

# BURKE COUNTY TIMES

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NO. 2

## NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS TO GO TO FRANCE

### Trains Will Constitute The Engineer Train

Washington, Aug. 14.—Plans for the first national guard troops to be assembled are being perfected by the War Department with the organization of a division which will include troops from 25 States and the District of Columbia.

Troops from which the national guard is to be assembled are from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina, California, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, and the others from the District of Columbia.

### Details Given of Formation

Following is the war department's announcement, under the heading "Composite national guard divisions": "The following organizations of the national guard have been elected to compose the 42nd division: The following numerical designations have been assigned: The 1st division headquarters troop, to consist of the second separate troop, Louisiana cavalry.

The 1st division machine gun battalion, number 143, to be composed of the third battalion, fourth Pennsylvania infantry.

The infantry brigades to be numbered 83 to 84.

The 83rd infantry brigade, to compose the 150th machine gun battalion, composed of companies E, F and G and Wisconsin infantry; the 165th infantry (69th New York infantry).

The 166th infantry (fourth Ohio infantry) national guard.

The 84th infantry brigade to compose the 151st machine gun battalion (companies B, C and F, second Georgia infantry); 167th infantry (fourth Alabama infantry); and the 168th infantry (third Iowa infantry).

The artillery brigade, to be numbered 67th, comprises: The 14th field artillery (first Illinois field artillery); the 150th field artillery (first Indiana field artillery); the 151st field artillery, first Minnesota field artillery; to be composed of third and fourth companies, Maryland coast artillery corps.

The engineer regiment of the division will be numbered 117th. The 117th battalion will be found from the third separate battalion, engineers (North Carolina); and the second battalion will be formed of the first separate battalion, engineers, California.

The divisional field battalion, signal troops, will be organized from the Missouri national guards. The headquarters train and military police will be organized from the coast artillery corps, Virginia.

### THE ENGINEER TRAIN WILL BE ORGANIZED FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

The ammunition train will be organized from the Kansas troops and the supply train from the Texas troops. They will be known respectively as the 117th field battalion, signal troops; the 117th headquarters train; and the 117th supply train.

The sanitary train, to be known as the 117th sanitary train will be composed of the first, second, third and fourth ambulance corps, being respectively the first ambulance companies of Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee and Oklahoma; the first, second, third and fourth field hospital companies being respectively the first field hospital companies of Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and the District of Columbia.

### Harding the Law

The Shipping Board was created by law of Congress. It is the President's duty to execute laws which Congress enacts. By law, not more than three members of the Shipping Board shall belong to any one political party. Yet Messrs. Hurley, Stevens and Donald admit themselves to Democrats; Mr. Colby supported Mr. Roosevelt last fall; and Mr. Brent is a Republican. We thus see four members whom the President would have the Shipping Board belonging to one party—the Wilson party. The law also provides that there shall be a distribution of the Board's membership throughout the country in order to secure geographical representation.

Yet Messrs. Donald and Colby both hail from New York City. The President who appoints four members of the party to a board where geographical representation is limited by law, three, and who takes two members from one city, when the law declares that the membership shall be distributed geographically—this is the President who opposes any attempt by Congress to inquire what he and his subordinates are doing with the peoples' money.

Charles W. Gold and C. C. Taylor, of Greensboro, who have been attending an insurance meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., are in Washington looking into the proposed legislation to insure sailors and soldiers during the war. It is understood practically all of the insur-

## CLINTON IN THE LEAD AS A SHIPPING POINT

Clinton, August 12.—Besides shipping more than 125 carloads of roasting ears to northern points during the past few weeks, the farmers of Sampson County have sold several thousand bushels of hard corn left over from last year's crop. Clinton is recognized as the leading shipping point for roasting ears in the country, the farmers of this community receiving more than \$100,000 for roasting ears shipped this season. Practically every acre of land upon which these roasting ears were grown is now producing a second crop of corn, cotton, beans or peas.

Local merchants have been paying \$2.00 and \$2.10 a bushel for hard corn during the past few weeks. Most of this corn is shipped to Wilmington.

Sampson county is thoroughly alive to the present food and feed situation, and is growing this year the largest acreage of food and feed crops in its history. It will have a very considerable surplus of many of these crops for exports to the cities and those counties of the State which may not rise to the occasion to the same extent that she has; meanwhile, the Sampson county farmers are finding that in the present situation the lines of patriotism and profit are parallel.

No well balanced agricultural leader will advocate the abandonment of commercial fertilizers but all are agreed that the fertilizers used in this State can be very largely decreased through the use of legumes and lime, while better soil conditions and better crops will result. State Agronomist Jas. L. Burgess estimates that this saving in commercial fertilizer could easily be 33 1/2 percent or more. Expensive Nitrogen will be the principal element saved, the nitrogen stored by the legumes taking its place. In clay soils, the addition of lime and humus will make unnecessary the application of any potash as this type of soil contains potash which is made available by the bacterial activity resulting from the addition of humus and limestone to the soil.

## BITTER FIGHT CERTAIN IF PRESIDENT WILSON DEMANDS BOND ISSUE

The House is Strong Against More Bonds or Increasing Present Revenue Bill—Indications Are That the Congress Will Remain in Continuous Session Until it Expires by Limitation in 1919.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Senators and congressmen are awaiting the return to Washington tomorrow of Majority Leader Claude Kitchin with more than customary interest because of the recent visit to the Capitol by Secretary McAdoo to ask for congressional authority to make a second bond issue. There is strong sentiment in the house against issuing more bonds or increasing taxes over the present revenue bill and if the administration insists upon another bond issue it means a bitter fight in Congress and also that there will be no adjournment of Congress before March 4, 1919, when the regular session, which meets in December of 1918, automatically comes to an end.

With another bond issue or additional taxes in any form before Congress there can hardly be any adjournment before the regular session meets this December. This session is a long one, and will certainly run into the 1918 session, which meets in December next. There is a very decided feeling around the Capitol that there should not be another bond issue at this time, nor should there be levied more taxes than the pending revenue bill provides, but if President Wilson believes there should be more money raised at this time and requests Congress to do so there is little doubt that his wish will be granted. But in doing so Congress will take its own good time and therefore prolong the session and possibly extend it into the regular session.

House Democrats are positive that Mr. Kitchin will have something to say about Senator Simmons' statement yesterday on the revenue bill. Kitchin has very strong views as to the senate bill and will fight the measure to a finish. At the present time the house is with Kitchin and the senate bill cannot be put through. Administration pressure, however, may be brought to bear on the house in sufficient force to cause the majority of the lower branch of Congress to change its mind and vote for the senate bill. That is if the administration prefers the senate measure to the one prepared by the house.

With possibly two exceptions the North Carolina members will vote with Kitchin. The views of all of them are not known, but at least half a dozen of them have expressed their intention of voting for the house measure.

Charles W. Gold and C. C. Taylor, of Greensboro, who have been attending an insurance meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., are in Washington looking into the proposed legislation to insure sailors and soldiers during the war. It is understood practically all of the insur-

## A COMMENDATION—AND ELSE

Judge M. H. Justice, J. F. Spainhour, and R. L. Hoffman, officers and jurors, deserve the thanks of the sober citizenship of the town and county for their effective work in the last week's court. The benefits of their work will be felt for years. The same firmness in and spirit in another court or two will practically put the blind tigers out of business in this section. Some may say the court was too severe. It cannot be too severe in dealing with the local situation as long as it keeps in the bounds of its prescribed authority. There are two considerations in dealing with a law violator,—the good of the public and the good of the criminal himself. Judge Justice had in mind the protection of the public, at the same time he did that which was best for the violator. A bootlegger as a rule never reforms so long as he continues with his old associates and frequents his old haunts. It is really hardly expected of him from the standpoint of environment. So the best thing for him is to be removed from the scene and surroundings of his crime. The road sentence gives him this "deliverance." Then again the road sentence makes him realize that the law is supreme, and the penalty is severe, this teaches him to respect the law. If it were only from the standpoint of fear. Again a road sentence means "work." The larger part of the tribe of the bootleggers are idlers. The lesson of honest labor they get will be beneficial to them the rest of their lives. In this way their capabilities to work are conserved. This is a day of "conservation." Some object to the road sentence, saying it does not "cure." Well it "cures" during the time of sentence, and it's better to stop for a short time than to never quit at all. Another question is asked, "Aren't you sorry for the families?" "Yes, whose heart would not be touched by the scenes of the station last Friday when these men were to be entrained?" Mothers' hearts breaking, wives weeping and children crying. Talk of suffering, they are the ones that suffer. They have been suffering for years, perhaps. They are innocent. They have tried as best they could to reform their loved ones. Many have been the prayers they've prayed, many the tears they've shed. They're not to blame, God knows they are not. Let no one dishonor them. But with sympathy true and deep help them bear this burden of humiliation. If for no other reason than the suffering and sorrow brought upon the innocent, I would be forever the enemy of intoxicating liquors. The most effective way in prohibition territory to stop this suffering of the innocent is a good strong road sentence for the criminal and many instances are on record of the great benefit that has come to the man himself. Ordinarily the man who signs a petition for the pardon of such a man is doing the man an injustice. Until the criminal realizes the greatness of his crime, he should not be set free, and when he does realize the greatness of his crime he is willing then to suffer the penalty.

Doubtless before many weeks petitions will be circulated asking pardons or commutations for these persons. If we let our sympathies run away with our judgement, these persons will again be at their same trade with less respect for the law than ever and will bring our section into greater disrepute, and all the work of the court will be to do it over, and it will take years to do it.

C. A. Caldwell,  
A. C. Swafford,  
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 13, 1917.

## TWENTY THOUSAND BY END OF WEEK, NEW YORK CLAIMS

New York, Aug. 13.—With more exemption boards examining candidates today and prospects for an increase each day, it is estimated by officials in charge of the selective draft that New York will have enrolled 20,000 men in the new national army by the end of the week. The general impression at headquarters of the 189 exemption boards is that all will not be enrolled before August 25.

Roscoe Conkling, deputy attorney general in charge of the draft, estimated today that the total number of men enrolled to date was about 5,000. Revised figures show 22,386 examined, physically qualified 14,140, and 4,362 qualified and indicating no exemption claims.

## CHINA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

London, Aug. 14.—Reuter's Limited has been officially informed that China has declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, the declaration dating from 10 o'clock this morning.

Insurance companies are against the legislation outlined by the secretary of the treasury, but they do not object to a reasonable insurance. The Greensboro men will see Senators Simmons and Overman before they return home and outline their views on this particular subject.

## FOOD BILL WONT FORCE DOWN PRICES OF FOOD

### Measure is Not a Price Fixing Bill as Many Have Been Led to Believe

Washington, Aug. 10.—Those who have believed food prices will drop after the food bill which President Wilson signed today, became a law, will be disappointed. A great number of men and women think the food bill is a price fixing bill. They have been led to believe by the speeches of members of the senate and house that the food bill is a bill, now almost a law, to reduce the cost of living. It is in reality an attempt to reduce waste, and thereby bring about a situation where the prices of food will seek the proper level. Along with the food bill is the law creating a food survey, which provides for the department of agriculture to stimulate production. Also there is the food stuff embargo, which may have more effect on the food situation here than anything contained in the food bill. The President has stopped the shipment of foodstuffs abroad except where it is definitely known none of it can get to Germany. Food experts say that enough food has been shipped from there to Germany to feed all the soldiers in the Kaiser's armies.

The food bill sets up over-night a great system, the like of which this country has never seen. It first declares that it shall be a crime, punishable by severest measures, for any man to destroy and waste foodstuffs. The food purveyor, who buys acres upon acres of growing plants, only to let them remain unharvested and thus affect the market, will be in the same class with the thief who breaks into a house and robs the refrigerator. The fellow who starts to buy all the eggs in the country that he may charge a big price for them all winter long, will find himself a criminal. It allows the President to become the leading green grocer of the land. Under the food bill he can be the center point for the distribution of such essentials as wheat, flour, meat, beans and potatoes.

Wherever he sees hoards of these and other necessities he may take them at a fair price. If it should be necessary to can them or pack them, he may take over the canneries and the packing houses.

Wherever there are storage warehouses, cold storage plants or main centers, of foodstuff distribution there also will be government agents watching the operation of such centers. A federal license will be required to do business. No one who speculates in food will have a chance to get a federal license.

One of the features of the food bill is the minimum price of \$2 a bushel set upon wheat. People have asked why no maximum price is placed upon bread as well as a maximum price on wheat. The food experts declare that in order to stimulate wheat production in such times as these a minimum price absolutely must be made. In Europe the food administrators are said to have placed a maximum price on bread. Later on, farmers found that they could make more money with their wheat by feeding it to hogs and cattle and there was no wheat for there was a bread famine. One of the first things the food administration under Mr. Hoover will do is to take up the wheat question. Mr. Hoover will also look into the milk situation. He will endeavor to stop the slaughter of young cows and baby calves. For years law-makers have endeavored to stop the slaughtering of calves without success. Under the drastic and autocratic wartime food dictatorship this may be brought about over-night.

## GEN. WOOD WILL RECOMMEND SITE WILMINGTON OFFERS

Wilmington, Aug. 7.—Before leaving here this morning for Fayetteville, General Leonard Wood stated that he would recommend Wilmington and the site offered as particularly adapted for a training camp for infantry, this recommendation to go to the war department, while he would recommend to General Gorgas, of the health service, that a convalescent camp also be established here where soldiers brought home from Europe could recover amid splendid healthful surroundings. He also stated that if a range of two by eight miles could be furnished he would recommend that artillery be sent here to train and stated that the location was quite suitable for an aviation camp. The convalescent camp, however, seems assured, the general being favorably impressed with what seems to be ideal health conditions existing in the county.

It should be remembered that Congress will have the last say and that there is increasing desire for Protection that shall be fair to all interests.—Troy Times.

## More to Contend With

China has declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. And there are about five hundred and fifteen million of them.

## DR. ALEXANDER STATES HIS POSITION

Last Thursday's Greensboro News printed the following from Dr. Alexander, correcting some reports about his speech at Salisbury a few days ago, which reads:

Editor of The Daily News:

During the past week I was in the eastern part of the state filling appointments in farmers' meetings. Saturday my attention was called to a criticism in the Greensboro News based upon a report of my address in Rowan county a week ago. I have not seen the report but gather from the criticism that the person sending out the report charged me with advising the conscripted men of our state to resist the draft.

I have not given any such advice but have been careful to say that I would not advise any one to resist the draft, because it is the law, right or wrong, just or unjust. For ten years I have been a justice of the peace and am therefore sworn to observe the law and uphold the peace. The Statesville Lankmark, as quoted in the Charlotte Observer, which I have seen since returning home late Saturday night, approximates my position on this draft law, that I opposed the measure if it was meant to send Americans to foreign soil to fight; that it should apply only in case we were attacked and that only volunteers should be sent abroad. I would modify that statement to this extent: that we should not have gone into this war; that only an invasion of our shores would justify us in going to war and in that case we would not need to resort to conscription; that the patriotism of American manhood would rally to the defense of our homes.

But right or wrong, we are now in war and conscription has been forced upon us; and while we believe it is morally wrong and unconstitutional to draft our boys to fight in a foreign country, yet until the law is amended by Congress or nullified by a decision of the Supreme court, we should all obey it.

In support of our position on this draft law, we need only to call attention to the fact that a considerable minority in both houses of Congress opposed it, and many of the best lawyers in the country declare it is unconstitutional. And while the war boosters are trying to deceive themselves into believing that "the hearts of the people are in this war," our observation, covering a large portion of the state, is most convincing that nine-tenths of the rural people are emphatically opposed to this draft law for a foreign war.

The Charlotte Observer says they have several letters criticizing my Salisbury address as reported. I, too, have received several letters of approval. Here is one from a well known business man in the Observer's own town, Charlotte: "Dear Sir: I write this to say to you in reference to your speech at Salisbury Saturday, that I admire you for what you stated in reference to the conscription of men to send them to a foreign country. A man who will speak the truth as you have done is worthy of trust. The spirit of God must be working in you. May you continue to speak the truth, and eventually the truth will make the people free. With kindest regards, etc." This letter was not prompted by personal friendship, as I am not acquainted with its author. Here is another letter from another section of the state. It is one of strong approval. I quote this extract from it as it is too long to use in full: "I am now 50 years old and have voted the Democratic ticket since I was old enough and have always been in harmony with the party until the administration's foreign policy was forced upon the people regardless of their wishes, and under the present order of things I do honestly think conditions are enough to provoke an open revolt. I do not believe there is one man out of 25 in my county that is in sympathy with our President, regardless of party affiliations."

There are a half dozen other letters similar in character and from different sections of the state. All of these letters are evidently written by intelligent, thinking men. I mention these letters only in rebuttal of the statement of the Charlotte Observer that they had several letters of criticism of my address as reported.

Why is it that not an official voice is heard in favor of peace? Where is there a newspaper that is conducting a peace propaganda? If half as much was being done to find an equitable basis of peace as is being done to promote war, the chances are the war would stop within 90 days. Will not some newspaper start a campaign at once to demand that Congress state at once what we are fighting for, what our peace demands are, on what terms we are willing to make peace. And then demand that all other belligerent nations do the same at once. Will not some member of Congress introduce a bill at once to that effect? We have started at a terrific pace to bankrupt our nation, and probably to sacrifice millions of the very pick of our young manhood. It is hardly

## LARGEST EVER PLANTED

Raleigh, Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the unusually high prices of the seed of clovers, vetch and small grain the planting of the largest acreage of winter cover crops ever planted in North Carolina is being freely predicted for the coming fall.

The farmers of the state are coming to a realization of the importance of conserving the fertility of the soil and of the value of green manures, and the present high prices of fertilizers and farm products are responsible for the prospective increased acreage of legumes and other cover crops. This increase is being urged by the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service, State Food Conservation Commission and by all forces working for a better system of farming and increased crop production in the State.

All winter legumes used for cover crops or for hay require lime, the quality depending upon the condition of the soil and also upon the crop planted. It is practically useless to plant the winter legumes upon soil that has not been limed. For the past two or three years the farmers of

State have been able to secure lime through the Department of Agriculture at a much lower rate than from the commercial lime companies. The Department this year however has not been able to renew its contract on the old basis and has recently leased a deposit of 226 acres near Bridgeport, Tenn. A crushing plant with the capacity of 100 tons per day is to be established there immediately and the limestone will be available to North Carolina farmers at the cost of production. It is estimated that there are 150,000,000 tons of limestone in the deposit at Bridgeport analyzing from 80 to more than 95 per cent calcium carbonate.

Aside from its absolute necessity for most legumes, lime is recognized as beneficial to practically all types of soil in this State, its addition making more available the potash and other fertilizing ingredients in the soil and promoting bacterial activity. It also has a perceptible influence on the mechanical condition of the soil, tending to make more porous and friable the stiffer clay soils and to compact the looser sandy soils.

Vance McCormick who has been put in charge of enforcement of the export restriction law has never had any experience in foreign trade, but he did make a pretty good Democratic campaign manager and that is an important qualification under an administration that claims to disapprove of the mingling of patriotism and partisan politics.

four months since the declaration of war and yet we are already loaded down with as big a debt as Germany has contracted during three years of actual war. But Germany has repudiated the fraudulent gold standard and has issued two billions of legal tender paper currency, while the other nations at war, including our own, are selling interest bearing treasury notes bonds, which are paid for in "bank credit" for the government to check against. In our country these bonds are bought largely by the big money kings who own all our munition plants and other large manufacturing enterprises and our railroads. The money trust will own the world when the war is over.

One other thought, and this is in behalf of the people and for the peace and welfare of our state and nation. The people are sorely tried. War and conscription have both been forced upon them at one full swoop. Their sons are being snatched away from the paternal home, a great many of them never to return, not even in a box. Mother's hearts are almost breaking now; what will it be when reports begin coming back from France of thousands being killed. Fathers are spending sleepless nights and days full of trouble. This writer has two boys already on the altar ready for sacrifice and two others likely to be called if this madness is long continued. They are worth no more than millions of other boys, but I would not give one of them for all the billions that the bondholders and munition manufacturers are making out of this world war.

Here is an appeal to our national and state officials. Don't try to run over the people "rough shod." They are now like wounded animals at bay. Give them time to kinder get used to the tragedy that has befallen them. They are just as loyal citizens as the officers who are executing the conscription laws. They see the whole situation from a different viewpoint. They are taxpayers and voters and they have always been law-abiding citizens. And those men who talk war but do not go to it have no moral right to censure others who are being made to go against their wills.

In conclusion, I would appeal again to some editor or member of Congress to start some movement at once for peace. Let's quit talking war and talk peace. He that preacheth up war is the devil's chaplain. One peace is better than 10 victories.

H. Q. ALEXANDER.  
Morganton, Aug. 14, 1917.

## BALLON MAN KILLED AT CHERRYVILLE

Lincoln Times. During the celebration at Cherryville last Friday Mr. Bugbee, the rider of the balloon of the Crew Ballooning Co., of Greensboro was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live wire of the Southern Power Co., at a spot near the Presbyterian church. The flight was made from the Seaboard station and was successful until, when within twenty-five feet from the ground on its downward journey, the parachute doubled over the live wire and the body of Mr. Bugbee was burned into a crisp. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

## MANY SOLDIERS ARE CATHOLICS

### K of C To Take Care of About 22,000 Catholics At Camp Greene

Of the 35,000 to 40,000 soldiers from New England soon to be in Camp Greene 20,000 to 22,000 are members of the Roman Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus over the country have already raised \$1,000,000 and expect to increase this to \$5,000,000 for the purpose of supplying chaplains and for recreation work among the soldiers.

At Camp Greene arrangements have been made whereby the big tent of the Y. M. C. A., which is to spend \$75,000 annually at the local camp, will be used each Sunday morning for mass for Catholic soldiers.

In New England a large proportion of the population, especially in the cities, is Catholic and it is largely from the cities that the soldiers are coming, so that vast plans are now under way for the Charlotte camp as well as those scattered over the country.

At Camp Greene the Knights of Columbus will build a large and permanent structure as a recreation and club building for the Catholic soldiers where they may read, write, rest, talk and amuse themselves. This work will be in charge of specialized men where the spiritual welfare of the soldiers will be in charge of priests of the church.

Today in Chicago the national meeting of the Knights of Columbus is in session and the camp question is to be definitely settled there, and then it will be known how many men will be assigned to each camp. It is expected that in addition to the Catholic chaplains in the army, 15 or 16 will be detailed by the Knights of Columbus for work here, together with an adequate number of men for the other work in the camp.

New England's population is now made up of a large proportion of Catholic citizens, some native-born and many coming from Catholic countries or their ancestors coming from such countries. In Massachusetts it is estimated that of the total church membership, about 70 per cent are Catholic.

The local committee has been over the camp site and is now waiting for instructions from the national meeting in Chicago and from the government committee in charge of sociological work and spiritual welfare of the soldiers in the numerous camps and cantonments now being established in the country.

Between Charlotte and Spartanburg there are not less than 35,000 soldiers of the Roman Catholic faith.

## DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY IS NOW LOSING GROUND

### Widely Thought That Michaelis' Selection of Cabinet Colleagues Indicates His Distinct Rejection of the Principle of Parliamentarism.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12.—The democratic movement in Germany which reformers were sure was getting such a splendid start in the recent reichstag crisis now seems to be slipping backwards. The liberal and radical newspapers in Germany generally interpret the selection by Dr. Michaelis, the chancellor, of his colleagues as a distinct rejection of the principle of parliamentarism of parliamentary influence upon administration.

The socialist organ, Vorwaerts, announces that the cabinet members, Spahn, Krause, and Mueller, enter the government as individuals not as party representatives. Therefore the party assumes no responsibility therefor, but retains completely a free hand toward the government. Herr Mueller particularly has long had no active connection with the socialist party and has a purely administrative non-political post.

The Vorwaerts declares that the present government must be the last of its kind and must be supplanted by a government of the people. Dr. Michaelis is also getting further away from the reichstag peace resolution even as he interprets it as the days pass. The phrase in his speech Saturday on the necessity of "a powerful peace" was printed in black face type.

Reports to the Associated Press from Germany say that Dr. Michaelis now has been hailed by the advocates of a greater Germany as a new Bismarck.