

RESIDENT WILSON PROPOSES WORLD CONCERT OF POWERS

CO-OPERATION OF STOCK EXCHANGE IS PROMISED

To Expedite 'Leak' Probe by House Rules Committee.

INQUIRY RESUMES TODAY

Investigators Reiterate Their Determination to Get at Heart of the Leak Rumors.

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 yesterday to resume its inquiry tomorrow.

Transactions on the exchange for the three days beginning December 19 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 Patten, a 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 sides. 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 "was a sink" of Washington, and that he would not be recalled to the witness stand soon, if at all.

B'NAI B'RITH CONDEMNNS IMMIGRATION MEASURE

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22.—Resolutions adopted unanimously by Grand Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, in forty-third annual convention here today, condemn the immigration bill that has been passed by the United States Senate as "un-American" and urge members of Congress to oppose its passage in the House.

COLLEGE HEAD UPHOLDS ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Observer. Fayetteville, Jan. 22.—Dr. Walter W. Moore, president of Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, preached in the First Presbyterian Church of this city twice yesterday. At the morning service, in the course of a Bible study founded on the revolt of Abalom and the young athletes, Ahimaz and Jonathan, who fled to war, David of his danger, Dr. Moore advocated athletic training for young men but deprecated the length to which it is carried in the colleges.

TWO TRIED FOR INSANITY IN SALISBURY COURT

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, Jan. 22.—The county court had before it today two men charged with insanity. One, a white man from Landis, had shot at a man several times for teasing him, but all shots were wild. The other, a young negro, was caught peeping in houses on South Church street last night.

TILLMAN'S COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—"The most startling and the noblest utterance since the Declaration of Independence," said Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, today in an address to the President's message.

The program he maps out for our country is a giant's stride in international comity, and it took a giant to make it. It is the very quintessence of free, self-government, distilled and double-distilled, and could see in my mind's eye the spirit of democracy hovering over his head as he spoke.

"It is very Utopian," said Senator Overman. "I have thought for a long time that it might be a good thing if it could be accomplished."

LITTLE FIGHTING OF GREAT IMPORTANCE ON ANY WAR FRONT

Even in Rumania, the Belligerents Are Virtually at a Standstill—Artillery Duels in the West.

In an address to the United States Senate, 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 world-wide "Monroe Doctrine," in which he said the United States could not withhold its participation.

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 sectors.

Isolated attacks and counter-attacks have taken place in Russia, in region of Friedrichstadt, 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 Voges Mountains near Chalpelotte.

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.

PRESIDENT ESTABLISHES ANOTHER NEW CUSTOM

Will Go Frequently to Room in Capitol to Discuss Legislation With Members of Congress.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Determined if possible to have his legislative program completed during the present session of Congress, President Wilson today inaugurated a new custom of going frequently to his room in the Capitol for detailed discussions of pending bills with members of the Senate and House. He has made tentative plans for spending at least an hour three times a week at the Capitol instead of seeing members of Congress at the White House.

GERMAN CONSUL GIVEN SENTENCE IN PENITENTIARY

Bopp Must Serve Three Years and Pay \$10,000 in Fines.

LIKE SENTENCES FOR AIDES

First Time in History of Country That Foreign Consul Has Been Sentenced to Prison.

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. Gen. Wilhelm von Brincken 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 fines. Bopp and the four others were convicted by a Federal jury on January 11 of conspiring to violate American neutrality by setting afoot a military enterprise against Canada in aid of Germany and of conspiring to violate the Sherman anti-trust law by selling munitions 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 defendant, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum sentence. Judge Hunt gave the defense 30 days to perfect an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and he fixed bail for Bopp and von Schack at \$10,000. They had been free since indictments were returned last March, on their recognizance, guaranteed by the German Embassy.

'BLUE SKY' LAWS OF THREE STATES UPHELD

Far-Reaching Decisions by Supreme Court Affects Similar Laws in Many States.

Washington, Jan. 22.—So-called "blue sky" laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota regulating the sale of securities and designed to bar get-rich-quick schemes, were upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court today in far-reaching decisions affecting similar laws in twenty-six States.

WITH PUBLICATION OF PRIVATE LETTERS

Relating to War Contracts, Wm. J. Burns and Manager for J. P. Morgan Are Charged.

New York, Jan. 22.—Testimony was introduced today at the trial of William J. Burns, a detective, and Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan & Co., charged with publishing private letters relating to war contracts taken from the office of Seymour & Seymour, patent attorneys, to substantiate charges that "inside" information of the Morgan firm's business with the French and British Governments had reached the German Embassy at Washington. A brief file on behalf of Burns and Egan involved a Washington lawyer who was characterized as a friend of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, and who later in the trial was said to be John Clifton.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DIES AT SALISBURY HOME

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, Jan. 22.—Rufus P. Roseman, aged 73, died today at his home on South Fulton street. For many years, Mr. Roseman was a deputy sheriff and jailer and was well-known throughout the county. For some time he had lived a retired life. Six children survive.

The funeral will be conducted from the residence tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and the interment will be at Chestnut Hill.

NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE APPEARS BEFORE SENATE TO DISCUSS FOREIGN RELATIONS



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

TEXT OF ADDRESS BEFORE SENATE ON AMERICA'S WORLD RELATIONS

Utterance Whose Delivery Set Aside Customs and Precedent of a Century, and Which Drew From Senators Such Comments as 'Startling,' 'Staggering,' 'Astounding' and 'Noblest Utterance From Human Lips Since the Declaration of Independence.'

In his address before the Senate Monday, in which he discussed America's world relations after the end of the present European war, President Wilson said: "Gentlemen of the Senate—On the 18th of December last, I addressed an historic note to the Governments of the Nations at war requesting them to state more definitely than they had yet done by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace."

"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 they have sought to prepare 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 in all that it was and did, show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are 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."

"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 long be postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would accept a peace that is worth guaranteeing to the people of the world. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, 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 ever 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 several interests and immediate aims of the Government in regard to the duty of our Government in these days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the Nations."

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MAKE MONROE DOCTRINE WORLD DOCTRINE, SAYS PRESIDENT, IN PROPOSING LEAGUE AGAINST WAR

For First Time in More Than a Century, President Appears Before Senate to Discuss the Nation's Foreign Relations, by So Doing Amazing and Bewildering Congress and Foreign Diplomats.

Declares That Lasting Peace in Europe Cannot Be a Peace of Victory for Either Side, and That Peace Must Be Followed by Definite Concert of Powers to Assure the World That Catastrophe of War Shall Not Overwhelm It Again—Whether United States Shall Enter World Peace League and Thus Abandon Traditional Policy of 'No Entangling Alliances' Is Put Squarely Up to Congress.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Whether the United States shall enter a world peace league and, as many contend, thereby abandon its traditional policy of isolation and no entangling alliances was laid squarely 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 quarantined and bewildered. Immediately there arose a sharp division of opinion over the propriety as well as the substance of the President's proposition.

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

Chief Points of Address. The chief points of the President's address were: That 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 catastrophe of war shall overwhelm it again.

That in such a concert of powers, the United States cannot withhold its participation to the detriment of the future.

That before a peace is made the United States Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would accept a peace that is worth guaranteeing to the people of the world.

That there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a Nation, but a fulfillment thereof in what way and upon what terms it is up to the people of the world to determine.

World 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 over any other Nation or people, but that every Nation should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

"I am proposing that all Nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influence intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of powers. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

"I am proposing Government by the consent of the governed; by freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence."

may be laid the groundwork upon which an approach may be made to an end of the present conflict. In public utterances, the President has hitherto expressed the conviction that the present was the last great war in which the United States could be a neutral; that it no longer could remain in the position of being "half in and half out" of world affairs.

In referring to future guarantees of peace today, the President said: "The present war must first be ended, but we owe it to candor and to the peace-loving people of mankind, to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended."

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can succeed in the future. It is against war and yet there is only one sort of peace that the people of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be the elements which engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments, elements consistent with their political faith and with the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend."

Warning to Old World. From this utterance all the President's hearers drew the common conclusion that he was warning out to the Old World a warning that if it would command the potent influence of the new for the future peace of all, the settlement of the present war should be one of concession and sacrifice, equality of rights, freedom of the seas, and in his own words "inviolable security of life of worship and the conditions of social development" to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to the peace of the future.

The President's address mentioned that the statesmen of all the belligerents have agreed that there should be "a united, independent and autonomous Poland," but he also mentioned that he applied to Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, the Balkans, the Italian portions of Austria and the mixed nationalities of the Balkans as well.

Some of the Senators who disagreed with the President openly referred to this portion of his address as "an attempt to parcel out Europe" and an interference in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Sent Abroad Week Ago. 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 Balfour reply to his peace note and on the same day that German Foreign Minister Zimmerman declared it was impossible for the Central Powers to openly lay down their terms.

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" surrounded the sending of the present message with such secrecy as has seldom been equaled in the State Department. Only President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the men who transmitted it are known definitely to have been aware of it.

Expect Indignation. 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 December 18. They feel that in a statement of this position as well as the President's, both sides may feel they have been unjustly attacked and as a result they look for a bitter outburst in the more violent press.

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Rain, followed by clear and colder; fair Wednesday. It's just as well to guard against the little things. It is easier to dodge an elephant than a microbe.

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