

Boost Eliza. City
On
Good Will Day
July 4th

THE ADVANCE

News Without
Bias
Views Without
Prejudice

VOL. V

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1916

NO. 51

Official Washington Believes War With Mexico Now Inevitable

Only Right-About-Face By Carranza Could Avert Break Between Two Countries

'CARRANZA' HELPLESS TO MEET OUR DEMANDS

If He Should Adopt Policy of Conciliation Would Be Deposed And Put To Death By His Generals

CAPTAIN MOREY FOUND
WITH FOUR TROOPERS

(By United Press)
San Antonio, Texas, June 26.—
Captain Lewis Morey and four
negro troops of the Tenth are
reported found on the San Luis
Ranch according to a message
to General Funston from Persh-
ing today.

(By United Press)
Washington, D. C. June 26.—War
is inevitable.
This is the belief of Congressional
leaders here and they do not hesi-
tate to so express themselves.
Congressman Flood of Virginia,
Chairman of the House Committee
on Foreign Affairs, holds this view
and admits to his colleagues that he
sees no hope of a peaceable settle-
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 A-
merican demand of yesterday for a
statement of attitude by the De-
Facto Government.

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

Seventeen thousand militiamen
from New York, New Jersey and
Connecticut entrained for the bor-
der early this afternoon and the
bulk of the remaining 75,500 are
expected to be patrolling the border
by Friday or Saturday.

The campaign against Mexico, in
the event of war is planned down
to the minutest detail, though natu-
rally 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 ex-
hausted all honorable means to a
vert war.

It is estimated that the Presi-
dent'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
293,000 men.

President Wilson today voiced his
appreciation of the response of A-
merican business men to the ex-
igencies of the situation in a letter
to L. A. D. Percival of New York,
who had announced that any em-
ployee of his enlisting in the Na-
tional Guard would receive full pay
throughout his term of service.

South and Central American Re-
publics 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 Calde-
ron this morning, but we shall at

tempt to obtain peaceable settle-
ment of the questions at issue." It
was stated to a representative of
the United Press that the confer-
ence this afternoon will be informal
and verbal. Should the result of
the conference indicate a favorable
issue of mediation it will be made
formally and in writing.
"Other diplomats of Central and
South America, said the Bolivian
Minister," may attend the confer-
ence."

Gains Made By Italians

(By United Press)
Rome, June 26.—The Austrians
have begun a general retreat on the
Treventino front, having been forced
to give ground before a smashing
Italian offensive which has been in
progress for several days.
This is the announcement of to-
day's official bulletins which speak
of the capture of many positions
by the Italians.

The gains made are regarded as
the most important yet won by Ital-
ian troops and as among the most
important of the whole war.

Believe War Inevitable

(By United 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.—Des-
truction of the American consulate
at Mexico City by soldiers and civi-
lians is reported by refugees reach-
ing here from the interior today.

A Suicide At Durham

(By United Press)
Durham, June 26.—Major Emmitt
Lloyd, a member of Ex-Governor
Aycock's staff and one time leading
militia officer of the State, commit-
ted suicide by shooting here today.
His health is assumed as the reason
for the act. Major Lloyd was
fifty-nine years old.

SALEM DOES NOT WANT PALMER FOR COMMISSIONER

To Pasquotank Voters:
A voter—I suppose from Salem
Township—says in The Advance of
June 23rd that Salem wants T. E.
Palmer for County Commissioner.
If Salem wants T. E. Palmer why
did they put J. C. James in his
place?

The writer says: "We" want Mr.
Palmer. That must mean him and
nothing more. The majority of
Salem voters have elected Mr.
James for four years over Mr. Pal-
mer and they have no cause for
change. Mr. James friends were
confident of his re-election and that
accounts for his not being elected.
I know four voters within half a
mile of me who would have voted
for him had they gone to the pri-
mary. But you can count on these
July 1st and they will show that a
good majority wants J. C. James,
Jr.

True, as "Salem" says, Mr. Pal-
mer has been County Commissioner
but the people got tired of him. If
he gave the highest satisfaction,
why did they elect Mr. James over
him? Mr. James record has never
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 community.
Mr. James lacked only a few votes
of beating 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-Gen-
eral Wood, the officer in command
of the eastern division of the Na-
tional 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 BRED HOGS BROUGHT TO COUNTY

Two pure bred boars have arrived
in this county within the last week.
One of these is Stonegate Cham-
pion 26, of Berkshire stock and the
famous Dinwiddie strain. The far-
mers 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.
Brown, arrested at Suffolk Friday.
It is the idea of the Norfolk police
that "Brown" is giving an assumed
name and that Chief Thomas may
know him.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS FOR HUGHES

In Lengthy Statement Ex- plains Why Could Not Accept the Progressive Nomination

(By United Press)
Washington, D. C., June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive National Committee was made public here at one o'clock this afternoon. The letter follows:
To the Progressive National Com-
mittee:

Gentlemen—In accordance with
the message I sent to the Progress-
ive National Convention as soon as
I had received the notification that
it had nominated me for President,
I now communicate to you my rea-
sons for declining the honor which
I so deeply appreciate. . . .

Before speaking of anything else,
I wish to express my heartiest and
most unstinted admiration for the
character and services of the men
and women who made up the Pro-
gressive National Convention in 1916.
I can give them no higher praise
than to say that in all respects they
stood level with the men and wo-
men who in 1912 joined at Chicago to
found the Progressive Party. These
two conventions, in character, in dis-
interestedness in vision, in insight,
in high purpose and in desire to
render practical service to the peo-
ple, typified exactly what such bod-
ies ought to be in a self-governing
democracy. They represented the
spirit which moved Abraham Lin-
coln and his political associates dur-
ing the decade preceding the close
of the Civil War. The platform put
forth in 1912 was much the most im-
portant public document promulgated
in this country since the death
of Abraham Lincoln. . . .

Yet it has become entirely evi-
dent that the people under existing
conditions are not prepared to ac-
cept a new party.
It is impossible for us Progress-
ives 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 cir-
cumstances, our duty is to do the
best we can, and not to sink be-
cause our leadership is rejected.
That we ourselves continue to be-
lieve that the course we advocated
was the highest interest of the A-
merican 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 A-
mericanism," 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 condi-
tions, 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 American-
ism before election, but will reso-
lutely and in good faith put it thro
if elected." He is beyond all com-
parison better fitted to be President
than Mr. Wilson. It would be a
grave detriment to the country to
re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, there-

fore, strongly support Mr. Hughes.
Such being the case, it is necessary
to say that I cannot accept the nom-
ination on a third ticket. . . .

It is urged against Mr. Hughes
that he was supported by the var-
ious so-called German-American Al-
liances. I believe that the attitude
of these professional German-Amer-
icans was due, not in the least to
any liking for Mr. Hughes, but sole-
ly to their antagonism to me. They
were bound to defeat me for the
nomination. The only way by which
they could achieve this object was
by supporting Mr. Hughes and they
supported him accordingly, without
any regard to other considerations.

Mr. Hughes' character and his
whole course of conduct in public af-
fairs justify us in the assured con-
viction that the act that these men
have for their own purposes sup-
ported him well, in no shape or way
affect his public actions before or
after election. His entire public life
is a guarantee of this.

The events of the last three and
a half years have shown, that as
much cannot be said for Mr. Wil-
son. In Mr. Wilson's case we do
not have to consider his words, but
his deeds. His deeds absolutely con-
tradict his words; and for the mat-
ter of that his words absolutely con-
tradict one another. It is folly to
pay heed to any of the promises in
the platform on which he now
stands in view of the fact that al-
most every important promise con-
tained in the platform on which he
stood four years ago has since
been broken. . . .

Certain of my friends who feel
that the Progressives should run a
third ticket base their feeling on ob-
jection to the character or actions
of the Republican National Con-
vention. As regards this point, it
is sufficient to say that the mem-
bers of the Republican National Con-
vention were unquestionably in-
duced to nominate Mr. Hughes primar-
ly because of the belief that his in-
tegrity and force of character, and
his long record of admirable public
service, would make him peculiarly
acceptable, not only to the rank and
file of the Republican Party, but to
the people generally. I do not be-
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-
gressive 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 Con-
vention, I wish very 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 profes-
sions if in this grave crisis of the
Nation's 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 wel-
fare of the people of the United
States.

There is no longer before
us for decision the question as to
what particularly man we may sev-
erally 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 in-
dustrial problems. Mr. Wilson
and his party have in actual prac-
tice lamentably failed to safeguard
the interest and honor of the Unit-
ed States. 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-

(Continued on Page Four)

IRISH LEADER TRIED FOR LIFE

Sir Roger Casement Is Now Facing English Jury On Charge of High Treason.

(By Wilbur S. Forrest)
London, June 26.—On the charge
that he "did traitorously contrive and
intend to aid the enemy" Sir Roger
Casement today entering a plea of
not guilty faced a jury in his trial
for life in the great London law
courts. During the exhaustive state-
ment of the Attorney-General, Sir
Fredrick Smith the defendant main-
tained a cheerful demeanor.

England's first high treason trial,
with two exceptions, for 65 years
drew an enormous vari-peopled
crowd in historic Fleet street and
around the ancient law courts many
hours before the trial was scheduled
to commence. Men and women for
miles long lines leading to the en-
trance of the court chamber, know-
ing that perhaps nine out of ten
would never be granted the privilege
of seeing the noted defendant in
the dock. Hundreds of the morbidly
curious, content to take a chance on
seeing Casement enter the court on
his way from London Tower wait-
ed on the sidewalks and overflowed
into the busy street. Strong contin-
gents of London "hobbies" drawn
from many quarters of the city had
difficulty in keeping the normal flow
of motorbuses, taxicabs and all de-
scription of vehicle from jamming a-
bove and below the courts building.
Not since Parnell, Irish party lead-
er in Parliament, successfully defied
the London Times, in 1887, to prove
charges of traitorous conduct a-
gainst him and thus put the party
and a great section of the Irish peo-
ple on trial, has such British public
interest been lent to a law proceed-
ing 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 Bailey 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 femi-
nine raiment and smart hats despite
the war. Frock coated men, juggled
silk hats as the gallery filled.
Below, also in the rear of the court
another but less smartly dressed
crowd stood waiting for the trial to
begin. They were those who had
formed in line outside the building
during the early hours of the morn-
ing. Many looked weary from the
effects of the long vigil.

In the center and to the front of
the room facing the judges' rostrum
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, fac-
ing the dock was the umbrella-like
plush covered witness box where
many persons are scheduled to at-
tempt to prove or discredit the
charge that Casement and Bailey
are guilty as alleged by the King's
lawyers.

As Lord Chief Justice Reading,
wearing his scarlet robe and price-
less gold chain of office, entered

(Continued on Page Four)