THE SUNDAY CITIZEN, ASHEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 11, 1917.

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 able time and multitudes more will be

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home Wethings of eye strain and other eye wethingsess and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Mure whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once were glasses, and many who them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read every-thing without my glasses, and my eyes do not hart 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 atmos-there seemed hazy with or without 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 every thing without my glasses, and my eyes do not hart any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fue all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmos-phere seemed hazy with or without classes, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear I can read even line print without phases." Another who used it says: "To was bettered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes, which induced by overworked, tired eyes, which induced wore headnedes. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my out hame 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 prores the street now, which for several years have 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-

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ries of instructors from \$1,000 to \$1,200, with a graduating annual in-crease 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, wh'le those at the top are left without the gates The relief afforded the teachers of

lower rank is minimized, however, by consideration of the fact that the 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 recert advance, are very far from handsome.

the board of trustees, been raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000 and the sala-ries of instructors from \$1,000 to \$1,200, with a graduating annual in-

Hard to Raise Money. 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, particu-larly the universities.

"Through the 170 years of Prince-ton's history," he says, "the endow-ment for professorships and assistant professorship 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 expenditurs for salaries of \$428,000. Of this amount less than half is furnished by student tui-tion fees, and consequently an annual deficit of over \$100,000 has been raised annually by special subscrip-tions 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 as-sistants and the instructors in other universities. Yale, it appears, has universities. universities. Fale, it appears, has made the longest strides in providing for the needs of its teachers, for the report says that "the scale of sala-ries at Yale has been decidedly in-creased within a few years, and in his last annual report President Had-ley states that the average salary of full professors at Yale is approxi-mately \$4,500."

Harvard Pays Well. Harvard has a number of profes-sors to whom she pays from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and has only half a dozen who receive less than \$4,000. Amherst has followed closely in the foot-steps of the New Haven institution and now pays a number of her pro-fessors \$5,000, the report says. No full professor at Amherst now receives less than \$3,500. The Uni-versity 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

matter of salaries. the trustees by the investigating com-mittee states that the average salary of the full professor at Princeton in-creased from 1905 to 1915 only from \$2,966.52 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 yeal cutlet, which

and the potato, which has jumped 38 per cent. This report agrees with Dr. Hibben's that something must

"The question is often asked why more of our undergraduates are not looking forward to teaching as a pro-

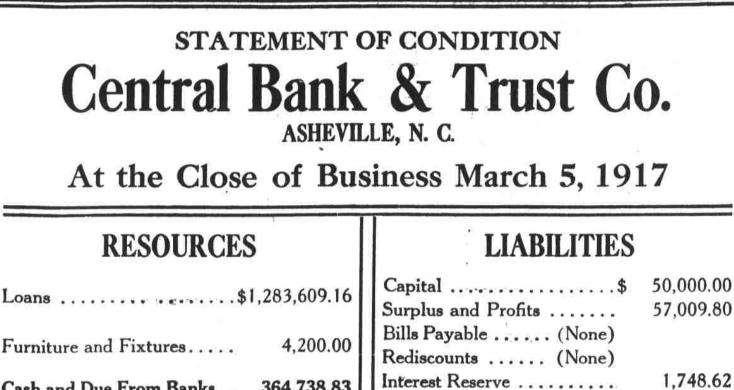
ne of the

Problem of Providing Adequate Salaries For Men of Unquestioned Merit Has Occasioned Comment From was anxious to obtian. Princeton has lagged behind in the atter of salaries. The report to

Advt.

Encouragement from the professo-rial point of view is found in the growing competition for the services of the big men in the teaching pro-fession. Those of general reputation find no difficulty in securing reason-ably comfortable berths and there is fear that the supply may not equa he demand and that the smaller and less prosperous institutions may suffer in the strife with the more plu-

tooratic. Universities which have bred and trained men and made them eminert reasons obviously find rival



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\$1,652,547.99

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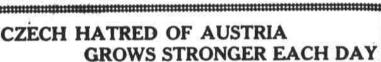
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LUCERNE, Switzerland, Mar. 10. - | is no doubt that the Czechs are strug-Before the war it was believed that the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph would provoke a revolution in Austria, and yet the emperor died and no revolution followed. Howevand no revolution followed. of political sit



President Hibben and Other University Heads. the professors, assistant professors and instructors in American colleges and universities. Never lavishly rec-

and universities. Never lavishly rec-omponsed for the service they ren-der, 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 necessaries of life

Some Increases.

There have, it is true, been increas-es in compensation to the faculty members of certain institutions, but in no case can it be said that such in-creases have been measurable with the advance in the cost of living. Ten years or so ago there were compara-tively few professors who could boast of a salary of \$5,000 a year. Now there are many, but ft is evi-dent 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.

Salaried workers in every class will testify to this. Furthermore, the fu-ture presents a grave menace, for un-

Among the victims of the problem in sufficiency it is a dull, inarticu-of the high rost of living there is a class of workers whose difficulties have been overlooked. It comprises latest to take cognizance of this problatest to take cognizance of this problem. It is officially set forth in the annual report of President John Grier Hibben for 1916, and its seri-Dr. Hibben appeals to the alumni of his institution for a large increase in the endowment for the very purpose.

BY THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

glais

COLLEGE PROFESSORS ARE HARD HIT

He says: Pressing Need. "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 fu-ture, 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 has come to our country, a prosperity which, while it increases many in-comes, 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

less 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 ers. It is easy enough to persuade a rich alumnus to contribute a few hundred thousand dollars or so for a tory, a laboratory, a comment of a dormi-or even a state of a dormitory, a laboratory, a commons a half for even a stadium, but it is exceed-ingly troublesome to find the where-withal 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 state that the state of th tory, a laboratory, a commons, a hail or even a stadium, but it is exceed-

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 in-come. In order that our present sal-ariss may be increased in some just

tion."

commercializing intellect by monetary inducements. who make the nducements. To keep the men make the reputation of the many boards of trustees are place many boards of trustees are finding it necessary to give their pro-fessors 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 educa-



\$ 79,911.27

Young lady (to army surgeon)---T suppose you will marry after the war, doctor?

Dostor-No, my dear young lady.

G. D. Carter, President Dr. J. G. Anderson, Vice-Pres. H. B. Posey, Cashier Statement of the Condition of The Bank of West Asheville WEST ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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of the upper house, writing in the review Das Neue Oesterreich, appeals uation caused by the death of Francis to the Czechs, invoking conciliation, and begs them to declare courage-ously their patriotism. Otherwise, he says, the concessions so far obtained Joseph have increased to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to say that the security of the ompire is seriously threatened, and indications that the dual monarchy will not sur-

will be nullified. This appeal, made by an intimate friend of the emperor is significant. It implies that the Czech aspirations, vive the war are by no means lacking. The Austrian premier, Clam Maras affirmed by the political refugees in Paris under the leadership of Prof. Masaryk, are considered a memace to the safety of the empire. Such appeals with velled threats as well as the efforts of Clam Martinics have not impressed the Crecks whose hose tinicz, as soon as he assumed power after having solved the so-called Hungarian problem by concluding an economic agreement most favora-ble to the Hungarian government, wasted no time in attempting to solve tility against Austria remains un-changed.

wasted no time in attempting to solve the Galician and Bohemian questiona. By winning the support of the Gali-cians the premier hoped to assume the supremacy of the German ele-ment in the Austrian parliament, as he could count or, 233 votes against 107 of the Czecha, who not only re-fused to support the geveniment, but changed, Demonstrations of joy took place at Prague when the alice' reply to President Wilson's note was known. They were repressed with bloodsned. The association of rallway men in Bohemia, consisting of 40,000 mem-bers, has been dissolved by the police lemanded the independence of their and its organ, the newspaper Zele zulcuilisty, suppressed. Czech Ministry Abolished. Clam Martinics opened negotiations

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 Czece-Slavonian university in Moldavia has been declared null and vold and the money has been confiscated by the government. The works of the two well known writers, Alois Yirasck and J. S. Machar, have been seques-Clam Martinics opered negotiations with the Czechs by printing conces-sions provided that their hostility against Austria abouil cease. As a proof of such hostility he explained at length the conduct of the Czechs during the war 45.4 recalled the de-sertions en masse of soldiers on all the fronts, the refusal of political parties to make declarations of logal-ty to Austria, the chair use of the ty to Austria, the court or of the press against the monarchy and the

provinces.

press against the montrian war loans boycott of Austrian war loans throughout Bohemia. Sought Proof of Loyalty. The premier insisted that all these acts of hostility should 'be publicly condemned by the Czech members of condemned by the Czech members of parliament as an example to the peo-ple and as a proof of loyalty. As president of the upper house Clam Martinicz caused a motion to be passed exhorting the Czechs and the Slavonians to modify their sentiments of hostility against the monarchy.

Four days previously in a secret meeting of the leaders of all the parties at Prague Clam Martinicz confidentially assured them that confidentially assured them that peace was imminent; that they could hope for anything from the entente powers and that unless they repented in time and abowed their loyalty to Austria they would pay the penalty

Austria they would pay the penalty after the war. The premier then persuaded the emperor to reprieve the death sen-tence of Krameriz and his three ac-complices convicted of high treason, and assuming that this act of mag-nanimity would create a favorable impression caused the sentence im-posed on Kramariz to be published in order to show how extraordinary the emperor's nardon was. The pub-lication of this document served in-stead to afford further and more con-vincing evidence of the deep rooted hostility of the Slave areainst armeris and their determination to detach themselves from the empire. Kramari and his accomplices were

held responsible for the systematic disorganization of the Austrian army during the first months of the war. at the time of the defeats in Galacia and Serbia Every effort was made to hamper

the government administration dur the war in the Bohemian provin where the neonie refused to col inhorate in the premaration for and were in a continued state of dis-satisfaction and unrest and regularly communicated with the enemy. There trated by order of the government and destroyed as dangerous to the monarchy, while all the copies in public and scholastic libraries have been withdrawn. It is extremely difficult to get de-tails of events in Austria. It is a

tails of events in Austria. It is a fact, however, that Clam Martinica's efforts to provoke a manifestation of loyalty by the Czechs have failed. It must be borne in mind that unless the support of the Czechs is obtained it will be impossible to open parlia-

ment, so that the importance of the Czeco-Slavonian question is vital to the government.

Before Emperor Francis Joseph's death it was possible for the governe death it was possible for the governe ment to retain power without parlia-ment. Now the situation has changed, and a ministerial crisis will follow inevitably unless parliament is open-ed in a comparatively short time,



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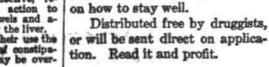
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