

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Tuesday. Variable winds becoming moderate.

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Aydlett Announces His Candidacy For Congress

Issues Formal Statement He's in Race and Thus Early Has the Pledged Support of Leading Democrats in Pasquotank as Well as Other Counties of District

AYDLETT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democratic Voters of the First Congressional District:

I shall be a candidate in the Primary on June 7, 1924, for the nomination of the Democratic party as your candidate for Congress.

This is the first time I have asked my fellow citizens for office, and I hope that you will give me your hearty support.

For more than 30 years I have been an active worker in every campaign for the success of our party and have always stood for the principles contended for by the Democratic platform.

I am and have at all times been for progress in the State and Nation, for good schools, for good roads, and for strict economy in the administration of all the affairs of Government. I believe the burden of taxes upon our people has grown too great and I therefore favor reduction in taxes and, if elected, will do my best to help bring such reduction to pass.

I favor the League of Nations to make another World War, or any other war, impossible; I am for the bonus for our soldiers and sailors in the late war, and if elected I pledge my efforts to faithfully represent your interests at all times.

E. F. AYDLETT.

In the foregoing terse statement, handed this newspaper today, E. F. Aydlett, who several weeks ago admitted that he would be a candidate for Congress to represent the First North Carolina District, makes formal announcement that he is in the race.

Progress, but progress on lines of business economy rather than of extravagance, seems to be the main plank of Mr. Aydlett's platform. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has aligned himself with the progressive wing of the party. But in declaring his candidacy he emphasizes the need of tax reduction at this time and of more economy in the administration of the affairs of Government. Mr. Aydlett would not oppose legitimate expenditure, one gathers, but, like the good business man that he is, would be disposed to see to it that the Government was getting value received in any appropriation for which he voted.

Ehringhaus Not To Run

In all probability, Mr. Aydlett will be the only candidate for the office to which he aspires on this side the Albemarle Sound, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who was mentioned as a possibility in recent newspaper dispatches, having nipped such suggestions in the bud by a definite statement that he was pledged to Aydlett and would not run.

"While I appreciate the compliment involved in these suggestions that I enter the race," said Mr. Ehringhaus, "and while I am deeply sensible of the kind allusions that have been made to me in this connection, it seems to me proper that I make prompt announcement that I can not and will not be a candidate in the approaching primary. I am committed to the candidacy of my friend and fellow townsman, Hon. E. F. Aydlett, who has been in the service of the party much longer than I, and who is well qualified by experience and training for the position. I believe that he will fill the vacancy with honor and credit to himself and to the district, and I hope that he will be chosen."

Not only J. C. B. Ehringhaus, but the entire Elizabeth City bar is expected to endorse Mr. Aydlett's candidacy, the following, in addition to Mr. Ehringhaus, having already done so: J. H. LeRoy, Jr., J. B. Leigh, Thomas J. Markham, V. F. Williams, C. E. Thompson, George J. Spence, Ernest L. Sawyer, P. G. Sawyer, M. B. Simpson, W. L. Small, John H. Hall, Jr., J. Kenyon Wilson and W. A. Worth.

Senator Williams For Aydlett

Representative of the type of business men who will actively support Mr. Aydlett's candidacy is State Senator P. H. Williams, who, in a letter dated February 11, and addressed to the voters of the First Congressional District, says:

"The citizens' friend, Mr. E. F. Aydlett, after constant solicitation for several years, has consented to be a candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District in the coming primary. He has never before been an aspirant for political honors, but has freely and unreservedly given his time and services in the behalf of others that desired to represent the Democratic party in the halls of Government. It is therefore, but fitting, that we should nominate him to Congress in the next primary.

"He is a man of strong convictions of duty, knows the needs of the people of this section as probably no other, from his long observation and interest, an arduous worker that lets no cause fall for lack of properly directed energy, an insistent claimant for the doctrines of the Democratic party and the rights of his people, and an intensely moral and Christian gentleman who has kept alive his love for the people at the altars of the church. It is just this kind of representative that we need in this district to help stabilize the affairs of the Nation.

"I sincerely hope that we can depend upon you to use your splendid

influence among your many friends in the support of his candidacy.

"With kindest personal regards, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"P. H. WILLIAMS."

E. F. Aydlett has been an influential citizen of Elizabeth City since 1881, when he came to Elizabeth City from Camden to engage in the practice of law. Devoting himself to his profession with an indefatigable zeal, by application and by natural endowment he gradually built up a large practice and won a reputation as a lawyer second to none in his district; and few are the important cases, in Federal or State courts, in which he does not now appear on one side or the other.

A Lifelong Democrat

In all these years E. F. Aydlett has been hardly less active in politics and in the public life of the city than in the practice of his profession. In every campaign for the last 30 years he has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, bringing to bear in such endeavor the same resourcefulness and enthusiasm that have characterized his fights for his clients in the courts. During this period the only public office that he has ever himself held has been that of United States District Attorney, and this was his for a very brief term, as his appointment came only 10 months before the Democratic defeat of 1920.

An illustration of the wholehearted way in which Mr. Aydlett enters upon public affairs can be cited in the history of the present United States Postoffice building in Elizabeth City, regarded as one of the most imposing and beautiful buildings of its sort in the district and situated on the city's main street and in the very heart of the town. Just prior to the erection of this building, the Government had acquired a lot on Matthews street, a lesser artery of traffic, and had appropriated \$50,000 for lot and building. Mr. Aydlett said that the erection of such an inadequate building on a lot so disadvantageously situated was an outrage. He called a mass meeting of the people of the city in the courthouse and promptly secured an endorsement of his viewpoint. The result was that a committee from Congress visited Elizabeth City, looked over available sites, and after doing so, voted to select the site recommended by Mr. Aydlett and to appropriate \$120,000, instead of \$50,000, for lot and building. This put the postoffice on the same block with the County courthouse, and the entire block is today the city's public square, forming, with the school buildings that Mr. Aydlett has been a dominant factor in the location and erection of, the nucleus for a civic center.

A Vigorous Personality

Another such illustration might be cited in the history of the local Y. M. C. A. The community had undertaken the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, and the task had taxed its generosity. With a debt outstanding which there were no funds to meet, the building was about to be sold under a mortgage and it looked as though the community might lose what it had put into its construction. Again Mr. Aydlett took the initiative in calling a mass meeting at which he was selected as chairman of a committee to raise funds to save the building. Heading the list with a liberal subscription himself, he had in ten days raised sufficient funds to satisfy the creditors and the building was saved. Today this building is a civic center, housing the Chamber of Commerce and the County Welfare Department, and affording a meeting place for business and social gatherings.

These are but two illustrations that might be multiplied time and again. Hardly an important enterprise has been secured for the city in which he has not had a part.

Realizing what education had meant to him, Mr. Aydlett has been



E. F. AYDLETT, SR.

among those who have consistently labored for better educational advantages in Elizabeth City and its section for the last 30 years and more. Before coming to Elizabeth City he was County Superintendent of Education in Camden. Since coming to Elizabeth City he has taken a leading part in fostering the development of the city's public school system, and for the greater part of the time has been member or chairman of the board of public school trustees. One of the largest tax payers of the city, he has not only voted for bond issues for the city's schools, but also has been active in encouraging sentiment for and in campaigning for the success of school bond elections.

Interested in Education

He has been a trustee of Wake Forest College, of which he is an alumnus, for 20 years. He has also been trustee of Thomasville Orphanage for 15 years. He served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the First Judicial District for 10 years, was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912, and at St. Louis in 1916. He was a charter member of the North Carolina Bar Association and has served as president and vice president of that organization. All this gives an idea of the regard in which he is held by those who have been most closely associated with him and in a position to know him best.

A man who has won wealth and distinction in his profession, Mr. Aydlett has a business man's appreciation of the value of money, but in community endeavor he is almost always one of the first to approach for financial support and is always liberal in his response when any such movement commends itself to his judgment.

Born of devout Baptist parents in Camden County, E. F. Aydlett was trained from boyhood in devotion to his church, and it is in the work of his church that he is found most interested, most liberal and most generous. He has been a central figure in the church life of Elizabeth City ever since coming here, and, as Sunday school superintendent, as deacon, and as moderator of the Chowan Baptist Association, he has always manifested devotion and zeal as well as ability of a higher order. One of his favorite benevolences is the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville, to which he has repeatedly made large gifts.

When a man of wealth and prominence donates large sums to philanthropic ideals, there are always those who are ready to question his motives and impute his liberality to a desire to buy popular favor. Those who know Mr. Aydlett most intimately, however, are ardent champions of his sincerity and they declare that in many of his charities he obeys the scriptural injunction to let not his right hand know what his left hand doeth, and that the sum total of his benevolences would be a surprise to those who have measured his liberality only by his public gifts.

Clean in Private Life

In 1883 Mr. Aydlett married Miss Ettie Hunter Briggs of Raleigh, who died only last year, shortly after the fortieth anniversary of her wedding day, and four children survive this union.

Like other men active in public life, Mr. Aydlett has made enemies, but none of them has ever been able to say that his family life was not above reproach, and few of them but have been willing to give him credit for tenacity in contending for what he thought right, for courage in standing foursquare for his convictions in any fight in which he may have become involved, and for fidelity to the dictates of his own conscience in discharging the duties of public and private life.

OFFICERS DEAD IN PRISON RIOT

Riot Guns, Tear Gas, Bombs, Clubs and Bricks Used to Quell Disturbance Started by Penitentiary Convicts

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11.—Two prison officers were shot to death and a number of convicts were wounded more or less seriously today in a riot at Western Penitentiary. After hours of fighting, during which riot guns, tear gas, bombs, clubs and bricks were used, guards, assisted by county detective and Pittsburgh police forces, succeeded in quelling the disturbance which started when the convicts used explosives in the effort to dynamite their way to freedom. None escaped.

THINKS McADOO WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—McAdoo's association with Doheny oil interests renders his "availability" as a presidential candidate doubtful, according to William Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who presided today at the opening session of a national conference for political action.

REPORTS ON REVENUE BILL DIFFER WIDELY

Washington, Feb. 11.—Four reports on the new revenue bill differing widely on the question of income and surtax rates were reported to the House today by members of the ways and means committee. The measure is expected to provide at least a month's debate in the House where a change in rules will permit its amendment from the floor.

VIRGINIA PASSES MEASURE FOR CO-OPS

Richmond, Feb. 11.—The bill designed to protect co-operative marketing associations from contract jumpers already adopted by the senate of Virginia today was passed by the house.

MRS. BOLICK KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

Cherryville, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Bolick of Buffalo, N. C. was killed and two others were injured here yesterday when an automobile collided with a train.

CORLISS GRIFFIN IS WARMLY WELCOMED

New York, Feb. 11.—Corliss Griffin, reserve corps lieutenant, who attempted to capture Bergdoll, arrived here yesterday from Germany and received a warm welcome.

HOTTENTOT ON TUESDAY

The Hottentot is the feature at the Alkrama Theatre Tuesday and Wednesday. It is a photodrama that is said to have great interest holding powers. A Torchy comedy, "Torchy's Promotion" is also on the program.

W. E. Evans of Washington, arrived in the city Friday to spend the week end with Mrs. Evans, who is visiting Mrs. T. S. McMullan, Sr., at her home 109 East Fearing street.

Germany Must Abandon Her Policy Of Evasion

Dawes Commission Now At Work In Effort To Solve Reparations Problem Will Accomplish Nothing Unless Dawes Can Convince Germans of This Truth

By FRANK H. SIMMONS
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Washington, Feb. 11.—The dispatches which describe the reception of the Dawes committee in Berlin emphasize once more the double character of the German effort.

MANY ATTENDED WILSON MEMORIAL

J. C. B. Ehringhaus Stresses Great War President's Passion for Right and Passion for Peace.

A passion for right and a passion for peace were described by J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Woodrow Wilson memorial service speaker at the First Methodist Church Sunday afternoon, as the dominant passions in the life of America's last great war President.

Mr. Ehringhaus cited Woodrow Wilson's conduct in the matter of Panama-Canal tolls as an illustration of his passion for right and his efforts to keep America out of war in the first place and his striving to make the last war a means to end war as examples of his passion for peace.

The word expediency was not to be found in Woodrow Wilson's vocabulary, Mr. Ehringhaus declared.

By way of introduction the speaker explained that he could not have brought himself to accept the invitation to deliver the address of the occasion had he not realized that the handicap of lack of time for preparation would be the same in the case of any other speaker called on at the last minute as it was in his own.

"I am not beguiled into a false assurance as to my ability to measure up to the occasion but on the contrary am keenly sensible of my limitations," Mr. Ehringhaus went on to say. "I never had the privilege of knowing personally our great war President, but am only one of the countless millions who looked eagerly forward each day for the reports of his utterances and in those utterances I would find an illuminating interpretation of those things that make up the life of the common people. One thing that made Woodrow Wilson great was his ability to interpret in language the deepest and highest aspirations of the ordinary man. This it was that saved him power, as no man who has preceded him, to kindle the imagination and to set on fire the hearts of plain people.

"I think that we should assemble here in the spirit of Kipling's recession: 'Lord God of hosts be with us yet, lest we forget the life of our fallen leader; I believe that such a spirit should fill our hearts as we turn our minds to the contemplation of his character. I shall not try this afternoon to speak of Woodrow Wilson, the man; of Woodrow Wilson, the lawyer; of Woodrow Wilson, the teacher; of Woodrow Wilson, the college president, nor of Woodrow Wilson as the Chief Executive of the American Republic. I prefer to speak rather of Woodrow Wilson as a citizen of the world, sent of God to the world for the perpetuation of the highest ideals that the human heart can cherish. His was the heart of the crusader, and the causes to which he dedicated and consecrated his life were righteousness and peace. Every ounce of his energy, every atom of his strength, every power of his mind were consecrated to and consecrated upon an unceasing endeavor to uphold the right and to bring peace on earth to men.

"He has followed the footsteps of his Master to a peace that none of those who assailed him in the days of his flesh can gainsay or deny him—the peace that passeth all understanding, the peace that finds its perfect personification in the Prince of Peace whom Woodrow Wilson throughout a life devoted to the uplifting of mankind so earnestly served."

Musical by the vested choir of the First Methodist Church and the participation in the services of all the preachers of the city were notable features of the memorial service which was attended by a crowd which overflowed the main auditorium of the church and nearly filled the balcony.

COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 11.—Spot cotton closed quiet this afternoon, declining 45 points. Middling 33.10. Futures closed at the following levels: March 33.68; May 33.24; July 31.88; October 27.90; December 27.53.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton futures opened this morning at the following levels: March 33.55; May 33.82; July 32.40; October 28.20.

The Germans officially and through the press are striving to give the impression of complete openness, frankness and readiness to show all and do all and at the same time to preserve the appearance of utter inability to perform any large service under the treaty.

Patently, after a favorable beginning the Dawes committee has reached the critical stage of its labors. All depends in the end upon the degree to which recent events have impressed the German people and the German politicians with the necessity of undertaking large burdens under the treaty. If Germany is still to adhere to her settled policy of deliberate and fraudulent bankruptcy, then in the end the efforts of the Dawes committee will be as fruitless as all similar efforts in the past five years.

The new danger, of course, arises from the existence of a Labor government in London which is made up largely of men whose utterances before taking office were mainly anti-French and pro-German. While Baldwin remained in power the progress of events seemed to be bringing the Germans inexorably to a position of surrender. The fall of Baldwin and the coming of MacDonell may easily have changed this situation and once more encouraged German resistance.

All things considered, therefore, the next two weeks, while the Dawes committee is at work in Berlin must be critical in the extreme. Their large single occupation must necessarily be bringing home to the minds of German statesmen and people the basic fact that there is no possible settlement along lines which permit the ultimate success of the campaign of evasion which has so far been pursued in Germany.

Nothing is more inevitable than that, when the Dawes report is finally published, it will be greeted with expressions of angry horror on the part of Germans, because there still survives the conviction that Germany can escape large reparations payments and that the outside world will see to it that this result is attained. This was precisely what happened less than a year ago when Curzon invited the German government to make a new proposal which might enable Britain to intervene and end the Ruhr war.

Germany, after delay, replied with an answer which was so totally inadequate as to deprive the British government of any basis for advocacy of it with the French. After much delay and a severe rebuke from Curzon and a severe rebuke again, but even their second proposal, which was on the whole more substantial and did seem to the British worthy of consideration, was characterized by most British authorities as no more than a basis of discussion, and of itself still quite inadequate.

And back of last year are many other similar German performances, notably that of London in 1921, when Lloyd George was eager to back Germany against France, but found himself obliged, by reason of the ridiculous character of the German proposals, to join with the French and Belgians in an ultimatum to Germany, which carried with it the threat of an Allied occupation of the Ruhr.

So far it has been totally impossible to make any real progress toward solution of the reparations question because the Germans in their proposals have desired to face the fact that they must bear the cost of reconstruction. Such information as comes to us from Germany today would seem to indicate that the Germans are still convinced that payments such as must be made, if there is to be a settlement, are both impossible and immoral.

General Dawes, with his gift for forcible expression and his method of direct declaration, may be able to bring home to the Germans the actual state of affairs. If he succeeds then at last there may be a chance for an adjustment. Obviously if the Germans fail to make such proposals or to agree to such proposals as General Dawes and his colleagues make, looking toward payment in proportion to capacity now and in the future, then it will be impossible for British Labor successfully to back Germany against France and there will be slight chance of moving the French.

The French problem of the Dawes committee will probably be little, if any, less difficult than the German. But in the very nature of things it will not be possible to make any demands upon France until the demands upon Germany are met.

(Continued on Page Four)