

and admits to his colleagues that he

Trentino front, having been forced mary. But you can count on these sees no hope of a peaceable settle. to give ground before a smashing July 1st and they will show that a

coln and his political associates dur

ment of the Mexican situation.

Congress, expects an address from President Wilson before a joint ses sion of the House and Senate as soon as Carranza replies to the American demand of yesterday for a statement of attitude by the De-Facto Government.

It is agreed that only a right about face by Carranza can avert war and Washington accepts at face value the report from the border that Caranza would face revolt and mutiny among his officers and soldiers should he reverse his present belligerent attitude to the American Government.

Seventeen thousand militlamen from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut entrained for the border early this afternoon and the bulk of the remaining 76500 are expected to be patroling the border by Friday or Saturday.

The campaign against Mexico. in the event of war is planned down to the minutest detail, though naturally none of these details are made public for strategic reasons.

A call for volunteers will be one of the first steps of the President when he decides that he has exhausted all honorable means to a

It is estimated that the President's call will be for two hundred and fifty thousand men. This, in addition to the Regular Army and National Guard, would bring the armed force against Mexico up to 393,000 men.

" President Wilson today voiced his appreciation of the response of American business men to the existendles of the situation in a letter to L. A. D. Percival of New York. who had announced that any employee of his enlisting in the National Guard would receive full pay throughout his term of service.

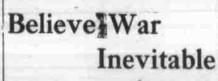
South and Central American Republics will today tender their good offices to the United States in an attempt to prevent war.

The offer will be tendered in an informal way to Minister Calderon of Bolivia to Secretary Lansing. "We have no definite plans of medi ation to propose, said Senor Calderon this morning, but we shall at fifty-nine yars old.

Italian offensive which has been in progress for several days. Jr.

This is the announcement of today's official bulletins which speak of the capture of many possitions by the Italians.

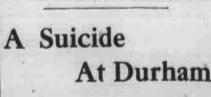
The gains made are regarded as the most important yet won by Ital him? Mr. James record has never ian troops and as among the most important of the whole war.



(By Unlated Press) El Paso, June 26 .- The border is convinced that war is inevitable. Interest today centers in Pershing's change of base from Namiquipa to El Valle and in Carranza's reply to the American note yesterday. It is believed that the First Chief is help less and can not yield to American demands without being deposed by his own generals and exposing him self to Madero's fate.

Violence In Mexico City?

(By United Press) Eagle Pass, Texas, June 26-Destruction of the American consulate at Mexico City by soldiers and civi lians is reported by refugees reach ing here from the interior today.



(By United Press)

Durham, June 26 .- Major Emmitt Lloyd, a member of Ex-Governor Aycock's staff and one time leading ed suicide by shooting here today. Ill health is assigned as the reason for the act. Major Lloyd was

good majority wants J. C. James,

True, as "Salem" says. Mr. Palmer has been County Commissioner but the people got tired of him. If he gave the highest satisfaction. why did they elect Mr. James over

been censured except for not voting for the canning club, and his reason for this was that the people did not want it, as he understood. He personally was in favor of it, but a County Commissioner must act for the county and for his comunity. Mr. James lacked only a few votes of heating both candidates in the primary and July 1st will show that the people want him.

"Salem, No. 2."

To Be Among **First At Front**

(By United Press)

New, York, June 26 .- Major-General Wood, the officer in command of the eastern division of the National Guard, has ordered North and South Carolina militia who have reached mobilization camps, as well as those of Virginia, to be ready to move toward the border on an instant's notice.

The formal order to entrain will come immediately upon the reports of the Adjutant-General of these states that the men are ready.

PURE SRED HOGS

BROUGHT TO COUNTY Two pure bred boars have arrived in this county within the last week. One of these is Stonegate Champlon 26, of Berkshire stock and the famous Dinwiddle strain. The farmers of Sound Neck bought this fine animal and own him in common. The second boar is a Duroc Jersey from Oakwood Farm near Warsaw. He was purchased by N. R. Parker.

CHIEF THOMAS TO SUFFOLK Chief of Police J. B. Thomas has gone to Suffolk to look over F. F. militia officer of the State, committ Brown, arrested at Suffolk Friday. It is the idea of the Norfolk police name and that Chief Thomas may know him.

ng the decade preceding the close of the Civil War. The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. * * *.

Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party,

It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progress ive National organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances, our duty it to do the lest we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe that the course we advocated was the highest interest of the Amercian people is aside from the

question. * * * * Under these circumstances the Progressive National Committee, at Chicago, in January, outlined our duty to seek common action with the Republican Party. . . . Six weeks later, on March 9th in my Trinidad statement. I asked for a similar combination against the Democratic Party, on a platform of "clean-cut, straightout National Americanism." and for a candidate "who will not merely stand for such a programme before election, but will resolutely and in good faith

put it through if elected." In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive National Committee, is sued last January, and in my own statements, Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third tick et would in my judgment, be mere ly a move in the interest of the elec tion of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public rec ord is a guarantee that 'he will not merely stand for a programme of clean-cut straightout Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it thro if elected." He is beyond all com parison better fitted to be President that "Brown"' is giving an assumed than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson I shall, there-

ily because of the belief that his in tegrity and force of character, and his long recrod of admirable public service, would make him pecultarly acceptable, not only to the rank and file of the Republican Party, but to the people generally. I do not be-

ed to nom'nate Mr. Hughes primar

lieve that Mr. Hughes would have been nominated if it had not been for the fight on behalf of public de cency and efficiency which the Pro cressive Party has waged during

the past four years. In any event, and without regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican Convention. I wish yerv solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if in this grave crisis of the Nations life, we permit ourselves to be severed from the one prime duty

of serving with cool judgement and single minded devotion the nation's needs. Our own political fortunes individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever, when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States.

* * * * There is no longer before us for decision the question as to what particularly man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vital years this country shall be entrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, be-

cause of its devotion to the outworn theory of state rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of far sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequate ly with our several social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United Staes. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of gov-

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bove and below the courts building. Not since Parnell. Irish party leader in Parliament, successfully defied the London Times, in 1887, to prove charges of traitorous conduct against him and thus put the party and a great section of the Irish people on trial, has such British public interest been lent to a law proceeding involving Ireland. Parnell's trial stretched from February to October Casement's trial is expected to be finished in at least three weeks. His companion, Daniel Bailey, will be tried separately. One of

the charges against Sir Roger is that he persuaded Balley to forsake his allegiance.

Long before Casement entered the dock, the court chamber was crowded. The dim religious light which bathed the lofty walls of the court from church like windows cast a shadow over the fashionably filled gallery in the rear. Scores of women, some intensely interested and others merely curious, flocked to this gallery today. They brought with them the latest cuts in femlnine raiment and smart hats despite the war. Frock coated men, juggled slik hats as thhe gallery filled. Below, also in the rear of the court another but less smartly dressed crowd stood walting for the trial to tegin. They were those who had formed in line outside the building during the early hours of the morning. Many looked weary from the effects of the long vigil.

In the center and to the front of the room facing the judges' restrum in plain view of the jury box was the dock. This structure, usually missing in British civil courts, was erected for the occasion. In front of it sat the King's counsel junior counsel and clerks on eight rows of benches. Solicitor's tables and press reservations took up space at the side and in the rear of the prisoners position. At the extreme left, facing the dock was the umbrella-like plush covered witness box where many persons are scheduled to attempt to prove or discredit the charge that Casement and Balley are guilty as alleged by the King's lawyers.

As Lord Chief Justice Reading. wearing his scarlet robe and priceless gold chain of office, entered

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