

With Wilmington Shipbuilders

Daings of the Men Who Are Building Spans in Pershing's Bridge of Ships.

The Atlantis has at last been launched from the Brunswick yard of the Liberty Shipbuilding company. This information is "straight dope," wired yesterday by General Manager Ferguson, who went to Brunswick to attend the launching, to officials of the concrete shipyard in Wilmington. According to Mr. Ferguson's message to the Liberty shipbuilders, who were anxiously awaiting news of the success of the launching, the good ship Atlantis slid off the ways in a manner entirely satisfactory to the most exacting critic. She glided into the water with a splash, and her first dip was as shallow as a lady-rhinoceros on a September morn—in the proper style, but with plenty of splash. The date for launching the Atlantis has been changed too many times to enumerate. The first date was set away back about the 15th of November, and at intervals between that time and the actual launching the launching day was changed here and there, and the launching day looked brighter when press reports announced that the vessel was launched November 23, giving a description of the launching, but it was later learned here that this report was incorrect, and the Atlantis will still on the ways. It seemed that in spite of all efforts made by interested parties, including the newspapers, the concrete ship was destined to slip right in her berth for several days. The launching date was then set for Tuesday of this week, and later moved up to Wednesday. The Atlantis has actually been launched now, however, and the event was witnessed by General Manager Ferguson and Mr. Lincoln, who went down to Brunswick last Friday to represent the Wilmington concrete shipyard at the ceremony.

The Atlantis, christened by Mrs. Andrew Wilson, is the first concrete ship completed under contract with the United States shipping board. It is also the first concrete ship launched on the Atlantic coast. The Atlantis is a 2,500 dead weight ton steamer, 43.6 feet long. It will be equipped with 1,400 horsepower engines. The vessel will probably make its trial trip within a few weeks. The Atlantis is the second concrete ship built in the United States. The first, the Faith, was constructed on the Pacific coast and has already successfully completed its maiden voyage.

The Liberty Shipbuilding company's plant at Brunswick is a concrete shipyard converted into a concrete shipyard to construct one vessel, will be released and part of the Brunswick yard's personnel will be transferred to the local concrete shipyard. Matthew Hale, vice president of the Liberty Shipbuilding company, who has been supervising the construction of the Atlantis at the Brunswick yard, arrived in Wilmington last week to assume his duties with Wilmington's concrete shipbuilders. Mr. Hale comes from Boston originally, but he denies the allegation that baked beans form the principal diet of natives in his neck of the woods. He came to the south less than a year ago to help build the plant for the Emergency Fleet corporation. The Liberty yard is also drawing upon the force of concrete shipbuilders at the Brunswick yard to supply herself with the necessary number of skilled steel workers, carpenters and other classes of craftsmen.

With the Atlantis completed, the Liberty Shipbuilding company is now focusing its attention upon construction work at the local concrete shipyard. Every department of the plant is bending its efforts toward completing the two 3,500-ton steamers now in the process of construction as quickly as possible, and long strides are being taken toward that end. The rapidity with which the staging is going up on Way No. 3 is sufficient to create a glow of satisfaction around the hearts of officials of the plant who are interested in doing the job quickly as well as efficiently. The greater part of the shoring on Way No. 3 has been installed, and the erection of the staging is steadily progressing. Way No. 2, where the work has advanced farther, and where the first vessel built by the Liberty yard will be launched, the builders commenced placing the first sections of reinforcing steel yesterday.

The Liberty shipyard, through its service department, has arranged with the National Service section of the United States shipping board to have Capt. J. C. Curran, of the British navy, speak to the concrete shipbuilders at the yard at noon Friday. Captain Curran is scheduled to deliver an address at British day celebration to be held in the Baptist church on Friday afternoon, and he has made preparations to reach the city a day ahead of time in order to speak to the shipbuilders. From all accounts, Captain Curran is a very able speaker and much interested to the employees of the Liberty yard.

The attitude on the Pacific coast toward the future of shipbuilding, says the Associated Press, is indicated by the fact that several practical instruction courses for men in the yards and allied industries will be given evenings this winter at the Central Library, Portland, Ore., by the University of Oregon. These include structural drafting, graphics, mathematics, applied science, electricity and magnetism. The work will be planned to meet the needs of men who have had practical experience along technical lines, but would like to add to their practical knowledge an understanding of fundamental theories, according to Heave Together, publication of the Northwest Steel company.

THEATRICAL

"So Happy" a rollicking musical farce comedy in which Frederick V. Bowers is starring in this season will be at the Academy of Music on tomorrow night. Mr. Bower's new vehicle has much to tempt your interest as it is a farce comedy with music. The action is said to be the fastest vehicle on the stage today, with pretty touches of sentiment and a lively strain of humor. Many laughs and the audiences have no difficulty in finding them. The musical end of the comedy is a big feature of the entertainment as the company consists of some of the dearest musical comedy stars on the stage today prominently of these might be mentioned Alma Toulin, Dolly Castles, Irma Bertrand. Prices will range from 50 cents to \$2. Tickets will go on sale this morning at Elvington's.

"His Bridal Night," the sparkling musical farce, generally acclaimed as one of unusual excellence, will be the attraction at the Academy of Music on Saturday night. It's appearance here is one of the real events of the local theatrical season and advance interest in the engagement is keen and indicates big business. The book of "His Bridal Night," by Margaret Mayo, whose "Twin Beds" is well remembered, calls for two girls who look so much alike that no one can tell them apart. They were hard to find but the Sheridan Twins—Loretta and Victoria, were discovered in London, where they had been created a stir because of their remarkable likeness and sensational singing and dancing ability. They completely fill

the bill. It is claimed that when pay day comes the manager of the comedy company, that both appear at the same time, he not being willing to take the chance of the one repeating and getting the salaries of both. The matinee prices will run from 50 cents to \$2. Tonight prices will be from 50 cents to \$2. War tax extra. Tickets will go on sale tomorrow morning at Elvington's.

The cast for Alice Brady's latest Select picture—"The Whirlpool," at the Grand today, is one which brings to the screen production of this popular romance of metropolitan life a wealth of speaking stage and screen experience.

Miss Brady plays the role of Bella Cavello, a young girl forced to serve as a decoy in the gambling house of her adopted uncle, Ferris, a gambler and the old-heart-of-gold variety who flourishes in the Tenderloin of New York city.

Miss Brady's leading man in this picture is H. E. Herbert, last seen on the stage with Nazimova, who brings to the screen production a wide experience on the speaking stage with such stars as Blanche Bates, Billie Burke, and Mrs. Pat Campbell, as well as a worthwhile reputation in many screen presentations.

Other important members of the cast are William Davidson, of long experience on the screen, who plays the part of Arthur Hallam, the nephew of the murdered man; and J. H. Gillmore, who creates the role of Ferris, the gambler who brings up Bella as his adopted daughter.

Robert Walker, who plays the role of Richard Bretner, the weak young habitué who falls in love with Bella and showers her with costly gifts and procure which he commits thefts which bring him to court, has appeared in several other screen productions.

including "The Fair Pretender" with Miss Kennedy, recently shown. The direction of "The Whirlpool" is in the hands of Alan Crosland from the scenario by Eve Unsell, who is remembered for her sparkling story "The Honeymoon," also a Hellet picture, recently starring Constance Talmadge.

The story of "The Whirlpool," Miss Brady's latest production for her Select Star series, concerns the adventure of a young girl reared by a gambler in New York's Tenderloin.

"Innocent's Progress"—"The Bijou. "Innocent's Progress" is the name of today's reel Triangle drama at the Bijou. Few scenes in the history of film drama have been more gripping or tense than this, in which pretty Pauline Starke, as Tessa Fayne, an orphan castaway, fights for her honor in the clutches of a powerful human beast.

It is a human interest story, "Innocent's Progress"; the kind of a story that evokes sob's one moment and laughter the next. It portrays the life of an odd little orphan in a small town who is reduced to the most abject slavery and misery by a crusty old aunt. The sunshine of joy seldom, if ever, shines into the dark chambers of her heart.

Then comes to New York and cruel she stretch out to drag her into the abyss, but fate flings a guardian angel across her path, in Carey Layne, an orphan castaway, fights for her honor in the clutches of a powerful human beast.

Then comes true and honorable love, and a beautiful heart-touching romance.

WAR MONEY RAISED WITHOUT DISTURBANCE

(Continued from Page One.) bonds, face value, had been purchased on the open market for \$234,310,000, or at an average price of about 96 per cent, and subsequently held by the treasury. Of this sum, \$172,445,000 were second liberty loan bonds, of both 4 and 4-1/2 per cent issues; \$70,935,000 were third liberty loan bonds, and \$38,930,000 were first liberty loan certificates.

The report also showed that the war finance corporation, up to October 31, had made loans amounting to \$67,716,000, of which \$29,863,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding of \$37,853,000. Most of the loans, or \$44,739,000, went directly to war industries. Public utilities were the principal borrowers, while lumber companies, coal operators, manufacturers and stock raisers rank next in number of applications.

The magnitude of the work of the capital issues committee was indicated by the report that since its organization last May 17 it has examined nearly 4,000 applications from prospective issuers of securities, aggregating about \$2,350,000,000.

"About 20 per cent of these applications were disapproved," said the report, and there were mostly of a character involving new enterprises which would not be contributory to the winning of the war. The prevention of approximately \$450,000,000 of unnecessary issues which could be financed by other means, is an important contribution to the conservation of the nation's resources."

Mr. McAdoo took the occasion to emphasize again the importance of hastening enactment of the revenue bill now pending in congress. "Unless the measure becomes a law in the near future," he said, "it will not be physically possible for the treasury to frame the necessary regulations for the collection of the new taxes which will be due. The enforcement of the law will necessarily be imperilled.

The wisdom of such action is emphasized by every sound economic consideration and wise tax policy. It is desirable and necessary from the viewpoint of the treasury in condensing the period of readjustment, and from the viewpoint of labor and industry to prevent a serious economic depression."

Mr. McAdoo reviewed the financial practices of the year, including the floating of short term certificates of indebtedness in advance of every liberty loan to prevent the disturbing effect on the money market by the loans and to obtain the money needed by the treasury in advance of loan receipts. He said the war savings movement had resulted not only in gathering in \$34,000,000 for war purposes up to November 1, but it had helped to teach the American people thrift and economy.

"This war-time experiment has been so successful," he continued, "that it has become a permanent feature of the nation's financing even after the restoration of peace."

The report explained at length that a feature of the treasury policy in distributing the \$11,000,000 credits to allies during the year, had been to stabilize foreign exchange rates and bring the dollar nearer par in European countries, but did not mention the specific acts undertaken by the treasury to accomplish this. In exchange for credits, France gave the United States credit in France of \$631,275,000 for army purchases. Great Britain established similar credits of \$115,633,000 and Italy \$5,234,000.

Turning to the enormous task of collecting \$3,694,619,000 in taxes during the last fiscal year, or more than four times the record collection of the year previous, the secretary said that this had been accomplished largely through the co-operation of business interests and individual tax payers.

"During the fiscal year 1918," said the report, "the bureau of internal revenue has been able to collect the largest tax ever collected by any country, an amount which represents a larger proportion of the nation's war budget than any other belligerent engaged in the present war has been able to defray from tax revenues."

From would-be tax dodgers the revenue bureau now expected to collect several hundred million dollars additional taxes.

Concerning the tremendous part played by the federal reserve system

during the war Secretary McAdoo had this to say: "The federal reserve system has permitted the enormous transactions connected with the financing of the war to be carried through without shock or disturbance and its service will not be less important in facilitating the readjustment from a war basis to a peace basis and to assist and foster thereafter the development of agriculture, industry and commerce under normal peace conditions."

It is certainly one of the greatest business enterprises in the world," he said, "and undoubtedly the largest life insurance concern on the globe, having nearly \$36,000,000,000 of life insurance in force."

The report discloses that Liberty loan conversions have been made as follows: First Liberty loan 1-2 per cent bonds exchanged for 4 per cent bonds, \$588,320,000; first Liberty loan 3 1/2-2's and 4's exchanged for 4 1/4's, \$183,399,000; second Liberty loan 4's exchanged for 4 1/2's, \$11,000,000. It is noted that most bond buyers have failed to take advantage of the Treasury's offer to convert past issues into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. It is now too late to convert.

The federal farm loans amounting to \$118,528,000 during the year ending last September 30, the report said: "The existence of this system operated under government supervision, granting long-term loans at a reasonable rate of interest, has unquestionably saved the farmers of the United States from many exactions, foreclosures, and denial of financial accommodations during this period. The system has been a harbor of refuge for the borrowing farmer. Through its competition with other loaning agencies it has reduced interest rates almost everywhere in the United States and has saved the farmer in large measure from those financial troubles which otherwise must have beset him. It has constituted the greatest governmental agency for financing the basic industry of the United States—that of agriculture."

The report also dealt with the treasury's activities in licensing and supervising the liquidation of enemy insurance companies operating in the United States. The Federal Health Service is combating the influenza epidemic and maintaining sanitary conditions about camps; the International High Commission's success in promoting uniformity of coinage and relations between the United States and Latin American countries, and the tasks imposed on the Customs Service in connection with the policing of harbors during the war.

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CHARLESTON PASTOR SAYS DRECO COMES UP TO REQUIREMENTS

For Many Months He Suffered From Constipation, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep and a General Run-Down System.

It is not often that you find a minister of the gospel openly endorsing a remedy in the press. When they do it is a pretty sure sign the remedy is one which has demonstrated its superiority to full action, and which has procured very remarkable results.

Here is a letter written by a minister who resides in Charleston and who has given permission that it be published in this paper. Here is his signed statement: "I have suffered for one year with indigestion, headaches, constipation, stomach troubles, nervousness, loss of sleep, poor appetite, blood disorders and general run-down system. Since taking two bottles of Dreco I find myself relieved of these troubles and feel like a new man. I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers of the same kind of trouble. I have my permission to publish this letter. This is the Rev. R. Kemp, 23 Morris Street, pastor of Morris Street Baptist church."

The above letter forcefully illustrated Dreco's qualities as a reconstructive tonic, appetizer, blood purifier and system cleaner. It relieves constipation, almost immediately, rouses a lazy liver to full action, strengthens weakened kidneys, increases the appetite, quiets shattered nerves, induces sound, peaceful sleep, purifies the blood and banishes rheumatism.

Dreco does not simply doctor the underlying symptoms, but strikes at the underlying root of the trouble, therefore, results obtained are lasting ones. It is not an unusual thing to meet people who have had a cough or cold for years before and find them in perfect health still.

Dreco, the great root and herb tonic, is now sold by most all good drug stores. It is highly recommended in Wilmington by Hardin's drug store, 126 S. Front St.—adv.

brought overwhelming victory to the allies and the United States in the recent months that have followed. The intimation is strong that General Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to reach his decision to strike. General Pershing continues: "The great forces of the German Chateau Thierry offensive, established both on the Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, I proposed a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Second Divisions in company with chosen French divisions."

"Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the first division continues to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Bouches. The second division took Beau Repaire farm and Verzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and captured generally."

The report describes in some detail the work of completing the reduction of the salient, mentioning the operations of the 26th, 3rd, 4th, 42nd, and 52nd and 28th divisions. The second division on the Marne front thus relieved, General Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the first American army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American enterprise. Troop concentration, aided by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began, involving the movement, mostly at night, of 60,000 men. A second attack was planned westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest of Argonne, was taken over, the Second Colonial French, and the 1st and 2nd divisions of the St. Mihiel, and the French Seventeenth corps, on the heights above Verun being transferred to Gen Pershing's command.

The combined French, British and American forces mobilized for the battle, the report says, was the largest aviation assembly ever engaged on the western front up to that time in a single operation. Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, General Pershing says: "After four hours artillery preparation in the front line advanced at 5 a. m. on September 12, assisted by limited numbers of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bargalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog."

"Our first corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our fourth corps curved back to the southwest through Nonard. The second colonial French corps made the first advance, where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigreulles, and beyond Frenes-en-Woevre. The first corps consisted of 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz."

"This signal success of the American first army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and their army learned finally that it had one to reckon with." The report shows for the first time officially, that with this brilliantly executed coup, General Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great effort of the allied and American forces

to win a conclusive victory. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse.

The general tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of Sept. 27, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on the thin line of this long quiet sector. The attack opened on Sept. 28 and the Americans drove through the entanglements, across No-Man's-Land to take all the enemy's first line positions. Closing the chapter, General Pershing says:

"On November 3 a division of the first corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our line of departure. The strategic goal which was our highest hope was gained. We have cut the enemy's main line of communications and nothing but surrender or an armistice can save his army from complete disaster.

"In all 40 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 58,937 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh, forty-second, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-second, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, and ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required masses of steel while other were sent in again after only a few days rest. The first, fifth, twenty-sixth, forty-second, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-ninth, and ninetieth divisions were engaged. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best."

The commander-in-chief does not lose sight of the divisions operating north of French lines and in various places. He tells of the work of the second corps, comprising the twenty-seventh and thirtieth divisions in the British assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin salient was captured. He tells of how the second and thirty-sixth divisions got their chance in October by being assigned to aid the French in the drive from Rheims and of the splendid fighting of the French army in Belgium.

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force, General Pershing reports: "There are in Europe altogether in— (Continued on Page Eight).

HOW TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA

By L. W. Bowers.

Avoid crowds, coughs and colds, but fear neither germs nor Germans! Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armor against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develops in head or back, ask the druggist for Auric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Auric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way when the influenza victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discoveries, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Ironie (Iron tonic), tablets, which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.—adv.

ACADEMY MATINEE SAT. DEC. 7 .. NIGHT.. SAT. DEC. 7

The Season's Bargain Event MARGARET MAYO'S Latest and Biggest Laughing Hit "His Bridal Night" Jolliest of Musical Comedies.

A sound, healthy man is never a back number. A man can be as vigorous and able at seventy as at twenty. Condition, not years, puts you in the discard. A system weakened by overwork and careless living brings old age prematurely. The bodily functions are impaired and unpleasant symptoms appear. The weak spot is generally the kidneys. Keep them clean and in proper working condition and you will generally find yourself in the best of health. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and your system will always be in working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles supple, your mind active, and your body capable of the work which you desire.

Don't wait until you have been rejected. Commence to be a first-class man now. Go to your druggist at once. Get a trial box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are made of the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil—the kind your great-grandfather used. Two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. Write member to ask for the imported GOLD MEDAL Brand. In three sizes, sealed packages.—adv.

IF BACKACHE OR KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat if You Feel Back-ache or Have Bladder Trouble.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish and then take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to purify the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—adv.

"The Whirlpool"

A stirring drama in which true love only intensified a loyalty to a former trust which may strip this same love from her.

Coming, "CLEOPATRA."

BIJOU

"Innocents Progress" Five Reel Triangle Drama that evokes sob's one moment and smiles the next, with beautiful Pauline Starke.

ALLED WAR REVIEW The Closing Chapters of the War

ROYAL

The Footlight GIRLS Fatty and Mabel in a Keystone Comedy.

ORIENT LODGE NO. 395, A. F. & A. M. Stated Communication this (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock sharp, for the consideration of all business to be presented.

The members are requested to be on hand promptly. Visiting brothers are invited to meet with us. By order of the Master, C. C. BROWN, Secretary.

Read Star Business Locals.

ALICE BRADY "THE WHIRLPOOL" SELECT PICTURES Today's Attraction at the Grand.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS Tells How to Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid! In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hacking, snuffing, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh will be gone. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, heating cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly. It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly.—adv.

OUCH! LUMBAGO! RUB IT ON BACK Rub Away All Pain, Soreness, Stiffness, Backache, With "St. Jacob's Liniment." Ah! Pain is gone! Quickly?—Yes! Almost instant relief from soreness, stiffness, lameness and pain follows a gentle rubbing with "St. Jacob's Liniment." Apply this soothing, penetrating oil directly upon the ache, and like magic relief comes. "St. Jacob's Liniment" conquers pain. It is a harmless balsam, ache, lumbago and sciatica relief, which never disappoints, can not injure and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Straighten up! Stop those torturous "stitches." In a moment you will forget that you ever had a back, because it won't hurt or be stiff or lame. Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Liniment" from your druggist now and get this lasting relief.—adv.