

LEADING HOTELS.

LEADING HOTELS.



PROCLAMATION

Whereas, President Woodrow Wilson has given to the public his proclamation giving Thanks for the blessings bestowed on the American Nation, and Whereas, he has set Nov. 27th as the day of celebration...

Langren Hotel

J. BAYLIS RECTOR, MANAGER.

GROVE PARK INN

Grove Park Inn serves luncheon 1:00 to 2:30 p. m. Dinner, 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Visitors to Asheville, although not guests of Grove Park Inn, are invited to dine and inspect the building.

Grove Park Inn Orchestra (six pieces) invites engagements for dances, receptions and entertainments. Call C. Edwin White, Director, phone 3000, for terms and engagements.

Battery Park Hotel

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FAMOUS EVERYWHERE FOR BOOKLET, RATES AND RESERVATIONS, ADDRESS: J. L. ALEXANDER, PROP. Asheville, N. C.

MARGO TERRACE, Asheville, N. C.

Occupies a beautiful location. The house is of modern construction, artistically designed, perfectly equipped, large airy rooms and private baths. Margo Terrace is homelike in its atmosphere and particularly attractive to families and ladies traveling alone.

HOTEL AETHELWALD, Brevard, N. C.

Rates \$2.50 per day. Steam heat. Hot and Cold Baths. Both Commercial and tourist. Open the year round. CHARLES M. COOK, Jr., Proprietor

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, Canton, N. C.

E. M. GEIKER, Proprietor. FREE SAMPLE ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. STEAM HEATED. FREE BATHS. RATES: \$2.00 AND UP.

TURKISH BATHS

The Gruner Sanitarium. 51 HAYWOOD STREET. FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SWANNANOA-BERKELEY

Asheville's Most Modern and Up-to-Date Hotel. Hot and Cold Running Water or Private Bath in Every Room. FRANK LOUGHIRAN, Owner and Proprietor.

Furnished Housekeeping Cottages

FOR RENT IN ALBEMARLE PARK. Daffodil Cottage. Milfoil Cottage. Shamrock Cottage. APPLY AT MANOR OFFICE.

Grand View Sanatoria

Treatment all throat and lung affections. This system of institutions located at Newport, Tenn., and Port Orange, Fla., offers to patients the great advantage of an ideal climate throughout the year.

Plenty of Her Class. The mother of a pupil in one of the Philadelphia schools had been helping her small daughter with the arithmetic lesson for the next day, and after struggling through the problems, secured what appeared to be satisfactory results. Next day when the little girl returned from school, the mother asked with some curiosity: "Were your problems all correct, dear?"

Advertise in The Citizen.

NO LONGER DOUBT ABOUT UNDERWOOD

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

tion battles of this state are prepared to express themselves favorably in regard to the election of Mr. Underwood.

Consider Men on Their Merits. The voters of Alabama, therefore, are considering the men on their merits.

What they have accomplished in Congress? Who has been faithful to his trust? Has either been unfaithful to duty? Who yields an influence in the Congress of the nation? Does either exert no influence among his colleagues? Can the influential man in whom his associates repose trust accomplish more for Alabama, for the nation, than can the unimportant man?

Who deserves promotion at the hands of the people?

And there are still other questions which have been considered and answered in such positive tone that there is no longer a shadow of doubt as to the outcome.

Mr. Underwood is the leader of the democratic forces in Congress. He is the author of the tariff bill. He is the direct representative of the administration of President Wilson. He is honored throughout the nation, and the only criticism which has been directed against him came from one of his colleagues, out of the mouth of an Alabamian, and to serve it is possible, a selfish end.

Is He Fitted for Place?

Is Mr. Underwood fitted for the senate? Shall this democratic state take a gratuitous slap at the first democratic administration in a scope of years and one which Mr. Underwood made possible of success?

The people have decreed that these shall be the issues and on these issues they will honor the greatest Alabamian of his day and time.

In this regard another thought has injected itself into the political discussion of this state.

Why has an attempt been made to present prohibition as an issue? The answer comes in the form of another question—

Except that straw, what holds out a possible hope for the escape of Captain Hobson from the waters?

Suppose every man of Alabama considered the candidates—and the records of the candidates—without bias, without regard to flimsy issues of immaterial argument—considered the records and judged as to whom of the two could best serve?

How many votes would Captain Hobson get in Alabama?

Every Alabamian is not so considering. But the great majority are. For that reason there is no longer question as to the outcome.

Campaign Committee Organized. During the week just passed Mr. Underwood organized his campaign committee.

Forney Johnston, son of the late Senator Johnston is chairman. Thomas M. Stevens of Mobile and M. J. Joseph, one of the merchant princes of Birmingham, are members.

Other than these three, every man a member of the committee has distinguished himself in battle against the saloon.

There is Ray Rushton of Montgomery, there is Judge N. D. Danson of Opelika, and there is J. Kelley Dixon of Talladega, there is Senator J. D. Norman of Lanett, there is Henry A. Jones of Tuscaloosa, there is W. T. Murphee of Gadsden, and C. W. Ashcraft of Florence!

Does any sane man think that either of these gentlemen would have agreed to serve if they had ever believed that prohibition was an issue, or that Mr. Underwood was in any shape or fashion in league with the so-called whiskey interests of America?

At the time of organization, Samuel Blackwell of Decatur made a speech. He is a prohibitionist. He supported the amendment. He stumped his county for prohibition. He has spoken from many platforms throughout the state in advocacy of the cause he holds dear. He has never been slow to raise his voice or strike a manly blow against what he considers an unwholesome or unclean condition.

At the time of organization he presided as chairman. He stated in unequivocal terms the position he occupied. "But," he declared, "prohibition is not an issue and I am a democrat!"

That cry was reverberated throughout the state.

"I am a democrat!" Talladega Strong in Faith. It is true in Alabama that you can't fool the people all the time. There is no county of the state

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COLORED WOMEN'S HAIR.

OUR 1914 CATALOGUE JUST OUT. Shows all latest style in Women's Hair. We are the largest importers and manufacturers of Colored People's Hair, being the oldest and most reliable firm in this line. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or money refunded. We positively guarantee our hair to be superior to any on the market, and our prices are lower than those quoted elsewhere.

Humania Hair Company Dept. 81, 23 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY

HOW THE MEXICAN CARTOONISTS HELPED

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

who understand the Mexican cartoon. This is that the political drawings of these men are fairly accurate barometers to the outside world of the sentiment of the Mexican people. On the reverse side of this barometer, of course, is indelibly stamped the fact that these cartoonists themselves first molded this public opinion, which now they reveal to readers of other lands. Yet on the outside it is evident that one and all of the cartoonists, who know better than any one else in all Mexico just what the people think, have supported Huerta with a remarkable unanimity. There can be little doubt in the mind of one who has followed closely the history of Mexico in cartoons since the nine day's battle in Mexico City in February, 1913, that the majority of Mexicans are behind Huerta. No history of the bloody summer of this year in Mexico ever will be written so interestingly in years to come as these native cartoonists have portrayed it week by week.

When, just prior to the sending of John Lind to Mexico City, there was apparent danger of armed intervention, two cartoons were broadcast throughout Mexico—drawings which did more to inflame the Mexicans against Americans and against the United States than any others. The first represented President Wilson, a crown on his head, standing in the middle of a polished floor. His hands were extended in blessing over the heads of Manuel Escudero, Juan Sanchez Ascaso, Jose M. Burron, Eduardo Hay and H. Jara, former friends of Madroo who constitute the rebel lobby and press bureau in the United States. All were shown kneeling before President Wilson.

This cartoon was labeled: "The Obsequious of the Traitors." Beneath it appeared, "They put themselves down before the false democrat to implore intervention. Evil doers!"

The second cartoon, which followed the above within a week, showed a huge dragon, clad in the stars and striped trousers of Uncle Sam, and bearing the characteristic head of that mythical personage, taking a huge bite out of Mexico. On the dragon's back stood President Huerta. In his upraised right hand he held a flaming sword of national dignity, on his left arm the shield of national sovereignty. Over the cartoon was the single line: "Against the Devourers." Beneath: "There is no need for fear or fright of so rare a beast, but if it annoys you, there is yet a St. George (Huerta) who is no saint!"

Another nation, better educated, cooler headed, might have laughed at this cartoon or appreciated its author and let the affair go at that. Not so with the Mexicans. They took the allegorical drawing as truth; in every town huge posters bearing the cartoon were put up in the public plaza and on municipal buildings. Every town of any size in the republic, even including those in the so-called "rebel" states, offered to raise volunteer companies to fight the United States. President Huerta responded by issuing an order to all Jefe politicos (practically mayors) of these towns, authorizing them to enlist and arm companies, to take part in the parades of the Mexican Independence day, September 16, 1913. A sly fox is Huerta. These companies were formed, drilled and armed, but not one of them appeared in Mexico City for the September celebration. They are still drilling, still ready under the promise that they shall not be called out, save to fight a foreign foe, and for this volunteer army of close to 30,000 men Huerta has to thank the man who drew the dragon cartoon.

Another cartoon, unsigned, but appearing under the caption, "Drink or Leap!" also created much excitement in Mexico, and enormously increased the already great friendship of that country for Japan. This drawing, which appeared in Frivolidades, showed Uncle Sam with his hair on end, his eyes rolling, trembling on the verge of a pit labeled, "Responsibilities for what comes to pass in Mexico." Behind him, leaning from a fortress loophole, appears the sneering face of Japan. At his side stands an old woman, named Europe, holding out to him a glass, marked, "Effective neutrality and recognition of Huerta." The following dialogue ensues:

Europe: Oh, Uncle swallow this, or down you go head first into the abyss. Uncle Sam: A moment! Let me think! Your action is so unexpected. Japan: Hurry, Abuser! Swallow this dose for NOW!

The implication by Japan, of course, that he would prepare a worse dose of medicine for Uncle Sam later. Following this John Lind went to Mexico, met Frederico Gamboa, minister of foreign relations, and in the opinions of Mexicans generally, was worsted in the parleys which followed. Cartoons on Lind's visit followed thick and fast. One which caused much amusement represented Lind, a giant in size, coming to Mexico. The next section showed him, drunk to normal figure, beside a huge man, labeled "The Mexican People," at whom President Wilson's representative was looking through field glasses. The third part of the cartoon portrayed Lind, now a dwarf fleeing Mexico at top speed. Beneath the whole drawing was a single line, "Vine, vi, y—me ful."

"I came, I saw, and—I fled." With Lind's going to Vera Cruz and the widely published resolution of the Washington administration to do nothing in the Mexican matter save warn Americans to get out of the country, the cartoonists loaded their batteries with ridicule and opened a campaign of scorn against the United States and President Wilson. Some of their best efforts are reproduced herewith.

The effect of this latest turn taken by the cartoonists of Mexico has been to fill the Mexican people with a fresh variety of hatred for Americans. Where, before, they considered

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SECRETARY TELLS HOW HE MAKES SCHOOL

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and more than 150 who had less than the ordinary common school education. It is for these 150, and others suffering from the same deficiencies, that the elementary school has been established, and for whom other elementary schools will be provided, both on shore and on ship-board. Such instruction will not only help the young men to learn the technical subject in the more advanced schools, but will also make better citizens of them.

I purpose to have the youngest officers serve as instructors of the classes in elementary subjects. Such service will be as good for the young men just out of the Naval academy at Annapolis as for the enlisted men they will teach. The best thing that could happen to a midshipman or ensign in his first cruises would be to teach classes of the enlisted men under him not only the simpler technical subjects, but also arithmetic, geography, spelling, history and other elementary learning.

I am glad to say that most of our officers are genuinely interested in the enlisted man and wish to help him all they can. Officers with whom I have consulted with regard to improving the educational opportunities for the enlisted men of the navy have shown a most helpful spirit of co-operation. And it should be stated that on our battleships today hundreds of young men are daily receiving all sorts of useful instruction, and with the help of other officers are fitting themselves for higher positions, both in the navy and in civil life.

But I want to see every officer in the navy thoroughly interested in the enlisted man and doing something toward giving our young men better chances to learn. I want to see the opportunities now enjoyed by the minority opened up and spread out so that every young man will have an equal opportunity. I want to see classrooms on our battleships, as to those of exceptional ability and ambition. I intend to see that just as far as is humanely possible the opportunity for instruction shall exist for all as well as for the few.

I have in mind the interests of the navy as well as those of the enlisted man in my plans for giving increased opportunities for instruction in the service. The navy wants young men of good character and intelligence who can be retained to fill the more responsible positions on board ship. What is more, the navy wants to keep the young men at trains for efficient service. But I know that we cannot keep in service the kind of Americans we want unless we give them such opportunities for instruction and advancement that they will find it worth their while to re-enlist. By giving the enlisted men such opportunities, we shall enable him to find in the navy a life career just as honorable and meritorious as that awaiting the capable graduate of Annapolis who starts off with an officer's commission. We shall then not only keep the men we have trained, but we shall also attract into the navy more of just the kind of men we want. In no other navy in the world today is the general average of intelligence and character of the enlisted personnel as high as it is in the United States navy. The service is made up of fine, wholesome young men, clean of body and mind. By giving these young men opportunities to improve their condition we shall get, I know, even better men in the future and more of them.

There are all grades of positions in the navy, and I intend to open the higher ones to the enlisted men just as much as the law permits and as fast as the enlisted men prove themselves capable of filling them. To this end I recently ordered that none but enlisted men now in the service be allowed to take the examinations by which men are to be selected for vacancies in the pay corps. There are ten vacancies, and I am confident that among the enlisted men of the service we shall find more than ten competent to fill them and hold the officers' commissions which they carry. The examinations for these positions in the pay corps will be so arranged as to eliminate all subjects which do not directly pertain to the duties of a paymaster in the navy. Consequently, no enlisted man will be barred from these positions because, though proficient in all the duties of the pay department, he may not have had before enlistment exceptional educational advantages in the higher branches of learning.

I am thinking less of the guns in our navy than I am of the men behind those guns. I do not have to concern myself so much about the advancement of officers. Those men who have enjoyed the privileges of an education at the Naval academy are an exceptional body of men, of great ability and merit. They are assured of an honorable career, and are well provided for and protected by law. It is, then, the enlisted man whom I want to help. It is chiefly the enlisted man in whom I am interested, and whom I wish to interest in the navy. I shall take advantage of every opportunity to help him.

NOTE.—The following general order governing the training of enlisted men in accordance with the foregoing has been issued by the secretary of the navy to the naval service: General Order No. 53. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.

1. The navy department wishes to put into effective operation an educational and vocational training system for the benefit of the enlisted men of the navy, both ashore and afloat. As a beginning, such schools have already been inaugurated at the training stations, and steps are being taken toward their establishment on board all naval vessels. In carrying out this system it is the department's purpose that every recruit shall be given at the outset the time of train-

"STARVING TO DEATH"

Was Mrs. Bell, of Florida, When She Began Taking Peruna

"Yes, I was starving to death," said Mrs. Emma Bell, of Fort Pierce, Florida, Box 204, "when I began to take Peruna. I could not eat anything, if I swallowed anything it soured in my stomach. My stomach was very much swollen. My bowels acted as if I had acute dysentery. I was in great distress and pain. Three doctors had been employed, but gave me no relief. I was continually growing worse.

I Was in Despair. "In my despair I caught up every straw. Picking up a newspaper I saw some account of Peruna. There was a testimonial from a woman who had been troubled much like myself. I concluded to try Peruna.

I Wrote to Dr. Hartman. "At the same time I wrote to Dr. Hartman. He pronounced my case catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I soon began taking Peruna. At once I began to improve. After taking half a bottle my stomach was so improved that I could eat some."

I Began to Recover. Then this good housewife goes on to narrate in detail her rapid improvement and final recovery. She said, "After taking two bottles of Peruna I was strong enough to stand up to wash the dishes." When she began taking Peruna she weighed 102 pounds. After she had taken five bottles of Peruna she weighed 122 pounds. She concludes by saying that she is well.

It Was Twelve Years Ago. The letter from which the above quotations were made was received January 29, 1901. In a later letter, written September 11, 1904, she says, "I sing the praises of Peruna far and near. It is used a great deal in our vicinity. This seems to be a bad place for catarrh." We have received letters from her since. The last time we

he wishes to pursue, and when he has made his choice he shall be assigned to a regular course and be given regular training and instruction along the line of work that he has selected.

2. The needs of the men in the ground work necessary to their instruction and training along trade or vocational lines will, of course, vary, and as a first step this need will be determined in the case of each individual, and such educational ground work as is necessary will be given him.

3. After the recruit has been under instruction and training for a period sufficient to determine which direction he should, with better advantage to himself, be further trained, the commanding officer of the ship or station shall cause him to be assigned to the kind of instruction and training for which he has demonstrated an aptitude.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

HORSE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The thirteenth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show association, the famous "horse show," which is looked upon as the beginning of the winter's social season, opened today in Madison Square Garden, which was gorgeously dressed up to represent a Roman amphitheatre.

In all its essential features the annual exhibition is much the same as in the many years of the show's earlier history, with the only differ-

ence that this season there is to be a little more variety in the character of the ring contests than in the former years, and some few additional classes will stir to enthusiasm the horse lovers and horse owners in the boxes and around the tan bark arena.

The harness horse, which lost much of its popularity with the advent of the automobile, has apparently been restored to favor, for the high-steppers are more in evidence at the present show than at any exhibition of the past half dozen years. The saddle horse classes, also, have filled this year better than ever. It seems as if the women have striven to outdo the men with saddle horses, and many new exhibitors have come to the front.

But, most interesting of all, are the jumping competitions, for it is this feature of the program that gives the big show its international flavor. These competitions are to be more representative this year than ever before. No less than seven countries are to be represented, and as the conditions require that the officers shall ride in the uniforms of their own country the scenes in the ring are expected to be very attractive. This year Russia and Norway are entered, together with England, France, Belgium, Canada and the United States.

Among the largest exhibitors this year in all classes are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Judge William H. Moore Hon. Clifford Sitton, E. T. Stotesbury, William Zeigler, Jr., Miss H. D. Atterbury, FR. Ambrose Clark and William DuPont.

"Hunters and Trappers"

We will pay you New York prices for your raw furs and skins. Our price current ready November 15th. Parcels Post shipments solicited. J. E. Harris. References: First National Bank of Morristown, Tenn.

The Best Value for the Money in Bristol or Any Place Else is Dyer's 100 Proof Pure Corn Whiskey at \$2.00 Per Gallon,

Express Collect and Dyer's 100 Proof Pure Rye Whiskey at \$2.75 per Gallon, Express collect.

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