

THE WEATHER
Fair and slowly rising
temperature tonight and
Sunday. Frost tonight.
Moderate winds.

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France Offers Compromise And It's America's Move

Premier Poincare Willing Extend Scope of Reparations Inquiry Into What Germany Can Pay by 1930, but It's Thus Far and No Further

By DAVID LAWRENCE
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Washington, Nov. 9.—Premier Poincare has worked out a compromise which he hopes will prove acceptable to the United States Government.

In a long communication which expresses in detail the reasons for the French government's attitude, the United States is asked to agree that the proposed commission of experts shall examine Germany's capacity to pay for the next six years, that is from January 1924 through December 1930.

When the six year period has passed, Premier Poincare suggests that the commission of experts or another body similar to it shall resume sittings and inquire then into the capacity of Germany to pay in subsequent years. M. Poincare arrived at the six year idea by a close study of the provisions of the Versailles treaty and particularly this provision:

"On the following question unanimity (of the reparations commission) is required: any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payment of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921 and the end of 1926 inclusive."

This means that the French government feels it cannot at this time go beyond 1930 and yet comply with the provisions of the treaty requiring unanimous consent of all the allied and associated powers interested in reparations. Furthermore Premier Poincare contends that if an inquiry can be made into the capacity of Germany to pay during the present disturbed period and the reconstruction era—that is hoped to follow any settling down of affairs in Germany in the next few years, it will not be a difficult matter to assess German capacity for payment in the normal years which might follow the six year period.

The French premier feels that his reservation is not unreasonable because no human mind can calculate German capacity for payment over a period of fifty or a hundred years for no one knows the recuperative power of sixty or seventy millions of people especially when the German birth rate is increasing so rapidly.

M. Poincare faces an internal political situation which has been no small factor in his present course. On November 13th—which is only next week—the French chamber of deputies reconvenes. M. Poincare must go before that body and explain what he is doing. He wants to be able to say he has not entered into any arrangement committing France to anything beyond 1930. He would not venture to take responsibility for any longer time.

As for the viewpoint of the American government, it will not, of course be disclosed until after the French viewpoint has been thoroughly examined. But the decision before President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes is a critical one. To say that nothing could be accomplished in an inquiry which is to determine German capacity for payment in the next six years would be to break down the parleys and throw the situation into deadlock where it has been for several years. It means continued disintegration of Germany if the present German government can offer the people no encouragement on the problem of external obligations. And as for disintegration, the French are anxious to get reparations, of course, but they cannot view with alarm the crumbling of the military power of their perennial foe across the Rhine. The breakup of Germany means military security for France but serious economic consequences to the rest of Europe and especially to Great Britain where unemployment is acute. The British have been willing to forego much of their reparations in the hope of reviving German commerce as British shipping carries the German trade. No German exports or imports means a tieup of British shipping and other ill effects upon British business.

The British are represented as being lukewarm on the subject of a commission of experts but London will follow the course of the United States. If Washington accepts Premier Poincare's compromise, London will do likewise.

Discussion of the personnel of the proposed commission has begun. The French would like to see a representation of at least three from each country with an economist, a banker and a business man in the delegation. Distrust of bankers has been expressed by Premier Poincare from time to time because he says they are interested in reducing Germany's debt solely in order to float a loan on terms more favorable to themselves with the investment public. The idea that the commissioners should be disinterested is beginning

Bestcity Defeats Greenville Team

Both Teams Fought Hard And Made Spectacular Plays, Two To Nothing

With ideal football weather in evidence a fair-sized crowd saw the Elizabeth City High School win a nip-and-tuck game from the Greenville High School at the Main Street grounds Friday afternoon. The final score was 2 to 0.

Both teams fought hard and at times pulled off plays spectacular enough to delight the crowd, but both seemed to lack the final punch to put the ball over when in striking distance of the goal line. The teams were as evenly matched as one usually sees, the advantage in weight being with Greenville. The punting of both teams was rather weak on the whole. Greenville's two dropkicks in try for field goal were utter failures, the try for goal from placement from the 20-yard line gave the crowd a scare. Greenville was superior in gaining through the line, but distance gained by end runs and forward passes was about the same for each team. Elizabeth City had the advantage in the first and fourth quarters while Greenville seemed to have the edge in the second and third.

Elizabeth City deserved to win and but for unfortunate fumbles when within Greenville's ten-yard line might easily have scored a touchdown.

The game opened with Greenville receiving the kick-off. Satterthwaite took the ball on his ten-yard line and ran it back 29 yards. The next play netted five yards, but here the Elizabeth City line held and the ball went over. Midgett made first down on the first play and failing to gain on the next called on Jones who skirted left end for what was one of the prettiest runs of the game. Jones was down within the ten-yard line, and the fans yelled wildly for a touchdown, but the boys disappointed them by fumbling. Greenville recovered the ball and Forbes punted out of danger. A beautiful forward pass, Midgett to Jones put the ball on Greenville's one-yard line, and the fans were again expectant. On the next play the ball went over but was fumbled and recovered by Greenville, counting a safety for Elizabeth City and giving them the only score of the game.

Markham was Elizabeth City's outstanding star on the defensive, though the whole line deserves mention for the way they held up against their heavier opponents. On the offense Jones was the best ground gainer for the locals, but was ably assisted by Midgett and Jones. Greenville's particular star was Forbes who gained more ground than any other player and played a good defensive game. Mayo, substituted at quarter in the second half, played a wonderful game, though he played under the handicap of injuries. He figured in several pretty passes, recovered a fumble and intercepted an Elizabeth City pass.

WOODROW WILSON TO TALK ON ARMISTICE

Washington, Nov. 10.—Woodrow Wilson's voice will be heard tonight in the far corners of the country from his study.

The former President will address the nation by radio on "The Significance of Armistice Day."

He is expected to begin his ten minute talk at 8:28, Eastern time, on a wave length of 465 meters.

to be urged, therefore. The process of their selection would be somewhat roundabout. The reparations commission, which is a creature of the Versailles treaty, would appoint the experts. As for the United States, Major John Logan is the unofficial member of the reparations commission. He represents the United States Government in the sense that he receives instructions from the Department of State but he does not vote at any meetings of the reparations commission. He would actually name the American delegates to the commission and would have the advice and instruction of the administration in Washington. The delegates would not represent the American Government technically at all but they would sit with delegates who represent other governments and to all intents and purposes their acts would be clothed with a governmental influence though they are still would be unofficial persons acting in a private capacity.

Armistice Day Message

BY JOHN R. QUINN

National Commander, American Legion
Written Especially for The Advance and NEA Service.

Five years ago today the war ended—officially. However, it has not really ended, nor can it end until the principles for which our soldiers fought have been fulfilled to the utmost.

It is fitting that on this day we should re-dedicate ourselves to "carrying on" by solemn declaration within our own consciences. To do your part today in this re-dedicating to principle, pause for a moment and recall the principles for which our men went willingly to the chance of death—many to die.

You remember the phrase on their lips and in their hearts: "a war to end war." Yet wars are not ended. They went beyond the seas into a hell of death and destruction that their sons and daughters and the sons and daughters of their brothers might be spared a like horror in time to come. Yet today there is no guaranty, no certainty that another war will not be forced upon this nation, or any nation, at some future time.

The American Legion pledged itself at its last annual convention to strive unceasingly for peace. This does not mean that we have joined the ranks of those so-called pacifists of war-time memory. Far from it. As long as conditions may make war necessary to protect our nation from aggression or oppression, we stand ready, nay, anxious, to answer the call to arms. But we strive toward an era when our nation and all nations may live and fulfill their destinies without injustice, oppression or the necessity to protect themselves from such by force.

The American Legion pledged itself to no one plan to end war. Neither does it ask that you do so. It is a question upon which opinions differ; each must act according to his belief. But we do ask that you, upon this Armistice Day, take solemn resolve that you will leave no act undone or word unsaid that may advance, even in the smallest degree, the era of perpetual peace. You may not have the opportunity of speaking from a platform, but this does not excuse you. If you have one neighbor, one friend, whom you can convert to the cause of peace and fail to do so, then you have not kept faith with those who "sleep in Flanders Fields."

There is an organization, International of fighting men of the allied armies. This organization has declared that, once brothers in arms, they are today brothers in peace. Nearly every nation which stood side by side in the World War is represented. Here is a nucleus. But the nucleus is not sufficient in itself. It requires the active help of world opinion. When the demand for perpetual peace is made, THE BUSINESS, THE most urgent demand of every man, woman and child, then will lasting peace come.

I ask that NOW you solemnly enlist this greatest cause of all time, the ending of war. Thus, and thus only, can you keep faith with those who kept faith with you in the time of your greatest need.



QUINN

Jennings Guilty Is Jury's Verdict

Guilty of assault with deadly weapon was the verdict in the case against Marshall Jennings, charged with the shooting, on the night of Thursday, May 24, of his young nephew, Marvin Russell.

He was let off with a fine of \$25 and costs on condition that he pay his nephew, the prosecuting witness, the sum of \$200, and the costs in the case. Costs were heavy, and the affair will probably cost Mr. Jennings something like \$300 or \$400 exclusive of lawyer's fees.

The theory of the defense was that Marvin Russell was shot by Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Riley Lawrence, young witness who on the stand for the defense threw the bomb into the camp of the defendant's lawyers by testifying under cross examination that Jennings came to the Lawrence home on the night of the shooting and said he wished he had killed his nephew.

Mrs. Lawrence was the star witness for the defense. She declared that she shot Russell as the youth came to the home at night and by tapping on the window was trying to attract the attention of her daughter. Mrs. Lawrence said that young Russell was an unwelcome visitor and that she had warned him to keep away and had bought shells for the shotgun with the purpose of shooting the boy if he did not heed her warning.

The jury, however, chose rather to believe the version of the affair given by young Russell, which was that Jennings shot Russell after Russell had worsted him in a fist fight. Mrs. Lawrence's testimony was not supported. The jury brought in the verdict at 12:30. Court adjourned at 1 o'clock.

One other case disposed of was that of Atwell Mann, in which the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere on two counts and was fined \$50 and costs for violation of the Turlington Act and was let off with the costs for reckless driving of an automobile.

A case in which there was unusual interest was that against Parker Morgan on a charge of illegal possession of liquor. Young Morgan appealed from the fine of \$100 and costs imposed in the recorder's court, but withdrew the appeal and paid the fine before his case was reached in Superior Court.

COTTON FIRM FAILS
New Orleans, Nov. 10.—The failure of the important spot cotton firm of W. J. Davis & Company was announced on the Cotton Exchange here today.

COTTON MARKET
New York, November 10.—Cotton futures opened this morning at the following levels: December 33.00; January 32.55; March 32.90; May 32.90; July 32.45.

New York, Nov. 9.—Spot cotton, closed quiet. Middling 33.35, Futures closing bid, Dec. 32.00, Jan. 32.30, March 32.60, May 32.60, July 32.25.

KAISER MAY GO TO ST. HELENA

Escape of Ex-Crown Prince to Germany Causes Allies to Talk Seriously About the Matter.

(By The Associated Press)

FREDERICK GOES BACK TO GERMANY

Amsterdam, Nov. 10.—It is definitely stated, according to the Central News, that former Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, has gone to Germany. An official statement will be issued by the Dutch government this evening, which is understood to have given him permission to leave Holland.

Paris, November 10.—Holland may not be regarded as a secure retreat for former Emperor Wilhelm. In view of the flight of the ex-crown prince, and St. Helena may be chosen for him, it was said here today in official circles.

Otrecht, Holland, Nov. 10.—Rumors are circulating here that the ex-crown prince, Frederick Wilhelm, has gone to put himself at the head of the monarchist movement, but this is conjecture and there are no means of verifying it.

Can't Stay in Germany
Paris, Nov. 10.—The Allies will insist vigorously that Frederick Wilhelm be expelled from German territory. It was said here today. France and Britain are in entire accord about it.

Paris, Nov. 10.—A note signed by Premier Poincare as president of the Allied Council of Ambassadors was delivered to the German charge d'affaires yesterday protesting against the return of the ex-crown prince, Frederick Wilhelm, to Germany.

FUNERAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The funeral of T. A. Commander, who died suddenly at his mill on Front street Friday afternoon, will be conducted at the home on Ehringhaus street by Rev. H. E. Myers Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Episcopal cemetery.

Knight Templars will attend the funeral in a body and in full uniform.

PRIVATE IS KILLED ON MITCHELL FIELD

Mitchell Field, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Private A. G. Rasmussen was killed at the Army and Navy air circus today when he clung to the draught of dirigible T-C, after she was released by her ground crew and lost his grip after being lifted 200 feet in the air.

Armistice Program At Alkrama Sunday

Address By J. C. B. Ehringhaus And A Splendid Musical Program

The stage is set at the Alkrama for the most elaborate Armistice Day celebration held in Elizabeth City since 1918. The armistice program begins at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the address is to be delivered by J. C. B. Ehringhaus. A special musical program for the occasion has been prepared which would alone make attendance on the exercises well worth while.

No Red Cross subscriptions will be taken at the Alkrama, it being the purpose of the Red Cross committee not to begin the active drive for subscriptions until Monday.

Among the musical numbers on the program are selections by the Kiwanis Quartet, and the ladies quartet of City Road church, a solo by Mrs. J. W. Foreman and the singing of America by the assembly.

CALLED OUT OF TOWN BY DEATH OF FRIEND

Dr. N. H. D. Wilson received a telegram this morning announcing the death at Franklinton, N. C., of Mrs. S. C. Vann. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson will leave for Franklinton tonight. Mrs. Vann was one of the first parishioners of Dr. Wilson and was closely bound to Mrs. Wilson and himself by other ties. Dr. Wilson's father, from whom he inherited his name, who was also a Methodist preacher, was presiding elder of the Raleigh district at the time of his death. Sickenng while on his district and near Franklinton, he was received into the home of Mrs. Vann and after a week's illness throughout which he and his anxious wife and children received every care, he died there. Three years later, the young preacher, going for the first time to his new appointment, spent his first night as a preacher in charge in the room where his father died, receiving the same hospitable care which had been given his father. This and the multiplied kindness of the years has made one of life's most sacred ties. Mrs. Vann is survived by her husband, a wealthy manufacturer and one of North Carolina's greatest benefactors, and by three children and their children. A. H. Vann, her son, married Miss Elizabeth Dixon of Edenton.

Those having matters connected with the Conference with which Dr. Wilson would naturally deal, should consult M. Leigh Sheep, chairman of stewards, or W. C. Sawyer, lay leader, or Rev. H. E. Myers, of City Road Church.

Judge J. B. Leigh will speak at the First Methodist church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There will be no evening service.

BIG CITY SERVICE NOW AT FIRST & CITIZENS NATIONAL

Dropping in at the First & Citizens National Bank Saturday, The Advance reporter rubbed his eyes to see if he were dreaming and then took a look outside to see if he really was in Elizabeth City.

For the door of the bank was opened by a uniformed porter. This porter is W. H. Stanton, who in his natty new uniform and with his courteous manner, seems typical of the big city service the First & Citizens National is now giving its customers.

Mr. Stanton's duties are not confined to merely opening and closing the bank door. He is there to answer questions to see that ladies or children receive the proper consideration and attention when the lobby is crowded, and to supply information to those unaccustomed to the bank as to the location of the different tellers. Then, again, people frequently leave packages and sometimes money on the bank counters, and Mrs. Stanton will have his eye to these matters to guard patrons of the First & Citizens National against loss. He is also clothed with the authority of a special police officer. His presence means something in way of safety as well as courtesy for depositors of the First & Citizens National.

Mr. Stanton is bank messenger as well as porter, being frequently entrusted with the delivering of important papers, mail and currency shipments.

STATE OF SEIGE EXISTS IN BAVARIA

(By The Associated Press)
Berlin, Nov. 10.—The government of Premier Von Kauffman is in complete control of Munich, according to latest reports from the Bavarian capital.

Quiet has been restored in the city and a state of seige has been proclaimed throughout Bavaria.

Munich, Nov. 10.—The whereabouts of General Ludendorf and Adolph Hitler remains a mystery, following the downfall of the short-lived "beer cellar government" in Bavaria.

FULLY EXPLAINS HARVARD PLAN

Dr. N. H. D. Wilson Anxious to Clear Up Any Misunderstanding Before the Conference Meets.

Here is a final word from Dr. N. H. D. Wilson, who was called out of the city Saturday, relative to the plan of entertainment of the delegates to the Methodist Conference next week.

"As it seems, from the rumors which come to me, that there is considerable misunderstanding about the Harvard Plan of entertaining the Conference and a liability for complications to arise unless it is explained, I am trying to present a full explanation of the plan and of the reasons for the modification which has been made in the present instance.

"Some years ago, it became more and more difficult to find towns able and willing to give entertainment to the Conference. In order to reduce the burden on the entertaining city, it was decided to adopt the Harvard Plan: for the city to give bed and breakfast and the Conference itself to furnish the dinners and suppers. An assessment was laid on the churches for an amount which was thought sufficient to pay for these two meals. But practical difficulties at once arose. In most of our towns, as in Elizabeth City, there are not sufficient cafeterias or other public boarding places to furnish these meals. In the second place, the amount raised by the Conference is totally inadequate to furnish such entertainment as Elizabeth City, for instance, would wish her guests to have. Then if the guests were in the homes only for a hasty breakfast, there would be little chance for the social part which is the best reward the host gets for his hospitality.

"At first the entertaining cities tried to furnish the breakfast and supper for four days in some hall or warehouse which the ladies could secure. In no case was it satisfactory. The amount in hand made it necessary in some instances to serve less satisfactory meals than was desirable. Then it worked the women of the church so that they had little or no time to enjoy or be benefited by the conference. Last year Raleigh set a new plan which worked well. The ladies of the church furnished the dinners and there was an arrangement whereby the guests went to Raleigh's many public eating houses for supper for the evening meal, tickets being furnished them good at these cafeterias and hotels. That would probably have been the plan adopted in Elizabeth City, but there are not here sufficient houses to furnish 400 delegates. In addition to the extra visitors and the regular traffic. It was also found in Raleigh that a large number of the homes did not wish their guests to go to public eating places for their suppers.

"This fall in Elizabeth City, when we began to seek to find a way to give our guests such entertainment as we wished them to have and at the same time give to those who are perhaps the real burden bearers of the churches, the women of the church, some chance to see somewhat of the Conference for themselves, there were several plans suggested and weighed and some of them were erroneously announced as the plan adopted. But at last the plan was agreed upon under which we are working. The hosts were asked to furnish their guests bed, breakfast and, where it would not work a hardship, supper also, the ladies of the church agreeing to furnish an adequate and satisfying midday meal. When the cards were all in, it was found that a large proportion of the homes had expressed a willingness to give supper as well as breakfast. Some, however, for reasons which were, doubtless in each case, sufficient, agreed only for bed and breakfast. After consultation it was thought that the ladies of the church could serve the hundred or hundred and fifty guests who were not provided for without undue burden, it being of course a very different task from serving four hundred. It was thought best that this be done rather than to farm them out for that meal. To serve four hundred would have been a vast undertaking after they had already served a regular dinner for four hundred. To farm the whole four hundred out was impossible. To farm out the hundred or more, a few here and a few there, was thought difficult and perhaps undesirable. To serve those who remained after a hospitable people had provided for the large per cent of them by giving them their suppers in their homes, would not be so great a task.

"If your card said that you would take them for bed, breakfast and supper, no other provision has been made for their suppers. The cards have been the basis of the work done. If you have changed your mind and even if you have told some good Methodist brother that you have so changed your mind, even if that Methodist brother were the pastor himself, the probability is that your guest will be provided with meal tickets for dinner only, and when the evening hour comes and weary and hungry, he wends his

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