

Amazing Power of Bon-Opto To Make Weak Eyes Strong Doctor Says It Strengthens Eyesight 50 per cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes, which induced severe headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the type-writing on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years has looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reason-

able time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one in water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to cure them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the Bon-Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or mistle eyes. I can highly recommend it in case of such cases, where, when, itching, burning, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations that should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto, referred to above, is not a patent medicine or a secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation. The formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is sold in this city by

Smith's Drug Store and other druggists. Advt.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS ARE HARD HIT BY THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Problem of Providing Adequate Salaries For Men of Unquestioned Merit Has Occasioned Comment From President Hibben and Other University Heads.

Among the victims of the problem of the high cost of living there is a class of workers whose difficulties have been overlooked. It comprises the professors, assistant professors and instructors in American colleges and universities. Never lavishly recompensed for the service they render, these wage earners are finding it increasingly hard to maintain themselves on earnings that have by no means kept pace with the advance in the price of the necessities of life.

Some increases. There have, it is true, been increases in compensation to the faculty members of certain institutions, but in no case can it be said that such increases have been measurable with the advance in the cost of living. Ten years or so ago there were comparatively few professors who could boast of a salary of \$5,000 a year. Now there are many, but it is evident that the \$5,000 of the present day will buy no more—even perhaps less—than would the \$3,500 or \$4,000 of 1905.

Salaries in every class will testify to this. Furthermore, the future presents a grave menace, for unless the incomes of the colleges grow much more rapidly than they have in the past decade the present scale of recompense will be the maximum of the next ten years.

The problem of the business men of all such institutions is more and more to get money to pay the teachers. It is easy enough to persuade a rich alumnus to contribute a few hundred thousand dollars or so for a monument in the shape of a dormitory, a laboratory, a commons, a hall or even a stadium, but it is exceedingly troublesome to find the wherewithal to employ the men who, as it always has been and always will be, are the heart and marrow of the university structure, without which

in sufficiency it is a dull, inarticulate thing of stone and steel. Princeton university is among the latest to take cognizance of this problem. It is officially set forth in the annual report of President John Grier Hibben for 1916, and its seriousness is indicated by the fact that Dr. Hibben appeals to the alumni of his institution for a large increase in the endowment for the very purpose. He says:

"One of the very pressing needs which should be mentioned, in my opinion, first of all, and which I hope to see supplied in the very near future, is the substantial increase of the salaries of our faculty. Men who are upon fixed salaries suffer untold hardship and privations as a result of the kind of prosperity which has come to our country, a prosperity which, while it increases many incomes, has raised the price of living to such an abnormal degree that the problem of living for the members of our faculty has become a desperate one."

"The question is often asked why more of our undergraduates are not looking forward to teaching as a profession. One of the reasons obviously is that they are afraid to volunteer for a service, however important and admirable it may be, which nevertheless gives no assurance of a living income. In order that our present salaries may be increased in some just ratio to the increased cost of living we should have an additional endowment of \$1,000,000."

It may be interesting to note that Dr. Hibben's solicitude, for the moment at least, is devoted mainly to those who hold what are called full professorships. This is so because of the fact that at Princeton, as well as at numerous kindred institutions, the minimum pay of the assistants on permanent tenure has, by action of

the board of trustees, been raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000 and the salaries of instructors from \$1,000 to \$1,200, with a graduating annual increase of \$100 for every five years of service to the maximum of \$1,400. In other words, standardization of wages has been applied to those of the teaching force of lesser degree, while those at the top are left without the rates.

The relief afforded the teachers of lower rank is minimized, however, by consideration of the fact that the men in such positions are of full stature and standing and many of them are married and the fathers of families which they must support in respectability and comfort. In such a light the means of support, even with the recent advance, are very far from handsome.

Dr. Hibben emphasizes the difficulty of raising money for professional salaries in another portion of his report. His statements of course are concerned only with Princeton, but they might as well be uttered by the heads of a majority of the universities and colleges in the country, particularly the universities.

"Through the 170 years of Princeton's history," he says, "the endowment for professorships and assistant professorships has accumulated very slowly and yields at present only \$107,000 of annual income. This increase of endowment has been far behind the growth and development of the university, which now requires a total yearly expenditure for salaries of \$428,000. Of this amount less than half is furnished by student tuition fees, and consequently an annual deficit of over \$100,000 has been raised annually by special subscriptions from the alumni, trustees and other friends of the university."

At the same meeting which considered Dr. Hibben's message a special committee of the trustees presented an interesting report of investigation of the salaries of professors, their assistants and the instructors in other universities. Yale, it appears, has made the longest strides in providing for the needs of its teachers, for the report says that "the scale of salaries at Yale has been decidedly increased within a few years, and in his last annual report President Hadley states that the average salary of full professors at Yale is approximately \$4,500."

Harvard Pays Well. Harvard has a number of professors to whom she pays from \$8,000 to \$8,000, and has only half a dozen who receive less than \$4,000. Amherst has followed closely in the footsteps of the New Haven institution and now pays a number of her professors \$5,000, and a number of full professors at Amherst now receive less than \$3,500. The University of California pays \$5,000 to a number of its men and the University of Illinois is known to have offered \$5,000 and even \$6,000 to men whom it was anxious to obtain.

Princeton has lagged behind in the matter of salaries. The report to the trustees by the investigating committee states that the average salary of the full professor at Princeton increased from 1905 to 1915 only from \$2,986.82 to \$3,342.50 and in the period from then until the present only to \$3,600. This latter increase of less than 8 per cent, it is pointed out, is by no means commensurate with an increase of about 20 per cent in the price of commodities in which are specified the elusive veal outfit, which has risen 52 per cent in Princeton, and the potato, which has jumped 38 per cent. This report agrees with Dr. Hibben's that something must be done.

Encouragement from the professional point of view is found in the growing competition for the services of the big men in the teaching profession. Those of general reputation find no difficulty in securing reasonably comfortable berths and there is a fear that the supply may not equal the demand and that the smaller and less prosperous institutions may suffer in the strife with the more plums.

Universities which have bred and trained men and made them eminent find rivals bidding for their product, commercializing intellect by monetary inducements. To keep the men who make the reputation of the place, many boards of trustees are finding it necessary to give their professors a raise in pay. This increases the cost of existence to the university and forges another link in the endless chain of "the high cost of education."

NEVER AGAIN.
Young lady (to army surgeon)—I suppose you will marry after the war, doctor?
Doctor—No, my dear young lady. After the war I want peace.—Squib.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION Central Bank & Trust Co.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

At the Close of Business March 5, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$1,283,609.16	Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	4,200.00	Surplus and Profits	57,009.80
Cash and Due From Banks ..	364,738.83	Bills Payable	(None)
		Rediscounts	(None)
		Interest Reserve	1,748.62
		Deposits	1,543,789.57
	\$1,652,547.99		\$1,652,547.99

Began Business March 18, 1912

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WALLACE B. DAVIS, Cashier.
J. R. OATES, Vice-President.
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CZECH HATRED OF AUSTRIA GROWS STRONGER EACH DAY

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Mar. 10. — Before the war it was believed that the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph would provoke a revolution in Austria, and yet the emperor died and no revolution followed. However, the difficulties of the political situation caused by the death of Francis Joseph have increased to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to say that the security of the empire is seriously threatened, and indications that the dual monarchy will not survive the war are by no means lacking.

The Austrian premier, Clam Martinic, as soon as he assumed power after having solved the so-called Hungarian problem by concluding an economic agreement most favorable to the Hungarian government, wasted no time in attempting to solve the Galician and Bohemian questions. By winning the support of the Gallians the premier hoped to assume the supremacy of the German element in the Austrian parliament, as he counted on 233 votes against 107 of the Czechs, who not only refused to support the government, but demanded the independence of their provinces.

Clam Martinic opened negotiations with the Czechs by proposing concessions provided Austria should cease. As a proof of such hostility he explained at length the conduct of the Czechs during the war and recalled the decorations on masses of soldiers on all the fronts, the refusal of loyalty to Austria, the execution of the press against the monarchy and the boycott of Austrian war loans throughout Bohemia.

is no doubt that the Czechs are struggling for their independence despite Austrian repression and persecutions and that they rely absolutely on the allies' aid.

Prince Windischgratz, president of the upper house, writing in the review Das Neue Oesterreich, appeals to the Czechs, invoking conciliation, and begs them to declare courageously their patriotism. Otherwise, he says, the concessions so far obtained will be nullified.

This appeal, made by an intimate friend of the emperor is significant. It implies that the Czech aspirations, as affirmed by the political refugees in Paris under the leadership of Prof. Masaryk, are considered a menace to the safety of the empire. Such appeals with veiled threats as well as the efforts of Clam Martinic have not impressed the Czechs, whose hostility against Austria remains unchanged.

Demonstrations of joy took place at Prague when the allies' reply to President Wilson's note was known. They were repressed with bloodshed. The association of railway men in Bohemia, consisting of 40,000 members, has been dissolved by the police and its organ, the newspaper Zeleniculy, suppressed.

Czech Ministry Abolished. Meanwhile the post of the Czech minister without portfolio at Vienna has been abolished. The legacy of one million and a half crowns left by the archbishop of Olomouc for the foundation of a second Czech-Slavonian university in Moldavia has been declared null and void and the money has been confiscated by the government. The works of the two well known writers, Alois Jirasek and J. S. Machar, have been seque-

Phez Hot
Here it is!
It warms you—refreshes and nourishes. Just take two ounces of PHEZ and add four ounces of hot water. THAT'S PHEZ HOT.
It's the greatest drink for a cold day that you ever had in your life.
You can just feel it vibrating through your system—and the taste—well JUST TRY IT!!
Ask for PHEZ
SERVED ON TABLES AT FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

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H. B. Posey, Cashier

Statement of the Condition of The Bank of West Asheville

WEST ASHEVILLE, N. C.
At the Close of Business March 5th, 1917.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$ 62,592.21	Capital Stock	\$ 10,000.00
Overdrafts	73.22	Undivided Profits	1,197.22
Furniture and Fixtures ..	1,606.94	DEPOSITS	68,714.05
Cash and Due from Banks	15,638.90		
	\$ 79,911.27		\$ 79,911.27

Began Business Nov. 25th, 1914

Deposits March 5th, 1915..... \$ 4,081.14
Deposits March 5th, 1916..... 37,955.75
Deposits March 5th, 1917..... 68,714.05

It will be to your advantage to deposit with a growing bank and one that is willing and able to accommodate you when you need it.
4% interest paid on savings accounts and time deposits.
Hours 9 to 4, and Saturdays till 6 p. m.

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Coughs, Colds and Grip

Are symptoms of a weakness that is shown by inflamed membranes. Peruna helps clear away the waste, restores the appetite, aids digestion, and builds up the strength. Then the new, rich blood removes the inflammation, restores the tone of the membranes, and the cold is gone.

As a tonic following severe colds or influenza it will be found a valuable aid to complete recovery.

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A few doses at the first symptom of cold—the depression that always starts it—will ward off suffering.

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Have made Peruna foremost in the preparedness of the American home to meet the ills of the body. Your home might be the better by using Peruna. Tablet or Liquid Form.

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