

# SEGREGATION BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TODAY

## Farmers' Union Measure Is Ready For Legislature

Bill for Land Segregation Between the Races Product of Conference Among Officials, Legislators and Lawyers.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14.—The Farmers' Union measure for land segregation between the races has been put into final shape and will be introduced Monday. This is the information given out by Mr. C. C. Wright, of the executive committee of the State and National Farmers' Union organizations. President H. Q. Alexander left yesterday, after approving the final draft of the bill, and will return this week to take up the fight in its behalf. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Wright said:

"The bill as presented is the result of a continued series of conference and consultations with some of the best legal talent the Commonwealth affords, and it is believed that a thoroughly safe and constitutional plan has been devised. The chief aim, of course, is to enable white communities whose people wish them to stay white to provide that in future no further land shall be sold to persons of a different race. The object is to prevent such persons becoming permanent and immovable residents and does not interfere with a man's having servants or tenants of different race. At the same time conflict with the Federal constitution is avoided by providing that no race shall segregate to its exclusive future ownership a greater part of the State's land area than its proportion of the total population, and that the vested rights of present owners or lessees in any district shall not be interfered with. The measure also has the advantage that it will be passed upon by the people themselves. It is proposed as an extension to the powers of the State Legislature and therefore passed upon as an additional section of that part of the constitution which defines the powers of the General Assembly.

"The Farmers' Union, representing the organized white farmers of the State, is vigorously advocating and demanding the passage of this bill. It was unanimously approved at the State Farmers' Union meeting in Shelby in 1913 and emphatically reaffirmed by the State meeting in Greenville last November. There has been some impatience on the part of the Farmers' Union men about the delay in getting the bill introduced, but this has been occasioned simply by the necessity for conferences with legislators, Farmers' Union officials, and some of the foremost legal authorities in the State.

"I believe the bill when introduced will be found to avoid practically all the objections that have been urged, and there should be no refusal of the demand of the organized white farmers for a vote upon this question."

## TERRIFIC STRUGGLE DRAWING WORLD WIDE ATTENTION

(Continued from Page One.) are regrouping their forces and they evidently are preparing a new attack in that region.

### BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES

French Statement Says Artillery Fire on Towns Still in Progress.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The following communication on the progress of the war was issued by the French war office this afternoon:

"In Belgium—The bombardments of Nieport Les Bains, of our trenches in the Dunes and of the city of Ypres continued. Our artillery delivered a counter bombardment on the enemy's batteries.

"From the Lys to the Aisne there were intermittent cannonades. Near Noulette a detachment of the enemy which attempted to advance upon our trenches was stopped short by the fire of our infantry.

"In Champagne there has been quite intense activity on the part of the enemy's artillery upon our front before Rheims. The city has been again bombarded. Our fire upon the German trenches appears to have accomplished good results.

"From the Argonne to the Moselle the day was calm.

"In Lorraine the German forces moved against those of our advanced elements which occupied the signal station of Xon, northeast of Pont-A-Mousson. The results of the day are not yet known.

"In Alsace the enemy has taken an offensive through the valley of the Lauch with two columns, advancing along the north and south banks of the river. The march of these troops is reported to have been delayed and impeded by our ski patrols. They are now in contact with our most advanced line.

"A violent snow storm is raging in the Vosges."

### SERBIANS ARE OUTNUMBERED

Albanians Break Through Line and Drive Serbian Forces Back.

Paris, Feb. 14.—A Havas telegram from Nish says the following statement was given by the Serbian government today:

"Yesterday large numbers of Albanians broke through our lines, crossing the frontier in the Department of Prizrend. Before superior forces of the enemy our troops, as well as the municipal authorities were forced to retreat.

"The Albanians continue to advance in the direction of Zapol, Topoliana and Glavotitch.

"The enemy cut telephone and telegraph communications."

"Are Still Advancing." London, Feb. 14.—A large force of Albanians has crossed the Serbian frontier into the Department of Prizrend, forcing the Serbian troops and local authorities to withdraw, according to a Reuter dispatch from Nish, Serbia. The Albanians, the message reads, continue to advance.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Reports Advantages on Western Front—Towns Is Taken by Troops

Berlin, Feb. 14.—(By wireless to London) The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters says:

"To the north of Pont-A-Mousson we took the village of Noyrou from the

French and we also captured Hill No. 365, situated to the west of that village. Two officers and 151 men were taken prisoners.

"In the Vosges we stormed Wislen and Oberseigen, where we took 135 prisoners.

"In the eastern theatre: On the other side of the East Prussian frontier our operations are taking the course we anticipated.

"In Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula, our troops are making progress in the direction of Racow.

"In Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, there is no change to report."

### SOCIALISTS IN MEETING

Representatives From Allied Nations Discuss International Situation.

London, Feb. 14.—Representative Socialists of the Allied countries, met in London today under the presidency of James Keir-Hardie, Socialist member of parliament from Merthyr Tydfil to discuss the international situation.

The subject of peace was not discussed as the delegates had decided that "no reputation for peace could be entertained until German militarism was crushed."

Resolutions were passed demanding that Belgium be liberated and compensated, that the creation of Poland shall be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Polish people, "either in the sense of autonomy in the midst of another state or in that of complete independence, and that throughout, those populations that have been annexed by force shall receive the right freely to dispose of themselves."

"The speaker also declares that while the Allied Socialists have resolved to fight until victory is achieved, they have resolved 'to resist any attempt to treat this defensive war into a war of conquest.'"

### VIENNA STATEMENT

Situation in Russian Poland and West Galicia Remains Unchanged.

Vienna, Feb. 14 (via London, Feb. 15).—The official statement issued tonight follows:

"The situation in Russian Poland and West Galicia remains unchanged. On the part of our battle front, in the Bukovina sector, against a vigorous Russian attack was made, we threw back the enemy and also the Siberian troops from two dominating heights and stormed a village near Visokoe."

"Equally successful was an attack by the allied Germans and Austrians in the Middle Carpathian woods, where we captured from the enemy heights over which there had been much fighting. Yesterday we took 370 prisoners.

"In Southwest Galicia and Bukovina we have won victories. Southwest of Nadworna the enemy was repulsed. We captured the heights to the north of Delatyn, taking many prisoners."

### WILL RENEW OFFENSIVE

Million Men Busy Preparing for New Move by Germans in Alsace.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Refugees expelled from Alsace-Lorraine declare the Germans are making extraordinary preparations to resume the offensive in that region. They declare that more than 1,000,000 men are being assembled along the Rhine and that formidable entrenchments are being prepared. Every village is reported to have been prepared to sustain a siege.

All inhabitants whose German sympathies are doubtful, refugees say, are being expelled and every person showing inquisitiveness is sent into Germany.

### TROUBLE WITH CHURCH

French Paper Says Belgium Breaks Relations With Roman Representatives.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Matin today printed under reserve a statement that the Belgian government recently broke off all relations with Monsignor Jean Tacli Porcelli, papal nuncio at Brussels, alleging that he had been unfaithful to the Germans at the palace of the nuncio at the time of the Cardinal Mercier incident.

The statement in the Matin later brought forth a note from the Belgian legation here which said:

"Certain rumors intimating that strained relations existed between the papal ambassador and the Belgian government are absolutely unfounded."

### ARTILLERY IN WEST

French Official Statement Says Big Guns Do Most of Fighting

Paris, Feb. 14.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"From the sea to the Meuse infantry action is reported. There have been artillery duels in Belgium between the Oise and the Aisne and in Champagne.

"In Lorraine, in the region of Pont-A-Mousson we have delivered a counter attack against the enemy who had occupied Norey and who had gained a foothold on a neighboring height. The engagement continued.

"No late advances have been received respecting operations in the Valley of the Meuse in which advance posts are engaged."

### SEIZE DOMESTIC OATS

Germany Will Expropriate all Except Oats and Feeding Grain

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The following Bundsrath today decided to expropriate all domestic stocks of oats, except seed oats and grain necessary for fodder for horses. The order becomes effective on February 15th.

The Bundsrath also raised the maximum price of oats by 50 marks (\$12.50) per metric ton.

The action of the Bundsrath, or Federal Council, in expropriating domestic stocks of oats in a further step in the German government's policy of conserving the food supplies. On January 26 the Federal council ordered the seizure of all corn, wheat and flour.

### BAYONET CHARGE ON SKIS

French Soldiers Cut Off by German Charge Into Trenches.

Geneva, via Paris, Feb. 14.—What is said to be the first bayonet charge on skis during the present war was made yesterday in the Vosges. Forty Alpine chasseur were cut off by the Germans, were ordered to surrender. They refused and charged down the snow covered slope on their skis into the German trenches where a bitter struggle took place before the French soldiers were overcome.

### BATTLE IN THE AIR

German Zeppelins and Three French Airships Fight for Forty Minutes.

Geneva, via Paris, Feb. 14.—A thrilling battle between a Zeppelin and three French aeroplanes was witnessed yesterday by thousands of German and French troops at Maunheim.

The Zeppelin was sailing toward Belfort when it met the aeroplanes flying much lower. The conflict lasted for

about 40 minutes, both sides keeping up a continuous fire. The aeroplanes struggled to reach a higher level which would place them above the dirigible, and have almost succeeded when the Zeppelin retired at great speed.

Paris, Feb. 14.—A company of infantry entered some German trenches there. A French motor captured in 1870 and which had been used with great effectiveness in the present struggle.

### CARRANZA TAKES FURTHER ACTION

(Continued from Page Two.)

interior, to Eliseo Arradondo, local representative of Carranza. It said:

"The irate chief of the Constitutional army has been apprised that persons of diverse nationalities, styling themselves consular agents or agents of foreign governments, without really being so, and other persons styling themselves representatives of foreign colonies, or large foreign interests established in Mexico, pretend to make representations, address communications and treat directly about matters of an international character, with the different leaders of the Constitutional army.

"This tends to disrupt unity in the Constitutional government, and to belittle the authority of the first chief. It is the purpose of this government to comply with its international duties, affording just protection under the laws to all foreign persons and interests, and this end can be attained only by the thorough application of the appropriate authorities."

"Military leaders before whom such representations may be made must continue themselves to informing the representatives of foreigners that they should take such matters up directly with the first chief of the Constitutional army.

General Villa's Washington agency tonight gave out a message from the northern chieftain describing the capture of Guadalupe, second largest city in Mexico.

Villa reported he was pursuing the enemy, which had been engaged again at Bajacuran.

In the state of San Luis Potosi Villa reported his troops under Col. Serrabia defeated 2,000 men under General Acosta.

### BERLIN NEWSPAPER COMMENT FRIENDLY

(Continued from Page One.)

Admiralty's declaration will not be executed unopposed, it fundamentally deceives itself.

Two Juristic Standpoint The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Emphasis is laid on friendly intentions. The repeated recital of intentions to do away with the blockade in the hope that the Washington desire to preserve good relations with Germany and will give due weight to the German standpoint after renewed explanations."

"The note assumes a too formal and juristic standpoint regarding German justification in eventually destroying neutral ships and follows the line of argument of the English manner of reasoning which unfortunately has become second nature. The American government gives too little weight to the difficult conflict in which Germany finds itself, whereas no vital interest of the United States is involved. The way out of the difficulty is opened by the United States protest against British misuse of flags. As for the rest Germany must maintain its stand."

### DIARY OF A BOY SCOUT

British Paper Publishes Unique Piece of Literature Gives New Side.

(Continued from Page One.) London, Feb. 14.—The diary of a boy scout, published in the Manchester Guardian, is an interesting piece of juvenile literature and describes more correctly than has been generally supposed of the work the scouts are doing.

"H— and I have complete charge of 16 miles of coast," the young adventurer boasts in telling of his life in a isolated bungalow on the North Shore on the lookout for hostile cruisers and aircraft or the signaling of spies. He tells of sleeping on the table, of pile of covers, and of many other things which he does not mention, when the two boys went on duty.

Some paragraphs from the diary read:

"Had a very decent night. Received message about the Zeppelin from H— and I were alone we had a rather exciting time. We called the military, as instructed, and our six-hour watch passed like a few minutes."

"Throughout the night my writing is a small place, about five feet by eight, with windows on three sides, which look out to the sea. It has a stove, cupboard, various telephones, a very heavy wire, a radio, telephones, etc. H— has now the revolver round his waist. He is, of course, on duty outside. He comes in every few minutes, passing remarks on the night."

"Fright— It is now midday, and H— and I have just come off duty. We have had a very interesting morning. Two government patrol boats have passed quite close to us, also two tugs towing a big salvage crane, which in turn was towing a derelict. Life here is great; you have no idea how important and 'bossy' we feel when on watch, because even the soldiers come to us for every hour, which we have many messages or orders. The 'rugs out,' 'trenches,' 'guns,' along the coast are simply glorious; really I'm in my element. We are on very good terms with the soldiers, who are very friendly when we said it was a bit cold in our bungalows the lieutenant asked for blankets, and the men, I believe offered 50, ten of which were accepted. I have now four blankets and greatcoat, also a ground sheet and camp bed, and really sleep as well here as I do at home, the only difference being that I find no difficulty in getting up when called, at all hours of the night or day. We get a 36-hour rest, 'stand-off' (nautical expression), every fifth day.

"I have charge of the log, and it practically takes up all my spare time, because we are on twelve hours, or off twelve. But the log-book promises to be a very interesting volume when completed. I feel up in my element as I have begun. Yesterday morning I had the job of cleaning all the rifles, revolvers, sword-sticks, and leather work for the coast guard, which I did it (so I suppose I always shall have the job). This is the advantage (?) of being a thorough workman (Please tell father this).

"I have a rotten, flat, and uninteresting coast, although the surf on the reefs (of which there are plenty) makes a very pretty picture. It is a fine place for landing 'Germhuns' if they knew where to come; but all the nice landing places are jolly well guarded. Yesterday two of my fellow 'mud-liggers' came back in a very excited and breathless condition—they said they had found a mine washed ashore. It turned out to be an old hat of a ship."

# NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ANALYZED

## By Republican National Committeeman Wm. Barnes

Explains Why He Retired from Republican State Committee and Gives His Ideas of "Evil That Beset" Country.

Albany, N. Y. Feb. 14.—An analysis of national economic conditions and of recent political history formed the subject of a speech delivered at the annual dinner of the Albany County Republican organization Thursday by William Barnes, member of the Republican National Committee from New York. Mr. Barnes explained why he retired from the Republican State Committee. He gave his ideas regarding the "evil that besets the country."

"America," he said, "is suffering from confusion of ideals in that the natural spiritual aspiration of the people is expressed itself in recent thinking in materialistic form, without accepting natural law, that must govern materialistic things. The proposal for a minimum wage by statute is the best example I know of this particular kind of erroneous thinking."

"Such false methods of accomplishing a good result invite unnecessary materialistic disaster, thus crushing the uplift of the spirit, which secures its quality only because of its superiority."

"This error has taken its most unfortunate form in the popular misconception of the meaning of government responsibilities and burdens impossible for it to bear effectively. The attempt to capitalize the religious instinct of the human race into a political asset has been the method used by the materialistic power from the beginning of organized human society. Through the credulity of the race, through its love of the mysterious, through its devotion to the unknown, the progress of real democracy has been impeded by those who would exploit it, not necessarily, though frequently, for financial gain, but for the exercise of vanity or power."

"Our present government at Washington, whatever may be the integrity of the motives of the President, which I do not impugn, has been under the influence of fallacious economic ideas; and so the ideal of democracy, which is of protection, which properly explained, means that each tariff schedule should be so high that no American industry can be destroyed by foreign competition, and so low that no American industry can, through it, secure abnormal profits."

"This is the economic mistake which has been made. Assault upon wealth, as such, is an assault upon the power to produce 'power to live' and the employment. The lack of it, idleness, which, if long continued, means starvation."

"The second error is the confusion of the ideal of democracy, which is liberty, with the pursuit of efficiency. The tendency of recent legislation to establish efficiency through irresponsible industry is an assault upon democratic institutions. Inefficiency has been assailed as the evil. The remedy proposed has been the injection of a theory destructive of democratic principles through the attempt to apply them fallaciously, in aid of a kind of efficiency which makes for the servile and not the democratic state."

Mr. Barnes said that his ideas of the place the Republican party should occupy "to withstand the political errors of the time" were based upon firm beliefs. The American Republic, he said, was based upon the rock of individualism. He found fault with "a tendency in American thought to deny Democracy, by approaching government from the angle of common welfare as antagonistic to individual welfare."

This tendency, he added, "was most popularly voiced by perpetual accusers and party leeches. Mr. Bryan, President Roosevelt, he asserted, "publicly expressed ideas so consonant with those which Mr. Bryan advanced that he was depicted in the press of the country as having stolen Mr. Bryan's clothes."

The National Committee reviewed the Republican ante-convention struggle of 1912. When the year 1914 came, he went on, "It was clear to me that we had relinquished nothing of the contention which we had made in 1912, and the issue for which we had battled had become more clear, no candidate for Governor, Senator or state office means had accepted the Roosevelt propaganda of 1912 could be nominated by the Republicans."

Therefore, he continued, prior to the primary election, he announced that he would not again accept the chairmanship of the state committee or retain membership in it. "Had I remained in the responsible position at the head of the party organization of the state after the victory which was certain to come, the entire purpose for which I had been contending might have lost its quality. It would have been charged that my desire was for power and not for the maintenance of the principles for which I had contended. The Republican party should contend; that my purpose was to build up a party organization through the aid of patronage, preferment, and the occupancy of official station on the part of friends; to reestablish myself for personal purposes in the future; possibly to attempt unduly to influence legislation or the acts of the Governor, or to use one against the other, through the exercise of functions, real or imaginary, that no man should possess. Therefore I retired."

### WHAT ITALY NEEDS FROM AMERICAN SIDE

Wilson Receives Cablegram Telling What Can Be Sold There from Here.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Wilson was informed today in a cablegram received from the American consulate in Milan that "Italy needs 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 300,000 tons of steel, hundreds of thousands of tons of American goods," and that "American can get the entire trade permanently."

"Beg government furnished ships," the cablegram added.

### GENERAL STAFF CAPTURED

Austro-Hungarian Forces Reported to Have Taken Russian

Berlin, Feb. 14 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The Budapest Daily Newspaper Azes says Austro-Hungarian troops entered Radautu-Hungary troops expected that all members of the Russian general staff were captured.

The commanding Russian general, the newspaper adds, committed suicide.



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# SPORTS

## SOUTH SOON TO GREET HOST OF BALL PLAYERS

Training Season to Open Within Two Weeks.

All of Twenty-Four Clubs Comprising Three Major Leagues Have Completed Arrangements for 1915 Season of Try-Out.

New York, Feb. 14.—Within the next three weeks more than 700 baseball players will be scattered through the south and southwest, training for the annual pennant races of the National, American and Federal Leagues. With the gathering of veterans and recruits the baseball situation will pass through another stage of the progress which marks the annual seasons of the national sport. Managers, league executives and legal authorities will give way to the player so far as popular interest is concerned, and the coach's cries silence the wrangling of rival combinations.

While a majority of the twenty-four clubs composing these three leagues have selected their spring training camps and set the dates for the reporting of players, there is still a possibility that two or three may alter their plans at the last moment. As the lists stand at present, however, the South Atlantic states will be the scene of the greatest activity. Georgia will quarter six clubs within her borders, while Florida will entertain five. Texas has been named by four clubs as the State wherein to prepare for the 1915 campaign. Mississippi, Arkansas and Virginia claim two each, while California, Kentucky and North Carolina will have at least one squad training within their boundaries during the month of March.

The list, arranged by leagues, showing the city or town where the training camp will be located, is as follows:

**National League.** Boston, Macon, Ga.; New York, Marlin Springs, Tex.; St. Louis, Hot Wells, Tex.; Chicago, Tampa, Fla.; Brooklyn, Dayton, Fla.; Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Pittsburgh, Dawson Springs, Ky., and Hot Springs, Ark.; Cincinnati, Alexandria, Va.

**American League.** Boston, Hot Springs, Ark.; Philadelphia, Jacksonville, Fla.; Washington, Charlottesville, Va.; Detroit, Gulfport, Fla.; St. Louis, Houston, Tex.; Chicago, Paso Robles, Cal.; New York, Savannah, Ga.; Cleveland, San Antonio, Tex.

**Federal League.** Indianapolis, Valdosta, Ga.; Chicago,

## PLenty OF BASEBALLS FOR MAJOR AND MINOR LEAGUES

No Foundation for Report of Scarcity of Proper Covering Material.

New York, Feb. 14.—Manufacturers of baseball supplies are laughing at a report which has gained circulation in the effect that the national sport will be seriously handicapped next season due to an insufficient number of baseballs for major and minor league use. According to the report the hide of the Siberian pony was the only leather suitable for baseball covers and since the war had shut off this supply of skins the world's series might have to be played in October with defective balls if played at all.

Investigation showed that plain everyday American horse hide is the only skin used for covering baseballs and that there is the usual supply in sight. This hide does not stretch and will be seriously handicapped next season due to an insufficient number of baseballs for major and minor league use. According to the report the hide of the Siberian pony was the only leather suitable for baseball covers and since the war had shut off this supply of skins the world's series might have to be played in October with defective balls if played at all.

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