

Saturday Specials

75c French Paillette, Saturday 49c

All-Silk Black French Paillette, extra fine finish, will give satisfactory wear, 20 inches wide. Special, the yard 49c

52-inch French Panama, 49c

All-Wool Panama, in black only, 52 inches wide. Regular 70c value. Saturday special 49c

All-Wool Serge, 39c

Just received, a special in All-Wool Serge, nice crisp finish, 42 inches wide, in navy and black only. Regular 50c value. Special, the yard 39c

70-inch Table Linen for 75c

Fine Bleached Table Linen, 70 inches wide, in fleur-de-lis and fancy stripe designs. Special, the yard 75c

New Net Waists, Special \$2.98

New Fall Waists, made of all-over embroidery front, all silk-lined, in cream and black, sizes 34 to 42. These are made in the new kimono sleeve, nicely trimmed. Special, each \$2.98

LARGE SIZE
HAIR NET,
5c EACH.

R. J. Young & Co.

LARGE SIZE
HAIR NET,
5c EACH.

Do You Want a Good

SECOND-HAND COOK STOVE, RANGE, BASEBURNER OR HEATER?

We have a splendid assortment—it will pay you to look them over.

- One Imperial Oxford Extended Range.
- One Happy Thought Range, square.
- One Welcome National Range, extended.
- One Superior Range, extended, with high shelf.
- One Peerless Garland, extended.
- One Souvenir Range, square.
- One Souvenir Range, extended.

J. A. BROWNLEE
PHONE 652. 385-7 TALBOT.

The Shop 'round the Corner

FOR SATURDAY

Cake Department.
Onyx, Lady, Layers, Fruit Loaves, Currant Loaves, Coffee Buns, Dutch Loaves, Apple Pies, etc.

Candy Department.
Nut Taffy, Butter Scotch, Quality Chocolates, from 25c to \$1.50 box. Always something special at the Soda Fountain.

Peters' - 2 - Shops

STEAMERS ARRIVED.
New York, Aug. 18. — Arrived: Keokuk, from Naples, 10:15 a.m.; Hamburg, from Hamburg, 10:15 a.m.; Hamburg, from Hamburg, 10:15 a.m.

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

Interest on deposits 3 and 3½ per cent, according to arrangement.
Interest on debentures, 4 per cent, payable half-yearly.

RESERVE FUND \$150,000.00
CAPITAL, PAID UP \$934,938.86
T. H. PURDOM, K. C., NATHANIEL HILLS,
President. Managing Director.

Hosiery Bargains

Children's School Hose, in both fine and heavy ribbed cotton, fast colors, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Regular price 20c and 25c. Saturday, pair 12½c

Ladies' Lisle Hose, in lace ankle effects, colors black and tan, sizes 8½ to 10. Regular 35c value. Saturday special, pair 25c

Children's Silk Lisle Hose, in fine rib, colors of sky, pink, white and tan, sizes 4 to 7. Extra special Saturday, pair 19c

Colored Bath Towels, 19c
Twenty dozen Colored Bath Towels, large sizes. Regular 25c value. Saturday only, each 19c



Excel in Baking

Housewives who use Strong's Baking Powder soon get an enviable reputation for the good baked things they produce. Baking failures are rare when this pure leavener is used, because the powder varies. Made from cream of tartar and soda of the highest purity. Twenty-five cents a pound.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.
Get a copy of our New Cook Book. Contains many rare recipes. Free. Graduate Pharmacists only fill prescriptions here.

FACING GRAVEST CRISIS

Continued From Page One.

kept the different units in touch with the general staff.

Tube Traffic Held Up.

London's elaborate underground system, including the metropolitan district railways had difficulty in operating because of a strike of the men at one station, East Ham, through which no trains could pass. Thus at times traffic was held up for a considerable period.

Rioting at Sheffield.

Sheffield Aug. 18.—There has been considerable rioting here. The troops and police, who were engaged in escorting wagons in moving goods, were obstructed by rowdies and compelled to use their batons, and late last night a gang of roughs attempted unsuccessfully to tear up the tracks of the Midland Railway. Lord Mayor threatens to requisition more troops if there is a repetition of the disorder.

At Nottingham.
Nottingham, Aug. 18.—On receipt of the strike order the railroads here went on strike, although enough of them remained at work to keep the passenger traffic going.

Irish Strike Called.

Dublin, Aug. 18.—At a meeting last night attended by the employees of the four Irish railways, it was decided to call a strike at 6 o'clock this morning.

Some for Conciliation.

Glasgow, Aug. 18.—Eighteen hundred railwaymen struck here last night, but at Edinburgh the men still favor conciliation, and it is unknown whether the 45,000 Scotch railwaymen, half of whom are unionists, will join the strike.

Liverpool Quiet.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—Liverpool was comparatively quiet the past 24 hours, following the receipt of the strike order. The employees of the Liverpool docks, who were engaged in moving goods, were not affected by the strike, and the city was not in any danger of being cut off from the outside world.

Taverns Closed.

All taverns were closed at 8 o'clock, and hereafter will be in accordance with the orders of the city magistrates, they must shut down at 2 o'clock in the afternoon until further notice.

Also it was decided to suppress the sale of beer and other drinks.

As a further precaution the press was requested to avoid sensational headlines, which would be likely to incite to disorder. It was also deemed advisable to ask the Government to afford adequate military and naval protection to prevent intimidation of men who are willing to work.

The streets of the city are getting into an unbearable condition as a result of a strike of the scavengers.

The cruiser "Antrim" late last night landed a party of marines, who were sent to the docks and the electric power station.

In the Paddington district the police had to deal with a riotous mob, looting a bread shop and other stores.

Queenstown, Aug. 18.—Instructions have been received here to land all the mail of the steamer Adriatic, when she arrives here, the strike of the dockers at Liverpool.

Two Hundred Thousand Are Out.
The union leaders this afternoon expressed their confidence in the success of the strike. They claimed that two hundred thousand men had quit work.

James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Derby and assistant secretary of the amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, issued a statement in which he asserted that the strikers had almost paralyzed the whole railway system of the United Kingdom.

The proposal for a royal commission was considered by a joint committee of the railway societies during the forenoon, and the men did not change or alter their position, that they would stand directly with them in the slightest degree.

The Great Western Railway and the Great Central appeared to be the most seriously affected. The officials of the former candidly confessed their inability to afford any service, but claimed that the modified schedule which was drawn up when the strike broke out was working smoothly. Troops were in control of their London station at Paddington, covering in a general way the territory from Dover and London to Liverpool, and connecting the ocean ports with London, South Wales, the Midlands, and the west of England.

Leeds, Aug. 18.—Fifteen thousand railway men of all grades have struck here, without waiting for the official signal. As a result only a restricted service is possible and all business is paralyzed.

Manchester, Aug. 18.—The strike situation here remains about the same. Trade is being carried on with the utmost difficulty, and the prices of goods are constantly rising. The railway companies are utilizing their extremely limited resources with the aid of the police to maintain the city's supply of food and other necessities. Many towns have served to further reduce the train service to Manchester, and the result business is at the point of stagnation. Many firms are closing down.

We: England Cut Off.
Some other lines were getting their trains in and out of the city, and those running to the south coast were selling return tickets and continuing the home of the excursion trains, though they abandoned part of the suburban service in order to maintain that on the longer lines. Many roads succeeded during the night in moving some perishable freight.

The conditions in the provinces were somewhat more serious than in and about London. Early today word came from Birmingham that West England was completely cut off. Passenger trains on the Midland Railway in other directions were running as usual, but freight traffic on some branches had been stopped. There was some disorder at Birmingham. At Manchester business was at a standstill, as the teamsters were still out today. The three passenger stations in Liverpool were besieged with passengers and the platforms were piled high with baggage.

The companies were finally compelled to discontinue selling tickets.

Bad in Wales.

Throughout Wales, where the unions are stronger there was almost a total stoppage of traffic. No trains were able to get through to Fishguard.

As the day progressed more serious reports came in. Strikers took possession of the railway line at Llewellyn, a seaport of Wales, and succeeded in repulsing the police, who attempted to drive them off. At several out-of-the-way places in Wales signal boxes were burned.

Some two hundred men employed on the Caledonian Railway went out to the railway line at Llewellyn, a seaport of Wales, and succeeded in repulsing the police, who attempted to drive them off. At several out-of-the-way places in Wales signal boxes were burned.

An interesting incident was noted at Enderbury station, where the police were seen escorting boxes containing strike pay from the station to the offices of the union.

ISSUES WARNING.

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services were suspended. Many bakers have closed their shops, causing a scarcity of food, which will result in much suffering. A landing party from the cruiser "Antrim" is assisting at the docks.

"At Manchester the situation is perfectly quiet, the strike leaders having appealed for order. The railway services are greatly disorganized, but no disturbances occurred at Sheffield, but perishable goods are being gotten through."

Churchill Warns.
During the session Mr. Churchill delivered a stern warning to the disorderly elements. He said that there had been no disturbances in London, but several attempts had been made to commit outrages against railway property. It was important that all should understand that such acts were crimes of the most serious character, punishable with penal servitude. It was early yet to measure the extent of the strike, but the Government was taking all necessary steps to make sure that the food supply, as well as other essential services, should not be interrupted by the strike.

All services vital to the community should be maintained, and the Government would not do so, not because they were bound to do so, but because they were bound to protect the public from the danger that a general arrest of industry would entail. He continued:

The Poor Would Suffer.
"The means whereby the people of this land live are highly artificial, and a serious breakdown would lead to starvation among a great number of poorer people. Not the well-to-do would suffer, but the poor of the great cities and those dependent upon them, who would be quite helpless if the machinery by which they are fed—on which they are dependent for wages—were thrown out of gear."

"The Government believes that arrangements made for working the lines of communication, and for the maintenance of order, will prove effective, but if not other measures of even larger scope will be taken promptly. It must be clearly understood that there is no escape from these facts, and as they affect the supply of food to the people and the safety of the public are far more important than anything else."

WILD CAMELS OF SPAIN.

It is quite unnecessary, it seems, to go so far afield as the heart of Africa or the silent spaces of the Polar regions, to find virgin ground. There is still a certain amount of unexplored territory in Europe, especially in Spain, where nearly half the land has been abandoned to wild animals. Proof of this is furnished in "Unexplored Spain," a remarkable book by Messrs. Abel Chapman and Walter J. Buck. Among other things the authors discuss the subject of the wild camels, that there are wild camels in Europe, all is hard to believe, but that these particular "wild camels" exist in watery wildernesses which are flooded during a great part of the year is astounding. The story of these strange inhabitants of the watery wildernesses of Spain is briefly summarized in the following sentences: "The animals were introduced to Spain in 1823 by the Marquis de Balleza, with the object of employing them in transport and agriculture, as they are so commonly used in the arid shores of Africa. But local difficulties ensued—chiefly arising from the intense fear and repugnance of horses towards camels which resulted in numerous accidents—and eventually the camels were got free in the marshes. There they have since lived in large and bred under wholly wild conditions for well-nigh a century."

TRAINED SEAL IN CONGRESS.

Representative Edward W. Townsend, one time newspaperman of Montreal, N. J., caused a sensation at the capital at Washington by appearing at the room of the committee on expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, accompanied by a trained seal. A large crowd gathered to watch the unusual sight. The little seal is named George. Mr. Townsend is responsible for the investigation now in progress of the charges of indiscriminate butchery of the great seal herd of the Pribilof Islands. There has been much conflicting testimony as to the sizes and weights of sealskins and as to the ages of the animals from which skins variously classified were taken. George was shown as a living example. After he has served his purpose as a committee exhibit he will be turned over to the Bureau of Fisheries to live there.

MAN IN IRONS GOES TO FUNERAL.

An unusual incident is recorded from Hallowell, Del., where a man handcuffed to Sheriff Buell, Isaac Short, who shot and killed Charles Wilson, of Denton, Md., in a quarrel last week, attended the funeral of the man who shot him. Crowds flocked to the funeral out of morbid curiosity to see how Short would act, and because of a rumor that Short's friends would attempt a rescue.

The London Advertiser

Ermaline

Paper Bag Cookery

These Cooking Bags are now available by mail or at The London Advertiser Office in quantity and at cost, as stated on coupon, which must be clipped out and presented or sent with order. A Paper Bag Cooking Coupon will be found in every issue of The London Advertiser as long as the bags are on sale.

Directions—How to Use Cooking Bags:

1. Select one that "fits" the food intended to be cooked.
2. Grease slightly the inside of the bag, except in the case of vegetables, or when water is to be added.
3. When the food has been prepared for the bag, place the same on the table, and lift the uppermost edge of the bag while you insert the contents.
4. Fold the mouth of the bag two or three times and fasten with a clip, or pins, or in any other way that will secure as nearly as possible a hermetical closing.
5. Should it ever happen that a bag leaks, simply transfer it with contents undisturbed to another bag.
6. The oven, any kind of which will do, should be kept clean, and if properly heated, as with the old style of cooking, results should satisfactorily follow. Average oven heat should be about 200 degrees, Fahr., and when the bag is put into the oven this heat should be reduced by about 30 degrees. In the case of ovens with solid shelves, a wire grid should be placed on the shelf with a space between and the bag with contents on the grid. Experience will soon teach the cook when the oven is hot enough without the use of a thermometer.
7. The oven door will not require to be opened every now and then "to see how the roast is doing." The whole force of the heat is playing upon the bag and from within it cannot escape.
8. Exercise care in taking the bag out of the oven, and if gas is used the bag should be kept out of danger of contact with the flame.
9. A plate inserted under the bag will best remove it from the oven.
10. When taken out for use the bag should be ripped open from the top and the fragments thrown away.

Time-table for Ermaline Bag Cookery:

	Allow
Fish—7 lbs.	50 Minutes
" 3 lbs.	30 Minutes
" 1 lb.	18 Minutes
" ½ lb. or Filleted Fish.	6 Minutes
Joists—Beef, 18 lbs.	2¼ Hours
" " 9 lbs.	1¼ Hours
" " 3 lbs.	¾ Hours
" " 1 lb.	24 Minutes
" Veal, 15 to 18 lbs.	2¼ Hours
" Veal, 7 lbs.	1½ Hours
" Pork, 15 lbs.	2½ Hours
" Pork, 3 to 4 lbs.	50 Minutes
Mutton—Leg, 8 lbs.	1½ Hours
" Leg, 3 lbs.	50 Minutes
" Shoulder, 5 lbs.	45 Minutes
" Shoulder, 3 lbs.	40 Minutes
" Loin	1 Hour 10 Minutes
" Chops	12 Minutes
" Cutlets	5 Minutes
Sausages	8 Minutes
Bacon Rashers	6 Minutes
Thin Slice Steakya Bacon	5 Minutes
Poultry—Chicken—Large	40 Minutes
Young Chicken	40 Minutes
Spring Chicken	25 Minutes
Old Chicken	60 Minutes
Duck	35 Minutes
Old Duck	45 Minutes
Turkey (Stuffed), 16 to 18 lbs.	1½ to 2 Hours
Turkey (Not Stuffed)	1½ Hours
Goose	1¼ Hours
Goose (ordinary size)	1½ Hours
Ten minutes should be allowed for quail and all kinds of small birds.	
Stew—6 persons	40 Minutes
Vegetables—Potatoes	30 Minutes
" Peas	25 to 30 Minutes