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PRESIDENT WILSON PROPOSES WORLD CONCERT OF POWERS

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 preparatory to resuming its inquiry tomorrow.

Transactions on the exchange for the three days beginning December 19 when, rumor has it, persons in posses sion 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 com-

mittee, 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 commit-

tee, 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 ... alght from

all sides. Collateral issues will be ignored until all available informa-tion regarding the so-called "leak" on the note of December 21 and the alleged resultant profits have been ob-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 committee, expr that Mr. Lawson "already has testi-fied a good deal" and that he would not be recalled to the witness stand soon, if at all. In the same connection it was said

that Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, of Washington, whom Lawson says told him "Secretary Tumulty and others" profited by the "leak," probably will not be called here.

Among the important witnesses summoned are J. P. Morgan, Frank A. Vanderlip, Jules S. Bache and Pliny Fisk. Hearing is to begin at 10 a. m. tomorrow at the customs house.

B'NAI B'RITH CONDEMNS IMMIGRATION MEASURE

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22.-Resolutions adopted unanimously by Grand Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of by the United States Senate as "un-American" and memorialize members of Congress to oppose its passage in

Adoption of the resolution followed a spirited debate in which practically all of the fire was directed against the literacy test. The convention held two business

sessions, the secretary and treasurer reporting the order to be in a flourishing condition in the six Southern that form the fifth district. Two business meetings tomorrow will conclude the convention.

COLLEGE HEAD UPHOLDS

Special to The Observer. Fayetteville, Jan. 22.—Dr. Walter been steadfast in h. W. Moore, president of Union Theo- the Phelan proposal. logical Seminary of Richmond, preached in the First Presbyterian At the morning service, in the course of a Bible story founded on the revolt of Absalom and the two young delegations in quick succession. raced to warn David of his danger. Dr. Moore advocated athletic train-

At night he preached a strong sermon on the Bible as the Book of DISTRESS SIGNALED

SALISBURY FAIR TO BE HELD LATE IN OCTOBER

Special to The Observer. nounced along with the dates announced for the fairs in this section of the State yesterday. William James, secretary of the local fair met William with the fair secretaries in Greensboro Saturday but he did not agree to the late date. On the contrary he withdrew his

fair from the circuit and it will be the same date as last year.

TWO TRIED FOR INSANITY IN SALISBURY COURT fore inspection.

Special to The Observer. shots were wild. The other, a young negro, was caught peeping in houses on South Church street last night. The negro was allowed to go a suspended for 90 days.

TILLMAN'S COMMENT ON

PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCE Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—
"The as startling and the noblest
utt, ace that has fallen from
human lips since the Declaration of
Independence," said Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, today
"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. I could
see in my mind's eye the spirit of see' in my mind's eye the spirit of democracy hovering over his head as he spoke." as he spo

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

LITTLE FIGHTING OF **GREAT IMPORTANCE**

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 counterattacks 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 Vosges Mountains near Chapelotte.

A Berlin wireless dispatch says radio distress signals picked up at Rotterdam reported a British transport with 1,800 men on English Channel and was sinking. No confirmation of this has been received.

PRESIDENT ESTABLISHES ANOTHER NEW CUSTOM

Will Go Frequently to Room in With Members of Congress.

Washington, Jan. 22.-Determined if possible to have his legislative program completed during the present session of Congress, President Wil- Far-Reaching Decisions by Suson today inaugurated a new custom of going frequently to his room in the Capitol for detailed discussions of B'Nai B'Rith, in forty-third annual pending bills with members of the convention here today, condem the Senate and House. He has made ten-immigration bill that has been passed tative plans for spending at least an hour three times a week at the Capitol instead of seeing members of Congress at the White House.

The measures on which the President laid stress in his talks today were the railroad bills, the vocational education measure, the general leasing and waterpower bills, the Porto Rico bill and revenue legislation.

A possible hitch was revealed when a group of Western Senators told the President the belief was general that mount to the police power of States no action on the general leasing and to protect their citizens from fraud. waterpower bills could be secured unless the Navy Department promised in its opposition to the Phelan amendment to the leasing meas-ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS ure to relieve private operators on oil lands within naval reserves. The President said he was investigating the subject. Secretary Daniels has been steadfast in his opposition to

Returning to the White House for preached in the First Presbyterian lunch after delivering his address to Church of this city twice yesterday. back to the Capitol and bean seeing Senators and Representatives and athletes, Ahimaaz and Jonathan, who cept during the discussion of the oil raced to warn David of his danger, lands question, the door to his office was left open, and visitors were

BY BRITISH TRANSPORT

Berlin, Jan. 22 .- Via Sayville.ish transport with 1,800 soldiers on Salisbury, Jan. 22.—The Peoples was sinking in the British channel, fair in Salisbury will be held this were received in Rotterdam last year the fourth week in October and night, according to reports from that not the last of November as an- city, says the Overseas News Agency.

GUARDS BEING DRILLED.

Rock Hill, S. C., Jan. 22.—Capt. Lindsay McFadden, of Company H, First South Carolina Regiment, is holding weekly drills, with the view of getting the company in fine shape man, aged 73, died today at his home for the inspection, which occurs early held as an independent fair at about in February. A number of recruits years, Mr. Roseman was a deputy have signed up since the company returned from the border service and efforts are being made to have the men thoroughly understand their duties be-

MISSING DOGS UNFARTHED. Salisbury, Jan. 22.—The county court had before it today two men tees of the Rock Hill school, district charged with insanity. One, a white from Landis, had shot at a man and find that more than 200 canines several times for teasing him, but all were not listed for county taxation last year. The names of all dog owners have been sent to the county audit. tor to be included in the taxable prop-and erty for the coming year. This will Judgment in the white man's case was increase the school revenues for the Company are already here to look the little things. It is easier to dodge district by more than \$100.

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

LIKE SENTENCES FOR AIDES

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ON ANY WAR FRONT 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, Wash ington; 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 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 con-spiring to violate American neutrality by setting afoot a military enterprise 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 ted 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. The defense, it is said, will center their appeal upon the military enter-

prise conspiracy conviction, setting up that Crowley's alleged plans to dynamite munition ships and trains Capitol to Discuss Legislation in Canada did not constitute a "military enterprise."

'BLUE SKY' LAWS OF THREE STATES UPHELD

preme Court Affects Similar Laws in Many States.

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

Justice McKenna handed down the opinions of the court to which Justice McReynolds alone dissented. They admit that such statutes may curb and burden legitimate business, para-Federal Court injunctions suspending enforcement of the laws are dis-

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 late today at the trial of William J. Burns, a detective, and Martin Egan, publicity manager ing for young men but deprecated the treated to the unusual spectacle of for J. P. Morgan & Co., charged with length to which it is carried in the a President actively at work in pub- publishing private letters relating to war contracts taken from the office of Seymour & Seymour, patent at-torneys, 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 Berlin, Jan. 22.—Via Sayville.— brief file on behalf of Burns and Wireless distress signals from a Brit- Egan involved a Washington lawyer who was characterized as a friend of board which had struck a mine and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, and who later in the trial last was said to be John Clifton.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DIES AT SALILLING HOME

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, Jan. 22.-Rufus P. Roseon South Fulton street. For many 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.

SALISBURY IN MOVIES.

Salisbury, Jan. 22.-Salisbury is to be shown in moving pictures for the first time, arrangements having been completed and definite announcement made by the Chamber of Commerce. Representatives of the Empire Film fafter the taking of the pictures.

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.'

Monday, in which he discussed America's world relations after the end of the Nations. the present European war, President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen of the Senate—On the part in that great enterprise. To take 18th of December last, I addressed an part in such a service will be the op-Nations at war requesting them to to prepare themselves by the very state more definitely than they had yet principles and purposes of their polity been stated by either group of bel-ligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. 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 free to render it. have stated, in general terms, indeed, "That service is 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. 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 virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, ev-ery sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

Common Responsibility.

'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

JO-JO SAYS



Rain, followed by clear and colder; fair Wednesday. It's just as well to guard against

an elephant than a microbe.

In his address before the Senate days to come when it will be neces-

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no dentic note to the Governments of the portunity for which they have sought 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 owe it to themselves and to the other Nations of the world to state the conditions under which they feel

"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 feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

War Must End First.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mansay 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. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve several interests and immediate aims of the Nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace the new world can suffice to keep the .u . sale against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peo ples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence 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 de-

Must Be a Guarantee.

"I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace 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 hay 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

(Continued on Page Two.)

DOCTRINE, SAYS PRESIDENT, IN

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 quar-ters and the foreign diplomats amazed and bewildered. Immediately there arose a sharp divis-ion 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 expresrs. The President, himself, after his address, said: "I have said what everybody has been longing for and has thought impossible. Now it ap-pears to be possible."

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

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

That in such a concert of pow-ers, the United States cannot withhold its participation to guar-antee peace and justice through-

out the world. And that before a peace is made the United States Govern-ment should frankly 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 breach in either traditions and our policy as a Na-tion, but a fulfillment rather of that we have professed or striven for.

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 people should she left free to determine its own policy, its own way of develop-ment, 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 power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common in terest and are free to live their own lives under a common pro-

"I am proposing Government by the consent of the governed; that 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 convined disciples of liberty; and moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of

selfish violence. "These are American principles, merican policies, We could American policies. We could stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere of every modern Nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."

While the President was speaking, copies of his address had been forwarded to American dipplomats in all the belligerent countries for the information of the foreign offices, and were being prepared for 'representatives of neutral Governments here

Possible Move for Peace. Back of the fundamental proposal for some sort of interna-tional sanction for preservation of the future peace of the world. now already accepted in principle by both sets of belligerents in their replies to President Wilson's peace note, lies the possibil-ity which the Presiden today openly expressed, that thereby

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 just regard for the opinion 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 convenant 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 people of America could join in guaranpeace must be the elements that 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 holding 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 war must involve concession and sacrifice, equality of rights, freedom of the seas and in his own words "inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social develop-ment • • to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own." He specifically men-tioned that the statesmen of all the belligerents have agreed that there should be "a united, inde-pendent and autonomous Poland," but his words were construed to apply to Alsace-Lorraine, Bel-gium, the Balkans, the Italian portions of Austria and the mixed nationalities of the Balkans as

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 Hemis-

Sent Abroad Week Ago. President Wilson's address was sent to American diplomats in belligerent countries Monday, two days before the United States received the note from Minister Balfour, of the British Foreign Office, supple-menting the Entente 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 fed

necessitate an answer, according to the Administration view but some response nevertheless is ex-pected from both groups of belligerents. Fear of a "leak" surrounded the sending of the address abroad with such secrecy as has seldom been equalled in the State Department. Only President Secretary Lansing and the men who transmitted it are known definitely to have been aware

to guarantee future peace. There is nothing in the address or in

the instructions accompanying its

presentation that will of itself

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 position as full 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

violent press.
Officials also expect ant in this country to any abandon-ment of the traditional peller of American isolation. It has been felt in the highest quarters for some time that no such fundamental change in American for eign policy could be taken with

(Continued on Page Two.)