And father says he's glad to know in school I do my best. But then he shakes his head and says: He wonders how 'twould be if teacher asked him to make out a "home report" for me.

There's "rising early," "bed on time,"

And "studying promptly," too. And "table wiped" and "chamberliness," and "little things to do." In some perhaps I might get "good;" in others, I am sure. My marks would not be more than "fair," and some would be just "poor."—Youth's Companion.

There are five celestial eclipses booked for 1916 and goodness knows how many political ones.

One of the greatest wonders in this world is what becomes of all the smart children when they grow up.

Philadelphia has decided never to allow the Liberty bell to be moved again.

In other words, Liberty bell is to have no more liberty. If those Nobel peace prizes are allowed to accumulate the man who sends the European war should draw a nice bonus in cash and medals.

Compared to corresponding responsibilities in other countries, the task of raising revenues to meet the needs of the government is an easy one.

The end of the war, which was to have occurred in October, has now been postponed until early spring, doubtless because of circumstances over which nobody appears to have any control.

Perpetual Punishment

"I'd sooner be a criminal than be married to a woman like Peck's wife." "What do you mean?" "Why, a criminal gets one sentence at a time, but poor Peck gets a whole string of sentences every day."—Chicago News.

This Worldly Stage

Most of us are so obtuse that we never see the snares of life that are so much dilated upon by the magazines and depicted in melodrama.—Kansas City Journal.

Good Exercise

"I was a book agent once." "How long did you stick to it?" "Until I had lost about thirty-five pounds."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

James C. Rice, Columbia's Great Rowing Coach.



Photo by American Press Association.

Since Jim Rice became professional coach of Columbia university's rowing affairs in 1907 the blue and white crew has always been a strong factor in the annual regatta at Poughkeepsie. Recently there has been some criticism of Rice. It was said that he did not give candidates for the crew a fair trial and eliminated some men before they had a chance to show their ability. Now it is all changed. Hereafter every undergraduate who reports regularly for the crew will be boated in an eight made up of oarsmen of his caliber. There will be all grades of crews. The dormitories will be represented, as will the different classes. A spring regatta will be held on the Hudson which will bring these shells into beneficial and spirited competition. More coaches will be provided so that every man will get individual instruction. As the time for the big varsity races draws nigh Rice will devote his attention entirely to the boat crew, but the inferior eights will be supervised by former varsity stars. There are enough boats to accommodate eighty men. Rice, has always sent a well trained crew to Poughkeepsie, and when he didn't win he was pushing the leader. He won the race in 1914.



Photo by American Press Association.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Specialty to disengage itself from those of other general officers mentioned in dispatches. In his dispatch dated Oct. 8 Sir John French specially selected Sir Douglas Haig for particular mention. On Sept. 14, when the first footing had been gained on the north bank of the Aisne, Sir John French wrote as follows:

"The action of the First corps on this day, under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig, was of so skillful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river."

General Haig had proved himself bold, skillful and resolute as the leader of an advance. He was to prove himself a few weeks later to possess to the full that tenacity in defense which he had already shown in repulsing the German counterattacks on the Aisne. In October the British forces were moved from the neighborhood of Soissons to the line from Ypres to La Bassée, and the center of what has been described as the greatest battle in English history—the three weeks' battle for the defense of Ypres—was in Sir Douglas Haig's hands.

There comes a point in every general's career perhaps when he gets a division, perhaps not until he gets his corps, at which the problems with which he has to deal alter not merely in degree, but in kind. Sir John French passed that point brilliantly in South Africa; Lord Roberts passed it also perhaps at the same time. On the other hand, there have been generals like Sir Redvers Buller who never passed it at all and remained magnificent brigadiers, but ineffective in the control of larger forces. The significance of Sir Douglas Haig's threefold triumph in France and Flanders is that he has proved himself to have made this fateful step with brilliant success. Before the war he had never commanded in action anything larger than a regiment, in maneuvers never anything larger than a division. At the Aisne he commanded a corps, and now he commands an army.