

STRONG APPROVAL GIVEN OUR FOREIGN POLICY

DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, OF HARVARD, AN INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS, SAYS THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE THE THINGS REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT DOING FOR A DOZEN YEARS.

Within a few weeks the whole country will be ringing with denunciation by Republican and Progressive orators of the immissions, short-comings and failures of the Democratic party since it came into power in March, 1913. Inevitably the party has provided the orators with ample material for criticism and reproach. The task which the party and the President had set themselves was overwhelming at best; within the party there were wide differences of opinion about persons and policies; Democrats of large experience in public business were few; and very grave troubles in and with Mexico early claimed the attention of the administration to the comparative exclusion of some domestic problems of serious import to the business interests of the country, such as civil service both at home and in the insular possessions, the crippled railroads, and the industrial warfare. Nevertheless, the achievements of the present administration are extraordinary in amount and remarkably significant and far-reaching. The principal achievements are contributions to sound international policies and conduct.

Under the guidance of President Wilson, the United States has been thoroughly committed to non-intervention by force of arms when adventurous American investors in the territory of a foreign state are threatened with loss of life, liberty or property on the foreign soil, or have actually suffered such losses. American investors have gone into Mexico of their own accord and at their own risk, because they thought they could make more money by applying their inventive or constructive power and their capital there than they could at home. The disordered condition of the country threatened losses to these enterprising Americans; and the armed intervention of the United States might perhaps have prevented these losses, or at least have avenged them. Influential persons, corporations, newspapers and public officers urged vehemently that American troops should at once seize northern Mexico. President Wilson's administration declined to intervene; brought the exposed Americans out of Mexico in safety; helped the citizens of other countries to leave Mexico, if they desired to do so; left the care of aliens' properties to Mexicans; and induced European governments to follow the policy of the American. In this patient but persistent process the President of the United States deliberately abandoned the policy pursued for centuries by Rome and England in their dealings with weaker foreign countries. The Roman citizen must be safe anywhere in the Mediterranean world. Great Britain has pursued the seizure, indemnity and "punitive expedition" policy down to the present day. No European nation has ever announced or acted on the policy of non-intervention on behalf of its endangered or injured commercial or missionary adventurers. The American Republic has had the honor of making first this great contribution to international peace and the progress of civilization.

It is not the first time, however, that the American government has shown its dislike for the prevailing indemnity policy. The United States took part in the international military expedition to Peking during the Boxer insurrection and joined its allies in demanding heavy indemnities from China; but when the American indemnity turned out to be excessive, the excess was returned to China. Again when riots and disorders of various kinds occurred in many parts of China after the outbreak of the revolution of 1912 in that country, President Taft ordered the American minister at Peking to call into Peking all the American missionaries and teachers whose lives were endangered, in order that no claims on the Chinese government for indemnities might be established. The missionaries and teachers came in with great reluctance; but they cordially supported the view of the American administration that occasions for indemnities ought to be avoided, since the payment of indemnities was always irritating and often unjust. These incidents were remote and the threatened injuries were comparatively small. The Wilson administration has applied the doctrine of non-intervention to a disorderly next door neighbor on whose territory large American interests were imperiled.

The present national administration has also accepted the mediation of three American republics in a peaceful effort to re-establish good relations between itself and Mexico, and to compose the factional fighting in that unhappy country. This effort is in the highest degree creditable to the United States, no matter whether the present mediation be entirely successful or not.

President Wilson has also succeeded in securing the repeal by Congress of the exemption of American coast-wise vessels from paying tolls on the Panama Canal, and on the simple ground that the national honor required that repeal. The achievement of President Wilson by force of his public speech and of his legitimate influence on honorable men of all parties, has added to the self-respect of the American people, and greatly strengthened their future influence on international affairs.

The present administration has also supported the proposals of President Taft's administration to effect an amicable settlement with the weak and distracted republic of Colombia, in spite of the protestations of some members of each of the three political parties that the United States should never express regret for any injury it may have done to a neighbor—especially if the injury were inflicted in an attempt to benefit all mankind—and should always be extremely careful not to make an exaggerated reparation, even in cases where some reparation is admittedly due. To be

sure, the new treaty with Colombia has not yet been ratified by the Senate; but it is a great credit to the national administration that it laid such a treaty before the Senate. Taken together with the corresponding act of President Taft's administration, the proposal of this treaty should work a great improvement in the relations of the United States to the Central and South American republics—relations which were seriously disturbed by the act of President Roosevelt's administration on the Isthmus of Panama.

Two other achievements of President Wilson's administration have international bearings of high importance—namely, the downward revision of the tariff and the establishment of a better currency and banking method in the United States; for both these measures will have great efficacy in the development of that international trade on which the prosperity of the American manufacturing industries clearly depends. The time has long passed when the domestic market could maintain the large-scale American manufactures. All the great national industries need broad developments for their foreign trade, including American agriculture when crops are abundant. For the development of foreign trade three things are necessary: (1) The abolition of duties on raw materials and foods; (2) the abolition of protected monopolies, those hot-beds of selfishness, stagnation and inefficiency; and (3) the provision of American banking facilities, both at home and in foreign parts, as sound and flexible as those of European nations. The Republican administrations for a dozen years past had been inquiring and talking about these beneficial measures. The present Democratic administration and Congress achieved them in fourteen months.

The means by which these achievements have been accomplished are: Frank declaration by the administration of its intentions and objects; publicity through the press about events and persons as soon as the state of the business in hand permits; and direct appeals to the best thinking and feeling of the American people and its representatives. President Wilson, in particular, has appealed directly to the people on every one of the issues mentioned above, asking on the highest grounds, before Congress had taken action, for the people's support. Some people believe him to be a reticent and mentally isolated person; but on every one of these policies he has spoken directly to the people with candor and energy, and with an admirable confidence in the ultimate intelligence and fairness of the voters.

The fact is that President Wilson's process in arriving at a decision concerning the next responsible action is just that of every resolute man who has the scientific habit of mind. While he is making up his mind he seeks all possible information and various advice and suggestions; but after he has reached a deliberate conclusion, volunteered advice does not take much hold of him, although fresh information is always welcome. He seems to possess remarkable powers of persuasion in inducing others to co-operate with him in that course of action which seems to him wise; but this is persuasion and not the imposition of his opinions.

These are great services to the Republic, and they are accomplished facts. To be sure, the political critic or opponent of the administration may easily say: Yes, President Wilson has kept the United States out of a war with Mexico, but with how much less trouble and expense he could have accomplished that desired result; if he had recognized Huerta. Or he may say: Can anyone suppose that such disorderly and hopeless government as that of Mexico can continue to exist indefinitely on the southern border of the United States? It is well that war is now postponed; but it must come. Or the critic may say: How trivial a pretext for armed invasion was the flag incident at Tampico, how rash and how inconsistent was the forcible seizure of Vera Cruz, how unstable was the conduct of the Washington administration about the embargo on munitions of war. To all such queries and speculations of evil, the administration and the Democratic party may confidently reply: The accomplished facts speak for themselves; they are all very good, and they prophesy more public good in the future, for they will promote peace, good will and mutually helpful intercourse among all nations.

(Note: On July 13, I mailed the above article from Asticou, Maine, to a friend in Massachusetts, with the quest that he would cause it to be published at his discretion. On account of the absence of this friend from his summer home, the article did not reach Harpers Weekly for more than a fortnight, and there was then some delay in communicating with me. On August 5, Harpers Weekly asked me if I wished to make any changes in or additions to the article, because of the extraordinary events in Europe since the article was written. On August 6, I mailed to Harpers Weekly the following postscript. C. W. E.)

Postscript: The sudden invasion of Serbia by Austria, and of Luxembourg, Belgium, France and Russian Poland by Germany, without formal declaration of war, and in great force, has proved conclusively that those two military powers are capable of using the armies they always hold in complete readiness to attack any one of their neighbors without reason or excuse. The peace of the civilized world has been broken by them in the most wanton manner; and the commerce of the world is suddenly interrupted, in utter disregard of the interests and welfare of other nations.

Compare these actions of two great military monarchies with the actions of the United States towards Mexico during the past sixteen months. Every American and every Republican

MEANEST KIND OF A LIE—THAT IS HALF TRUTH

Secretary Redfield Shows Up the Action of New York Republican County Convention Attempting to Set Forth That the New Tariff is Responsible for a Debit Balance Against the Nation.

Former Senator James P. McKenzie, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., at a recent meeting of the county Republican committee at Lockport, N. Y., introduced a resolution which supposedly had to do with facts and figures bearing on the imports and exports of the country—a resolution framed with purpose to "indicate the growth of a debit balance against the people of the United States," under the Democratic tariff. The county committeemen naturally thought that Mr. McKenzie's presentment was correct—that what he presented as fact was fact and that his figures were accurate.

But it appears that Mr. McKenzie's presentment, which had unanimous approval, was altogether incorrect. He appears to have been careless with his pencil.

Secretary William C. Redfield, of the Department of Commerce sent this letter to Mr. McKenzie, calling attention to errors in resolution adopted by the Republican county committee:

"July 29, 1914.

"My Dear Sir:

"In the Niagara Falls Gazette for July 16, you are reported as offering the following Resolutions at the meeting of the Niagara County Republican Committee at Lockport on the 15th instant:

"Whereas the Government reports of exports and imports show that the trade balance in favor of the United States of \$100,000,000 in October, 1913, has fallen to \$50,000,000 in January, 1914, to \$26,000,000 in February, 1914, and \$5,000,000 in March, 1914, an actual excess of imports over exports of \$10,271,872, indicating that the trade balance in favor of the United States averaging about five hundred millions of dollars a year under the Dingley tariff and the Payne tariff has been obliterated.

"And whereas the decrease of exports for the month of April, 1914, as against April, 1913, was \$37,444,586, and the increase of imports for the increase in exports of 15 per cent, and an increase in imports of 18 per cent—indicate the growth of a debit balance against the people of the United States, involving the curtailment of American industry and manufacturing and thereby a loss to the American farmer and loss to labor through non-employment."

"Since I am sure that you desire to state the facts accurately and would not willingly leave an incorrect impression, I beg to suggest certain respects in which the resolutions above quoted are not correct.

"It is not the fact that the statistics of the exports and imports 'indicate the growth of a debit balance against the people of the United States.' The reverse is true. Your resolutions give the month of April as an example. They did not mention the fact that the import excess of 11,339,544 for the month was followed by a reduction of the import excess to \$2,476,896 in May, and that this gain was reduced in June to an import excess of but \$653,522. The tendency, therefore, far from being toward a debit balance, is in the opposite direction. Furthermore, your resolutions overlooked the fact that the first year of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, five excess of \$19,341,578. Any of these facts would have been available to your committee on inquiry of this department.

"Neither is there complete accuracy in the annual trade balance as treated in your resolutions. That balance, in favor of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, under the administration of President Taft and that the Payne-Aldrich tariff, to find a trade balance in our favor of only \$188,037,290; that ended June 30, 1909, the trade balance was but \$351,000,880 in our favor this year, therefore, is more than double that of the year which followed the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

"Going back still further in our history, it appears that the trade balance in our favor for the year ended June 30, 1914, is greater than it was for the fiscal years ended at the same period in 1907, 1905, 1904 and 1903, while it is almost the same as that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902; and it will be found to be more than double the trade balance in our favor of the McKinley tariff. There was no time prior to the year 1898 when the trade balance in our favor was as large as for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

"I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Wm. C. REDFIELD,

Secretary.

"Hon. J. P. McKenzie,

"North Tonawanda, N. Y."

Mr. McKenzie has not yet made answer to your letter.—From the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Journal.

STOP THAT FIRST FALL COUGH

Check your fall cough or cold at once—don't wait—it may lead to serious lung trouble, weaken your vitality and develop a chronic lung ailment. Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Fine Tar Honey today—it is pure and harmless—use it freely for that fall cough or cold. If Baby or Children are sick give it to them, it will relieve quickly and permanently. It soothes the irritated throat, lungs and air passages. Losens phlegm, is anti-septic and fortifies the system against colds. It surely prevents cold germs from getting a hold. Guaranteed. Only 25c. at your druggist.

has a right to be proud of the contrast, and to anticipate with joy that great gains for human rights and welfare will come in time out of this demonstration of the superiority of Democratic institutions as regards public morality and international good will.—Harper's Weekly.

HOW THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER MAY EARN PIN MONEY

A lady in Richmond, Va., has made a national reputation putting up and selling "pin money pickles." She began a few years ago in a very modest way, but now her products are so popular that they can be found nearly everywhere in the United States. Another woman, in Washington, D. C., has built up a business making chowchow, for which she gets \$3.00 a gallon.

These are only samples of what hundreds of young women have done to earn pin money by putting up canned goods at home. People are continually demanding better quality of canned goods and are willing to pay a better price for them. The farmer's daughter who desires to earn pin money may avail herself of this demand and with care and perseverance learn to put up canned goods that she may sell at a profit. Those who are interested in such a project may obtain detailed instructions in canning in Farmers' Bulletin 521 of the United States Department of Agriculture, which will be sent free of charge to the applicant.

The Bulletin, while encouraging the young woman in her efforts to make a business proposition of putting up fruits and vegetables, cautions against over-enthusiasm. It advises that the beginner experiment with a few cans before going too heavily into the project. If the first cans keep well, she may be encouraged to proceed. If she meets with a few failures, perhaps she has overlooked some important detail outlined in the department's bulletin. It is only through failures that one gets good experience, and with a little practice and care in following the directions any farmer's daughter should be able to put up a satisfactory can of fruit or vegetables.

When a young woman has succeeded in putting up a product satisfactory for home use, she may well look around for a market outside the home. The girl who starts out with confidence in herself will be more likely to find a good market than one who is diffident.

Specialize in What You Do Best.

The girl with experience in canning knows the products with which she has the most success, and should endeavor to sell only those in which she excels. It is always best to specialize and work up a reputation for some particular kind of goods, as did the women already mentioned. One girl may make a feature of catchup, another may find her best product is pickles, while another may put a specialty on attractive can of peppers, cauliflower, peaches, apples, or tomatoes.

People of means are most likely to want "home-canned" products, and those are the ones to see. Many housewives living in the cities who leave home for the country during the summer months will gladly give the farmer's daughter an order to can enough tomatoes to last them all winter. It is best to take orders ahead as far as possible.

The young woman who starts out to sell her products will, of course, dress neatly and take samples of her products put up in an attractive form. Glass jars will show products much better than tins, but if tins are found to be less expensive, they may be used for all except the show products.

The managers of the best hotels and restaurants in the neighborhood, the stewards of social clubs in the cities, the managers of railroad dining cars, and many retail grocers will be glad to see the products of the girl who does her canning at home. These products are likely to show individual care and to be prepared neatly of good materials, and on the shelves of a retail store are likely to attract attention from the best customers.

If a young woman knows by experience that her products are first class she need not hesitate to put a good price on them. Home-canned goods, canned by experienced people, are worth more than ordinary goods, and one need not compete with the other. "Fancy goods" are rarely found upon bargain counters. Even if the first samples of home canning are not such as may be readily sold, they may be used at home, and from her experience the farmer's daughter may do better the following season. When she actually succeeds in getting something better than the ordinary, she should be able to sell it. She may well ask her friends to recommend her to good trade. The young woman sincerely determined to make a success of canning as a business proposition with perseverance and care in following instructions should be sure of some measure of success.—From U. S. Department of Agriculture Weekly Letter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"I advised the 'boys' when they enlisted for the Spanish war to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them, and have received many thanks for the advice given," writes J. H. Houghland, Eldon, Iowa. "No person whether traveling or at home should be without this great remedy." For sale by all dealers.

THE WAR AND AGRICULTURE

One of the greatest calamities which may result from the European war is the destruction of the great agriculture. Americans who go to Europe find some of their finest inspirations there from these wonderful works of art produced in ages when the spirit of art, rather than the spirit of commercialism, ruled the world. Many of the European cities are beautiful. Strasburg is regarded as the pearl of Alsace. Brussels is also a very beautiful city.

DIARRHOEA QUICKLY CURED

"My attention was first called to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as twelve years ago. At that time I was seriously ill with summer complaint. One dose of this remedy checked the trouble," writes Mrs. C. W. Florence, Rockfield, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS HE WILL NOT TAKE THE FIELD FOR HIS PARTY THIS FALL

ISSUES STATEMENT ADDRESSED TO CHAIRMAN DOREMUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, SAYING HIS PLACE IS "ON THE JOB" IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Wilson recently announced that he would not make a speaking tour during the coming campaign. He declared his intention of "staying on the job" because of the unlooked for international situation.

The President made known his intentions in a letter to Representative Doremus, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who had written asking whether he would make a speaking campaign this fall. The correspondence was made public at the White House a few days ago.

"America is greater than any party," the President wrote.

"America cannot properly be served by any man who for a moment measures his interest against her advantage. The time has come for great things. These are days big for destiny for the United States as for the other nations of the world. A little wisdom, a little courage, a little self-forgetful devotion may under God turn that destiny this way or that. Great hearts, great natures, will respond. Even little men will rejoice to be stimulated and guided and set an heroic example. Parties will fare well enough without nursing. If the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause, and set a great people forward on the path of liberty and peace."

WILL TALK POLICY

Despite his determination to make no speeches, Mr. Wilson will "take occasion as opportunity offers, to state, and perhaps re-state, to the country in the clearest and most convincing terms I can command the things which the Democratic party has attempted to do."

The President asked that Congress "remain to do their work of necessary and pressing service and bring it to a successful conclusion." He said, however, that he saw nothing to keep Congress in session after the emergency work was finished.

The President's letter follows:

"White House, Sept. 14, 1914.

"My Dear Mr. Doremus:

"I have read your letter of September 1 with a keen appreciation of its importance. It appeals to me as the leader of the party now in power with peculiar force and persuasiveness. The close of a very extraordinary session of Congress is at hand, which has, I venture to say, been more fruitful of important legislation of permanent usefulness to the country than any session of Congress within the memory of the active public men of our generation. A great constructive program has been carried through for which the country long has waited and has been carried through with the approval and support of judicious men of all parties; and we have abundant reason to congratulate ourselves on the record that has been made during the busy 17 months we have devoted to our great legislative task. Certainly in ordinary circumstances, if we were free to disengage ourselves for the purpose, we would be warranted now in directing our energies to a great campaign in support of an appeal to the country to give us the encouragement of its endorsement at the autumn elections."

PLAIN STATEMENT

"We could go to the country with a very sincere appeal in which there need be no pretense or boast of any kind, but a plain statement of things actually accepted which ought to be and I think would be entirely convincing. It is a record which shows us at peace with all the world; the questions which plagued business with doubt and uncertainty and irresponsible criticism out of the way; thoughtfully settled and disposed of; the apparent antagonism between government and business cleared away and brought to an end with the plain reckoning accomplished; the path for sure footed adjustment clear ahead of us, prosperity sure to come by means which all can approve and applaud.

"However, there is a program of another kind ahead of us to which it is inspiring to look forward to—a program free from debate except as to the best means by which to accomplish, what all desire. The great questions immediately ahead of us are the building up of our merchant-marine with all that means in the development and diversification of our foreign commerce and the systematic conservation and economic use of our national resources, subjects much talked about but little acted upon. There are other pieces of constructive legislation waiting to be done to which we could turn without any controversy except as I have said, as to the best ways of doing them.

"I believe that ways can be found to do these things readily enough if the country will give us its generous support and trust us to do them and it will have been a genuine pleasure to me to ask to again be given colleagues such as I have had in the two houses of Congress during the present memorable session. I trust there will be many occasions on which I may have the privilege of calling the attention of my fellow countrymen to the fine and unselfish service rendered by the present representatives, ready at all times to respond to any appeal that spoke convincingly of the public welfare."

UNEXPECTED TURN

"But in view of an unlooked for international duty, our duty has taken on an unexpected aspect. Every patriot man now ought to 'stay on his job' until the crisis is passed and ought to stay where his job can best be done. We ought to do whatever is necessary to keep us in close and active concert in order to relieve in every possible way the stress and strain upon our people during the continuance of the present extraordinary conditions. My job, I know now, can be done best only if I devote my whole thought and attention

to it and think of nothing but the duties of the hour. I am not at liberty and shall not be, so far as I can now see, to turn away from those duties to undertake any kind of political canvasses.

"In the present emergency I am keenly aware of the two-fold responsibility I am called upon to discharge; the responsibility which devolves upon me as President of the United States, and the responsibility under which I am laid as leader of a great political party. Of course, the whole country will expect of me and my own conscience will exact of me that I think first of my duties as President. The labors of Congress have a natural and customary limit; the work of the houses can be and will be finished; Congress can adjourn. But the President, especially in times like these, cannot turn away from his official work even for a little while. Too much depends on his keeping all the threads of what is occurring in his hands.

"I therefore have reached the conclusion that I cannot in any ordinary sense, take an active part in the approaching campaign; that I must remain here to attend to the serious work sure to fill the months immediately before us, months that will carry with them obligations, no doubt, of the most tremendous sort. I know that you will feel similarly about your own obligations; that members of Congress, too without distinction as to party affiliations, work of necessary and pressing service and bring it to a successful conclusion.

WILL TALK PARTY

"I shall no doubt take occasion, as opportunity offers, to state and perhaps re-state to the country in the clearest and most convincing terms I can command, the things which the Democratic party has attempted to do in the settlement of great questions, which have for many a long year pressed for solution, and I earnestly hope that they will generously open their minds to what I may have to say; but I shall not allow my eagerness to win their approval, or my earnest desire to be granted by their suffrages the support of another Congress, to interfere with the daily performance of my official duties or distract my mind from them. The record men make speaks for itself. The country cannot be deceived concerning it and will assess it justly. What it chiefly expects and demands and what it will certainly be most sure to win by in the performance of duty without fear or favor and without regard to personal consequence.

"And certainly this is a time when America expects every man to do his duty without thought of profit or advantage to himself. America is greater than any party. America cannot properly be served by any man, who for a moment measures his interests against his advantage. The time has come for great things. These are days big with destiny for the United States as for the other nation of the world. A little wisdom, a little courage, a little self-forgetful devotion may under God turn that destiny this way or that. Great hearts, great natures, will respond. Even little men will rejoice to be stimulated and guided and set an heroic example. Parties will fare well enough without nursing if the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause and set a great people forward on the path of liberty and peace.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

CATO'S RECIPE FOR CURING A REAL HAM

Virginia Farmer Gives It With Native Smithfield Trimmings.

(Kansas City Star.)

Now, if Mr. M. P. Cato did live some 2000 years and more ago, he had an appetite not far different from that of any twentieth century statesman who got his first training back on his father's narrow-acre farm. So it is that Cato felt like writing down something about how to cure hams. A Virginia farmer has translated what Cato had to say on this subject in "De Agricultura." This is included in "Roman Farm Management," which is published by McMillan's. After giving Cato's instructions, the translator goes the great Roman one better with some suggestions of his own. Here is what Cato says:

"This is the way to cure hams in jars or tubs: When you have bought your hams, trim off the hocks. Take a half peck (semodium) of ground Roman salt for each ham. Cover the bottom of the jar or tub with salt and put in a ham, skin down. Cover the whole with salt and put in another ham on top, and cover this in the same manner. Be careful that meat does not touch meat. So proceed, and when you have packed all the hams, cover the top with salt so that no meat can be seen and smooth it out even. When the hams have been in salt five days take them all out with the salt and re-pack them, putting those which were at the top at the bottom. Cover them in the same way with salt and press them down."

RHEUMATISM PAINS STOPPED

The first application of Sloan's Liniment goes right to the painful part—it penetrates without rubbing—it stops the Rheumatic Pains around the joints and gives relief and comfort. Don't suffer! Get a bottle today! It is a family medicine for all pains, hurts, bruises, cuts, sore throat, neuritis and chest pains. Prevents infection. Mr. Chas. H. Wentworth, California, writes:—"It did wonders for my Rheumatism, pain is gone as soon as I apply it. I recommend it to all my friends as the best Liniment I ever used." Guaranteed. 25c. at your Druggist.