

WEATHER.

Rain, followed by clearing and cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867 WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1917

HONEST men alone invite attention. In the business underworld, identifying marks are zealously avoided—Kaufman.

VOL. XCIX—NO. 119.

WHOLE NUMBER 39,833

WORLD-WIDE "MONROE DOCTRINE" SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON?

Address to the Senate Intended as an Open Message to the World

WILSON LAYS BEFORE CONGRESS QUESTION WHETHER AMERICA IS TO ENTER WORLD PEACE LEAGUE

President Personally Addresses Senate on Foreign Relations First Time in 100 Years.

HIS ACTION 'STARTLING'

Congressmen, All Official Quarters and Foreign Diplomats Amazed and Bewildered

OPINION SHARPLY DIVIDED.

Days Lasting Peace Cannot be a Peace of Victory for Either Side.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Whether the United States shall enter a world's peace league, and, as many contend, thereby abandon its traditional policy of isolation and no entangling alliances, was laid before Congress and the country today by President Wilson in a personal address to the Senate.

For the first time in more than a hundred years a President of the United States appeared in the Senate chamber to discuss the Nation's foreign relations after the manner of Washington, Adams and Madison. The effect was to leave Congress, all official quarters and the foreign diplomats amazed and bewildered. Immediately there arose a sharp division of opinion over the propriety as well as the substance of the President's proposal.

"Startling," "Staggering," "Astounding," "the noblest utterance that has fallen from human lips since the declaration of independence," were among the expressions of Senators. The President, himself, after his address said:

"I have said what everybody has been longing for, but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be impossible."

CHIEF POINTS OF ADDRESS.

The chief points of the President's address were: That a lasting peace in Europe cannot be a peace of victory for either side. That peace must be followed by a definite concert of power to assure the world that no catastrophe of war shall overwhelm it again.

That in such a concert of power the United States cannot withhold its participation to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. And that before a peace is made the United States government should formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking the American people for their formal and solemn adherence.

It is clear to every man who thinks, the President told the Senate, that there is in this promise, no reach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment of all that we have professed when we for.

World-Wide Monroe Doctrine. I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy to any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own development, unhindered, unobscured, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations should draw them in a net of entangling alliances, and that they should draw them in a net of competitive and selfish rivalry, and disturb our own affairs with influence intruding from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. I am all unite to act in the same sense. (Continued on Page Two)

Text of Wilson's Address To Senate On Foreign Relations

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The text of the President's address to the Senate today on the subject of this country's foreign relations is as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate:

"On the 18th of December last I addressed an identic note to the government of the nations at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definite discussion of peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace.

For Permanent Peace. "In every discussion of peace that must end it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

"I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our government in these days to come when it will be necessary for the opinion of the nations to be a foundation of peace among the nations.

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which the nations are preparing themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and their approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might be a preparatory step to show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot in honor withhold the service to which they owe now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they feel free to render it.

America's Peace Conditions.

"That service is nothing less than this: To add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking the people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions. "The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and agreement upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanent peace should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late.

New World Must be Inevitable. "No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the consciences and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace that the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance now formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a major peace secured by the organized major force of mankind.

The Vital Question. "The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: "Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it is only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power, not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

"Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statement of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another has said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

Implications of Assurances. "They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am speaking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealment. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace that respects the principle of which if equality and common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The Senate tabled a resolution to inquire (Continued on Page Eight)

Equality of Rights Essential. "The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

"And there is a deeper thing involving than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand down sovereignty to posterity to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, that I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

Uncovering Realities. "I speak of this, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will not last. (Continued on page Two)

SORT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE

Brenizer Measure Would Authorize Any City to Establish Reformatory for Women

STATE PRINTING PLANT? Page and Other Democrats Say They will Not Be Bound by Caucus On School Matter

(By W. J. MARTIN.) Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—Senator Brenizer, in the Senate, and Representative Dalton, in the House, introduced today duplicate bills to establish Workmen's Compensation in North Carolina. The bill leaves adoption elective by corporations and employes, makes the rate of compensation 60 per cent instead of 66 2-3, as the bill of Senator Jones prescribed, provides no State fund, allows the employers to protect themselves by insurance in licensed stock companies or mutuals, to create mutuals of their own or they assume the risk themselves in case it is shown that they are able to do this.

The board is to consist of the Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Labor and Printing and the Attorney General. Senator Brenizer introduced a bill to authorize any city of over 2,000 population, in conjunction with the county authorities, establish a reformatory for delinquent women. One hundred acres of land can be procured and \$15,000 invested in buildings and \$5,000 annually for maintenance. The city would elect two directors and the county commissioners two and the mayor and chairman of the county commissioners would be ex-officio members. City and county would each levy a special tax of two cents on the hundred dollars valuation.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SINKING WITH 1,500 SOLDIERS ABOARD

Struck a Mine in the British Channel, Is Overseen Report Berlin, Jan. 22.—(via Sayville).—Wireless distress signal from a British transport with 1,500 soldiers on board which had struck a mine and was sinking in the British channel, were received in Rotterdam last night, according to reports from that city, says the Overseas News Agency.

NO FIGHTING OF GREAT MOMENT ON ANY FRONT

Belligerents Almost at a Standstill Even in Rumania Isolated Attacks and Counter Attacks Take Place in Russia—Raiding Parties Feature a West—Transport Strikes Mine?

In none of the war zones is any fighting of great moment in progress. Even in Rumania the belligerents are virtually at a standstill, there having been only minor engagements on various isolated sectors. Isolated attacks and counter-attacks have taken place in Russia, in the region of Briedrichstadt, Baranovitchi and Kovel, without either side attaining any important results. Operations carried out by raiding parties and reciprocal bombardments continue to feature the fighting on the western front. Artillery activity is still quite spirited at various points in the region of Verdun and in the Vosges mountain near Chapelle. A Berlin wireless dispatch says radio distress signals picked up at Rotterdam reported a British transport with 1,800 men on board had struck a mine in the English channel and was sinking. No confirmation of this has been received.

MAY HOLD UP ENTIRE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Wilson was told late today by Senators Pittman, Frelan, Meyers and Walsh that unless the Navy Department consents to compromise on the legislation for relief of claimants on old lands now held in the Western naval fee reserve, the entire administration conservation program will be held up in Congress. The senators said they considered the navy's attitude toward the claimants unfair.

RULES COMMITTEE NOW IN NEW YORK

Financiers and Stock Exchange Officials Promise Co-operation In Leak Probe

NOBLE FIRST WITNESS?

President of Stock Exchange Has Not Been Subpoenaed, However—Lawson Expected to be Kept in the Background for Awhile.

New York, Jan. 22.—Co-operation of leading New York financiers and stock exchange officials in an effort to expedite the "leak" investigation was promised the House Rules committee tonight when it arrived here from Washington preparatory to resuming its inquiry tomorrow. Transactions on the exchange for the three days beginning December 15 when rumor has it persons in possession of advance information that President Wilson's peace note was coming, profited greatly, are to be explained by officials of the exchange. The first witness before the committee it was said tonight, probably will be H. G. S. Noble, president of the exchange. He has not been subpoenaed.

Sherman L. Whipple, counsel to the committee, and Representative Fatten, Democratic member of the committee, conversant with the stock exchange, were in conference with several prominent Wall Street figures today. Reiteration of the committee's determination to get to the heart of the "leak rumors" came tonight from all quarters. Collateral issues will be ignored until all available information regarding the so-called "leak" on the note of December 21 and the alleged resultant profits have been obtained.

Indications also are that Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, will be kept in the background for the present at least. Persons in the confidence of the committee expressed the view that Mr. Lawson already has testified a "good deal" and that he would not be recalled to the witness stand soon, if at all.

MOTOR TRAINS TAKING EQUIPMENT TO BORDER

Loaded to Top 161 Cars Depart From Colonia Dublan

Mormon Settlers Ask for Safe Conduct to Border But are Refused by Pershing; According to Report—Troops Moving Also

Juarez (Mexico, Jan. 22.—A Mexican courier arrived here tonight from Casas Grandes with an official message saying 161 motor trucks of the expeditionary force left Colonia Dublan yesterday for Columbus, N. M., loaded to the top with camp equipment, supplies, ordnance, stores and excess baggage. He said well casings had been drawn at the headquarters of the punitive expedition at Colonia Dublan and sent to the Columbus base.

Mormon settlers asked for safe conducts to the border but were refused by General Pershing who referred them to the Mexican authorities, according to the courier. Many of these settlers will come out on the first Mexican Northwestern train, he added, and many natives also were planning to come to Juarez. Outpost troops of the expedition began moving today toward field headquarters after ten months and seven days in the field, it was reported in a military message received from Casas Grandes.

CONSUL GENERAL BOPP SENTENCED TO PRISON

First Occurrence of Kind in American History

Given Two Years in Federal Prison and Fined \$10,000 for Violation of Neutrality—Aides Also Sentenced.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—For the first time in the history of the United States a foreign consul general, Franz Bopp, one of three consuls general of Germany in this country, was sentenced today to prison and payment of a fine for violation of American neutrality. Judge Hunt, in the United States district court, sentenced Bopp to two years in the Federal prison at McNeil's Island, Washington; one year in the county jail, and assessed an aggregate fine of \$10,000 against him, the prison and jail terms to run concurrently.

Three of Bopp's aides, Vice Consul E. H. von Schack, Lieut. George Wilhelm von Binken, and C. C. Crowley, a war-time secret agent, received like sentences. Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's secretary, was given concurrent prison and jail sentences of one year and one day and of one year without fine. Bopp and the four others were convicted by a Federal jury on January 11 of conspiring to violate American neutrality by setting foot in military enterprises against Canada in aid of Germany and of conspiring to violate the Sherman law by dynamiting munitions ships in interstate commerce. The first is a felony for which all, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum prison sentence. The second is a misdemeanor and the defendants, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum sentence. Judge Hunt gave the defense 30 days to preect an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals and he fixed bail for Bop and von Schack at \$10,000. They had been free since the indictments were returned last March, on their recognizance, guaranteed by the German embassy.

ADDRESS SENT TO U. S. DIPLOMATS IN NATIONS AT WAR ON JANUARY 15

NOTABLE SPEAKERS HEARD AT RALEIGH

Drs. Johnson and Fitzpatrick Address Social Service Meet

Rain Interferes With Attendance, But Interesting Sessions Are Held—Other Sessions to be Held Today and Tomorrow.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—Rain made inroads on the attendance for the evening session of the Conference for Social Service tonight. There were two able addresses, however, that will repaid for braving the rain. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, director of the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service, Madison, Wis., spoke on "Government and Social Improvement," stressing the importance of the right kind of legislation for furthering the social uplift of the people. Another address was by Dr. Alexander Johnson, of Philadelphia, secretary of the National Committee on Provision for Feeble Minded, treating on a broad basis the duty of the state and of society toward the defective, especially the mentally defective. There will be sessions of the conference tomorrow and Wednesday.

MISS BERNARD OF OKLAHOMA DELIVERS STIRRING ADDRESS

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—The North Carolina Social Service Conference, Dr. E. K. Graham, president, opened its annual session in this city Sunday afternoon with a stirring address by Miss Kate Bernard, of Oklahoma, who stirred such reforms in that progressive western state and crafted them hard and fast in the constitution of the state for the perpetual protection of the defenseless poor and needy. Her theme Sunday afternoon in addressing the "Conference for Social Service" was "Behind Locked Doors" presiding without the relief and protection that can be afforded by the attention and effort of such agencies as the Social Service Conference.

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Fear of a Leak Caused Such Secrecy as Has Seldom Been Paralleled in the Past

NO ANSWER IS NECESSARY

Wilson and Lansing Expect New Move to Provoke Indignation of the Foreign Press

AND ANTAGONISM AT HOME

Things Necessary to Lasting Peace are Outlined

President Wilson's address was sent to American diplomats in the belligerent countries last Monday, two days before the United States received the note from Minister Balfour, of the British foreign office, supplementing the entente reply to his peace note, and on the same day that German Foreign Minister Zimmermann declared it was impossible for the central powers to openly lay down their terms.

In his address President Wilson has made known the things he considers necessary to a lasting peace at the conclusion of the present war. In outlining his ideas the President suggested virtually a worldwide "Monroe Doctrine" in which he said the United States could not withhold its participation. The freedom of all people to work out unhindered their own policies; the avoidance of entangling alliances; free outlets to and the freedom of the seas and the limitation of naval and military armament were the main things to the desired end, the President said.

Open Message to the World. Washington, Jan. 22.—The President's address was intended as an open message to the world of the conditions under which he would urge the United States to enter a world federation to guarantee future peace. There is nothing in the address or in the instructions accompanying its presentation that will of itself necessitate an answer, according to the administration view but some response nevertheless is expected from both groups of belligerents. Fear of a "leak" surrounding the sending of the address abroad with such secrecy as has seldom been equalled in the state department. Only President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the men who transmitted it are known definitely to have been aware of it.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing expect the present move will provoke indignation in the foreign press, much as was the case with the President's original note of Dec. 19. They feel that in a statement of position as full as the President's both sides may feel they have been unjustly attacked and as a result they look for a blither outburst in the more violent press.

Antagonism at Home? Officials also expect antagonism in this country to any abandonment of the traditional policy of American isolationism. It has been felt in the highest quarters for some time that no such fundamental change in American foreign policy could be taken without a decided change in the basic attitude of public opinion and that a wide campaign must be undertaken by the President if his program were to be carried through.

The demand for the freedom of the seas, while indefinite in actual practice, is expected to cause resentment in England, where it will be pointed out that has been Germany's chief rallying cry since England entered the war. The Central powers are expected to find an indirect criticism in the contrast of their offer of a conference with their enemies in their reply to the President's note with his statement that "the Entente powers have replied much more definitely" to his suggestion. There is an absolute refusal here, however, to enter into any discussion of the details of the address, on the ground that the big principle involves should be left as clear as possible without confusing it in side-issues.