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# THE DAILY TIMES

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## VON ECKHART NOT RECALLED

**AMBASSADOR FLETCHER SO ADVISES STATE DEPARTMENT. GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO MAY REMAIN SAYS LEADING MEXICAN NEWSPAPER.**

Washington, Dec. 23.—Ambassador Fletcher has advised the State Department that El Pueblo, a Government organ, had denied that von Eckhardt, the German Ambassador to Mexico had been recalled. Other Mexican newspapers, however, say that von Eckhardt's mission had terminated, though he has not decided as to leaving the country.

**British to Supply Troops Through Holland.**

Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 23.—Ruttgardt's reported that Holland has been informed by Great Britain of her intention to send supplies to a British army of occupation in Germany by way of the River Scheidt and Dutch Lemberg.

**CAMPAIGN FOR \$30,000,000**

As the result of the signing of the armistice, the United States Government has been enabled to sell to the American committee for Relief in the Near East, for a nominal sum, fifteen hospitals, of one hundred beds each, including complete equipment and two hundred motor trucks. Buildings for hospitals already have been completed in Turkey, Armenia and Syria. The equipment purchased from the Government will be immediately moved from France, including a large amount of medical supplies. The motor trucks will be used in returning refugees to their homes and in distributing food throughout the districts in which millions of people are faced with starvation.

The above announcement comes as a distinct ally to the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and augments the importance of the campaign for \$30,000,000 which will be conducted under the direction of this committee January 12-19, 1919. In this great effort in the interest of saving human lives the committee has received full government approval and co-operation. All funds received will be transmitted through the Department of State and the shipping board and all consular agents of the United States government will give every possible aid to the American committee in this work of relief, and a work not only of relief, but of repatriation and reconstruction, as well. Of the entire amount contributed to this cause every dollar will be transmitted to the Near East. Not one cent will be spent for collection and distribution as all executive expense of the American Committee is met privately.

America, entered the great war that the rights of small nations may never again be trampled. The noble little nations of the Near East have kept the faith and borne the burden of massacre which thousands of miles have kept from coming to America, and they look to America as the defender of liberty and as the big brother to the little nations. And they look with the assurance that America will not fail them.

**THE WEATHER**

For North Carolina probably rain tonight and Tuesday, except fair and cooler in the eastern portion tonight, and northeast winds, probably increasing on the coast by Tuesday morning.

**SUPT. JOYNER RESIGNED**

Raleigh, Dec. 21.—D. J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of public instruction of North Carolina has tendered his resignation effective January 1st, and E. G. Brooks of Trinity College was offered and accepted the appointment as Dr. Joyner's successor.

## RUSSIA'S LOSS 1,750,000 KILLED

**Total Casualties Over Nine Million. French and German Losses Also Large**

**GRAND TOTAL 7,000,000**

Copenhagen, Dec. 23.—Russia's war casualties total 9,150,000 men, according to a telegram received here yesterday from Petrograd. Of this number 1,700,000 were killed.

The disabled men number 1,450,000 while 3,500,000 other soldiers were wounded. The Russians taken prisoner totals 2,500,000.

Estimates of the Russian casualties in the war made last week by the Russian information bureau director A. J. Sack, in New York, figured the total at "not less than 8,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life."

Figures compiled by the Cologne Gazette and published November 25 place the total German casualties at more than 6,000,000. Of this number it was estimated that about 2,000,000 were killed.

The French soldiers killed in the war, according to a statement made in the French Chamber of Deputies on December 20, by Lucien VVollin, a Socialist Deputy, number 1,400,000.

Italy lost 500,000 men in killed or died of wounds. A statement to this effect was made in Paris December 21, by Salvatore Barzilia, a former member of the Italian cabinet, who accompanied King Victor Emmanuel on his visit to the French capital.

The British army official losses in killed total 658,704.

## MARKETS

**COTTON**

New York, Dec. 23.—Cotton futures opened firm. January 28.80 to 29; March 27.80 to 27.90; May 27 to 27.10; July 26.20 to 26.35; October 27.75 to 27.95.

New York, Dec. 23.—The cotton market showed renewed firmness early today and trading was active, particularly in the late month. The market opened firm at a decline of 29 points on December, with January 20 to 32 points higher before the end of the first hour sold 16 to 98 points above Saturday's closing with July at 26:96, and showing a maximum advance.

**STOCKS**

New York, Wall Street, Dec. 23.—Shipments were buoyant at the opening of today's stock market on advices from Washington that arrangements for the purchase of International Mercantile tonnage were virtually completed. Marines preferred rose 4 points at the first half hour, and the common shares and 6 per cent bonds were 1-1/2 each. Fruit and American International corporations shares gained one to two points. Railroad, motors, oil and equipments and metals also improved substantially, but local traction weakened perceptibly.

**RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS**

Washington, Dec. 23.—Resources of the national banks of the country on November 1, the date of the last call, aggregated \$19,821,404,000. Comptroller of the Currency Williams announced yesterday. This is not only a new high record, but was an increase of \$1,777,799,000 over the total shown by the call last August 31.

The resources of the national banks of the United States, Mr. Williams said, exceed the combined aggregate resources of the national banks of issue of England, the Dominion of Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan and Germany, as shown by their last available reports.

## WILCOX IS PARDONED

**After Serving Fifteen Years of His Sentence. Made a Model Prisoner**

**GOVERNOR GIVES REASONS**

Raleigh, Dec. 21.—James Wilcox, the young white man from Elizabeth City, son of the ex-sheriff of Pasquotank county, who has served nearly 16 years of a 30 year sentence to the penitentiary, after being convicted of the murder of Miss Nellie Cropsey of Elizabeth City, his sweetheart, and granted a pardon yesterday afternoon by Governor Bickett, is expected to arrive in Raleigh this afternoon from a prison camp in the western part of the State and report at the State penitentiary here to receive his pardon.

Prison officials here believe that Wilcox will leave immediately for his old home in Elizabeth City to spend Christmas.

Seven other convicts, serving terms for various crimes, were pardoned today by Governor Bickett, including Carl G. Fritz, of Davidson county, John Teachy, of Watauga county and Ned Black, of Cumberland county.

Wearing a slouch hat bedecked with a band made from the skin of an eleven rattle rattler, high hunting boots, a small red tie around an army shirt and a brown suit—the outfitting lacking harmony only because it was set off with a colonial moustache—Jim Wilcox, given freedom Friday by Governor Bickett in the middle of a thirty-year sentence from the east bound Southern rail for killing Nellie Cropsey, stepped way train Saturday night and announced that he was in waiting for the State carriage. He was going to the prison on what he said was his last trip but didn't want to walk.

He was a free man again and he showed it—not in any spirit of humility but more like a victor utterly dazed to find out that he had won. Wilcox was minus bag or baggage and brought from the prison camp nothing heavier than a pocket kodak, a bag of tobacco and a package of cigarette papers. He looked the picture of health in the tramping outdoor attire and, barring his apparent subjugated morale, typified the part that John Fox might build a tale of romance around.

Wilcox was characteristically reticent and impatient to go, first to a cafe and then to the penitentiary where the document that certified his freedom awaited him. The reception committee that met him at the union station consisted of a quartette of newspapermen and to the few questions asked he would make none but a cynical, or strikingly indefinite answers. He was loath to say when he would go on to Elizabeth City, his home, and manifested no serious concern for anything beyond a meal and a pardon with the great seal of the State on it.

Least of all did Wilcox look the man to keep the picture of his dead sweetheart, for whose death two juries found him guilty, before him on the walls of his prison cell. During his wait down town for the prison carriage, where he expected to spend the night, he was first light hearted and then morose, varying the mood between puffs at the cigarette he rolled himself and lighted with a match fired between the thumb and index finger with impressive dexterity.

Indicative of Wilcox's levity of spirit was his turn to a question intended to get a picture. "How about a picture?" he was asked.

He pulled the kodak for answer and offered to "shoot" the newspapermen. Then his expression switched and he talked about the pictures Chicago newspapermen made of him when he was tried in Pasquotank in 1902. Other than a successful attempt not to be discourteous, Wilcox evinced no interest in publicity. When the question was repeated about the picture, he half way promised to pose for one, but instead of remaining in Raleigh for a day or two as he said he intended, he caught an early train for Elizabeth City, arriving there yesterday afternoon.

## THE PRESIDENT AGAIN HONORED

**Receives Honorary Degree From University of France First Foreigner**

**TO BE THUS DECORATED**

Paris, Dec. 22.—President Wilson, in acknowledging the honor bestowed upon him by the University of Paris in the form of a doctor's degree, said:

"I feel very keenly the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by the great University of Paris, and it is very delightful to me also to have the honor of being inducted into the great company of scholars whose life and fame have made the history of the University of Paris a thing admirable among men of cultivation in all parts of the world.

"By what you have said, sir, of the theory of education which has been followed in France and which I have tried to promote in the United States, I am tempted to venture upon a favorable theme.

**War Between Cultures.**

"I have always thought that the chief object of education was to awaken the spirit, and that inasmuch as a literature whenever it has touched its great and higher notes was an expression of the spirit of mankind, the best induction into education was to feel the pulses of humanity which had beaten from age to age through the universities of men who had penetrated to the secrets of the human spirit.

"And I agree with the intimation which has been conveyed today that the terrible war through which we have just passed as not been only a war between nations; but that it has been also a war between systems of culture—the one system the aggressive system, using science without conscience, stripping learning of its moral restraints and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system reminiscent of the high tradition of men—reminiscent of all their struggles, some of them obscure, but others closely revealed to history, of men of indomitable spirit everywhere struggling toward the right and seeking, above all things else, to be free.

**Wave of Moral Force.**

"The triumph of freedom in this war means that that spirit shall now dominate the world. There is a great wave of moral force moving through the world, and every man who opposes himself to that wave will go down in disgrace.

"The task of those who are gathered here, or will presently be gathered here, to make the settlements of this peace is greatly simplified by the fact that they are the master of no one; they are the servants of mankind. And if we do not heed the mandates of mankind we shall make ourselves the most conspicuous and deserved failures in the history of the world.

"My conception of the league of nations is just this—that it shall operate as the organized moral force of men throughout the world, and that whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated, this searching light of conscience will be turned upon them, and men everywhere will ask, 'What are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortunes of the world?'

**Exposure a Good Thing.**

"Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the central powers had dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight, it never would have happened. And if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year the war would have been inconceivable.

"So I feel that the war is, as has been said more than once today, intimately related with the university spirit. The university spirit is intolerant of all the things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideals, the acceptance of the truth, the purification of life. And every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with the feeling that now at last the spirit of

## WILLIAM WILL CELEBRATE XMAS

**WALTER PAGE IS DEAD**

**Was Native of N. C. and Late Ambassador to England. Born at Carey.**

**THE FUNERAL TOMORROW**

Pinehurst, Dec. 23.—Hon. Walter Hines Page, ex-Ambassador of the Court of St. James, died at Pinehurst Saturday night, Dec. 21.

He returned from England on October 12 in a very critical condition and was hurried from the ship to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, where for the first few weeks his condition seemed to steadily improve.

Late in November he suffered a relapse, but rallied and was brought down to Pinehurst about ten days ago. He apparently gained in strength for a short period after reaching here but beginning on Thursday last he appeared weaker and on Saturday night very quietly passed away.

Members of Dr. Page's family who were with him at the end were Mrs. Page, his daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, his son, Ralph, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur W. Page of New York, and his brothers, Hon. Henry A. Page, Junius R. Page, and ormer Congressman Robert N. Page.

Major Frank C. Page, who came over with his father from England, is at present on service in England. The funeral services will be held at the Page Memorial Church at Aberdeen on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 11 a. m.

**PEACE PACT TO FIX STATUS OF ALIENS**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—Disposition of 1,410 prisoners of war 4,003 Austrians and Germans held by the War Department at alien enemy internment camps, together with more than \$700,000,000 worth of property held by the alien property custodian, will be determined at the peace conference, it was announced Saturday.

The prisoners of war are held at Fort McPherson, Ga. Of the 4,003 alien enemies, 3,326 are at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and 677 at Fort Douglas, aliens were sent to Fort Oglethorpe.

One of the questions that will arise at the conclusion of peace is whether aliens interned will be permitted to apply for citizenship, be deported, or merely permitted to remain in the United States, but denied citizenship rights.

A number of Austrians and Germans have applied for and obtained first papers since the declaration of war. They had taken no part in the war, and had been proved worthy of the rights of citizenship.

A large amount of the proceeds from sales of enemy property have been invested in liberty bonds. Officially of the alien property custodian's office said Congress must decide in what manner settlement will be made with the original alien enemy owners.

truth, the spirit to which universities have devoted themselves has prevailed and is triumphant.

**Expressing American Spirit**

"If there is one point of pride that I venture to entertain, it is that it has been my private privilege in some measure to interpret the university spirit in the public life of a great nation, and I feel that in honoring me today in this unusual and conspicuous manner you have first of all honored the people whom I represent. The spirit that I try to express I know to be their spirit, and in proportion as I serve them, I believe that I advance the cause of freedom.

"I wish to thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart for a distinction, which has in a singular way crowned my academic career."

**ELABORATE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES WILL BE FEATURE OF THE EVENT. EX-EMPEROR WILL HIMSELF DELIVER SERMON.**

London, Dec. 23.—William Hohenzollern has arranged for himself a Christmas celebration under the traditional German style, as far as the circumstances will permit, according to a despatch to the daily Express from Amsterdam today. The arrangements will include elaborate religious ceremonies on Christmas eve. The service will be held in the drawing room at Ansonengen. It will be conducted by a German missionary but Herr Hohenzollern himself will deliver the sermon.

**Combat Division Located**

Washington, Dec. 23.—The exact location of the 35 Combat Divisions and 6 Depot Divisions of the American Army in France, Germany and Luxemburg as they were stationed on November 28, was announced today by the War Department. The location included 30th Division Le-Masle.

**Wilson Opposes Sinking Warships**

Washington, Dec. 23.—It may be stated authoritatively that President Wilson will oppose proposals from any source to sink warships surrendered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice, since word came from Paris that American delegates to the Peace Conference with British support intended to advocate the destruction of the enemy vessels to avoid contention over their distribution.

**OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT**

London, Dec. 23.—By the Associated Press—Following is the official program in connection with the visit of the President of the United States to England:

The presidential party will arrive at Dover at 12:10 p. m. Thursday and will be received by the Duke of Connaught, representing the King; John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Washington and Lord Reading, British Ambassador to Washington and Lord Herschel, Lord in waiting to the King, who will be especially attached to the President during his visit.

Commander Sir Charles Cury will meet the President at Calais and will be specially attached to him.

The party will arrive at Charing Cross Station in London at 2:30 p. m. and will be received by the king and Queen and with the sovereigns will drive to Buckingham Palace. The streets will be lined by troops who will be assisted by contingents from the Royal Navy and the forces.

On Thursday evening the President and Mrs. Wilson will dine privately. Friday morning and noon will be reserved for the President to meet the British cabinet ministers. In the evening the President will give a banquet at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday the President will proceed to the city to receive an address at Guild Hall. On that evening a dinner will be given by the government at Lancaster House, which the British Ministers will be present. After the dinner the President will leave London for Cardiff, his mother's birthplace, where he will spend Sunday.

From Cardiff the Presidential party will proceed to Manchester where the President will be the guest of the Lord Mayor. Arrangements have been made for the President to receive on Monday the freedom of the city of Manchester. It is expected that the President will leave for France Tuesday.

The government accepted your pledge in good faith and spent the money to bring the war to a close, now the government is counting on you to buy the stamps.