Evening Cimes

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MR. MACRAE'S WORK.

That this section of country needs immigrants of the better class to aid in developing its vast possibilities is admitted by most people. There are some, it is true, who see danger in immigration and there would be trouble in store for us if by any mischance certain classes of aliens ever set their faces this way. There is a class that we do not want. But men ho will set themselves to the task of building up the waste places and make fruits and vegetables grow where only weeds grew before should be welcome. It is such men as these that through the efforts of Mr. Hugh McRae, are being brought into the Cape Fear section. Of the work being done by Mr. MacRae the Charlotte Chronicle says:

"The Wilmington Star, of Sunday, carries a four-page illustrated article detailing the success of the immigration scheme of the Carolina Trucking Development Company, which now is five prosperous, happy and connted colonies in that section of the state. The article is contributed by Mr. W. E. Lawson. The father of his colonisation movement is Mr. city. The figures telling the story Hugh MacRae. His sole purpose in ndertaking this great project was to evelop the vast acres of land around Wilmington, especially adapted to tracking, which were virgin forests. growth of the business. From a His ideas were fully developed and small beginning the output in the every detail of the seheme threshed before any announcement of the lertaking was made. When the public became aware of what he had in mind the scheme was almost ready to be tried in a practical way. The five colonies are located at St. Helena, Castle Haynes, Marathon, New Berlin and Artesia. A sixth settlement is being opened up at Maraco, where a tract of 10,000 acres has during the month ending Saturday. been laid out. The Maraco settlement will be inhabited entirely by people from northern Italy. This imigration scheme of Mr. MacRae and his associates has been marked by It has been initiated and carried on in a quiet way and the general public has but little conception of its magnitude. The immigrants who have been planted there, have made money from the start. Idle fields have sprung up into prosperous farming communities, with churches and school houses—the the United States government during wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. Mr. Lawson says that year amounted to \$1,533,538.06 the crops that are most largely and against \$1,338,886.11 last year, an the guaranteed right of free speech strawberries, lettuce, beets, turnips, spinach, onlone, cabbage, egg plant, tal number of pounds by 40, 40 cents okra, peas, squash, cucumbers, rad-ishes, tomatoes, sweet and Irish pota-toes, watermelous and cantaloupes. Grapes are also beginning to be exted that this will be one of the g money crops. Asparagus, , kale, carrots, parsley, leeks, ind bruspels abrouts are also success-ulty cultivated, but not as extensiveas the grops mentioned above, ather Donati, the priest of the St. elens colony, has been experimenting with grapes and olives, having come from a grape and olive-raising family and it is announced that his ents have advanced far h to demonstrate that olive can be grown to good advant-

taloupes, \$200; radishes, \$75; on-ions, \$125; peppers, \$150; egg plant, \$750; carrots, \$75; cabbage, \$175; spinach, \$150; turnips, \$150; toma-toes, \$125; asparagus, \$750; English peas, \$150; Irish potatoes, \$175; sweet potatoes, \$125. Mr. MacRae and his associates are solving the mmigration problem in a practical When they shall have popuated New Hanover and Pender counties there are thousands of idle acres in Bladen and Columbus countles waiting the touch of their magic

TO PREVENT TYPHOID.

The government has been experinenting with the typhoid serum and the result of its experiments are said to prove conclusively that typhoid serum. Three soldiers volunteered the experiment is thus summarized by the Birmingham Age-Herald:

"An official test at Fort Omaha lemonstrates that the typhoid serum does render persons who subject themselves to it immune from the most direful fever of this country. Three soldiers consented to become typhoid tests. On June 17 these men vere vaccinated with typhoid serum. Inside of seven days they developed the fever in a very mild form. When fully recovered they were again vacinated, but no typhoid symptoms apeared. Ten days ago the last and he most severe test was applied, and since then physicians of the post have been anxiously awaiting developments. The last was the drinking test. Ordinary water was left for three days in an open dish. Then in a gallon more than a million typhoid germs were placed. This mixture was allowed to stand four hours longer, after which the three soldiers drank of it freely. One who was not immune would have been stricken by the fever from three to five days ago, say the physicians who, have been watching the tests. Now that this time has passed and no symptoms have shown signs of developing, the medical men feel satisfied that the subjects would be unable to contract the disease.

"These tests at Fort Omaha and similar tests throughout the country demonstrate that the dread fever has been conquered at last. In the army the serum will be freely used, and there is no reason why it should not be out of the army. The waste of energy and of life from typhoid in this country should be stopped, and the thoughtful person will yet decide that the serum and its slight fever is far better than the wasting fever of

WINSTON'S TOBACCO BUSINESS.

The tobacco business of Winston-Salem continues to grow and expand. Already this year more than \$10,-000,000 worth of manufactured toreally astounding to one who has not course of a very few years has be-

"The receipts at the internal revenue office during the month of July amounted to \$209,613.15, which means that 3,493,552 pounds of manufactured tobacco were shipped by the local tobacco manufacturers Last July the receipts amounted to \$154,259.55, when 2,570,992 pounds were shipped. This is an increase during the past month of 922,560 pounds of tobacco and an increase of \$55,353.60 in revenue.

"During the first seven months of the present year, the local tobacco manufacturers have shipped 25.558 .-962 pounds of manufactured tobacco. which is an increase of 3,044,195 pounds over the first seven months of the year 1908. The revenue paid to the first seven months of the present essfully grown in the colonies are increase of \$194,651.95 in favor of the present year. Multiplying the tobeing the average price per pound, it will be seen that the sales brought \$10,223,584.80 to this city. The shipments during the first seven asively cultivated by many of the months of 1908 amounted to 22,ilohists and within a few years it is 314,767 pounds."

NEW BOOKS

The Bride of the Mistletoe, by Jame Lane Allen. Cloth, 12mo, 130 pages. \$1.25 The Macmillad Company, 168 Fifth ave., New York. (Alfred Wil-llams & Co. Raleigh.)

ficular type of eroticism (to quote a New York reviewer) which deals not the monarchs of Italy and Germany, in the nude, but in the provocatively draped." A little less delicacy would be in better taste, or better still, the present fashion of exploiting the physiology and psychology or marriage in fiction might be dropped.

The theme of the story is the tragedy which comes in the opinion of the author, when a woman, happliy married, finds that she has become an incident to her husband. The parti-

cular wife we are concerned with, alin possession of her husband's entire loyalty and love, becomes hysterically sure that her tragedy has come. One finds later after a search with a good microscope, that this hysterical lady accepts the situation, but the reader is likely to feel disappointed with the whole affair. That, however, may be an opinion with which many may Reviewers are not omniscient, and this particular story is like a problem in the last chapter of an algebra treatise.

Mr. Allen promises two sequels. "American children's story, in which the principal characters of the" The Bride of the Mistletoe" are subordinate to their children and some neighbors' children, is to be published within welve months. "The Christmas Tree: an Interpretation" is to be issued during the year.

GEORGE SUMMEY, JR.

PRESS COMMENT

Women In the Schools.

The public schools of the country have 358,884 women to 116,354 men teachers. No one should assume found in the kindergarten and the lower grades only. They teach in the grammar schools, in the high schools and principalships are not beyond them. The election of Mrs. Elia Flagg Young to the highest executive position in the public school system of the second city in the union is not therefore surprising. What Chicago has What Chicago has sion arises. At any rate, the election of Mrs. Young opens all positions in tent women.

There are those who will say that boys who are passing from boyhood to manhood should not be molded by fem. nine ideas-that a boy's natural aspirations cannot be brought out in that way. Critics who think in this way say that manly qualities cannot be de veloped under feminine rule.

This is, however, an academic prop osition only. There is no evidence to support it . The critic who would push aside women teachers would logically dislodge the mother, who, after all, is the chief trainer of the growing boy. It is safe to say that women teacrers have come to stay and the election of Mrs. Young in Chicago will promo the elevation of women to any position in the public schools that she can sitt isfactorily fill. The work of the future will take no harm through the training -Birmingham Age-Herald.

Muzzling the Press in Spain.

Impenetrable darkness surrounds the of royalist and revolutionist in Spain. No one knows, outside of the city, what is happening in Barcelona, and no one in Spain dares print his opinions. It may be that the Moors have again routed the Spanish troops and have hurled them back from the Riff country. It may be that a new revolution to affect all Spain. But the revolution is brewing in Catalonia, destined to affect all Spain. But the facts whatever the import, are con cealed by court authorities. / Every news item that appears in the Spanish print, or is flashed across the cable o America, has to be approved by the

All of his savors of the seventeenth century, when the printer's life was in danger if he dared to speak against the crown, when his press was subject to royal orders and his proof had always to be acceptable to some parasitic courtier, deputed for the purpose. The struggle to overcome this censorship and the effort to secure freedom of the press were but a part of the great battle for free speech. The two went hand in hand. In England, the victory for the press came along after the bill of rights had guaranteed freedom of speech, but the connection between the two was not lost. The defenders of the "North Briton" rested their cas upon the older right of free speech Lord Chief Justice Pratt's decision at that time, in liberating John Wilkesthe Magna Charta of untvammeled English journalism-was based upon

Virginia Bill of Rights laid down the been violated. Only once, when the Federalists passed the sedition act, was the American press endangered. And then a popular revolution removed from power the offending political

A muzzled press has always been Only when the truth hurt have monarchs ever tried to suppress it. The absurd censorship of Louis XV., which drove Voltaire out of France and which works in the Netherlands, was but a single instance of an absurd principle. That "imprimatur" of the King, with-out which nothing could be printed, became a badge of shameful subordillams & Co. Raleigh.)
The "aristocrat among American nation to a despotic monarch. One of the first facts of the victorious revolutionals was to remove the censorship. Allen. has broken his three year silence with a story—he tells us that these people is demonstrated results from a 20-acre farm of elopment company. The rectangly and actual cash returns per acre at \$600; strawbearies, \$200; straw

recall other, days, and it might with propriety say that when I put aside the pencil at the close of the legisla-ture last winter. I had not intended to entirely desert The Times, but I did not know how tired I was till I got away and relaxed, by which time I was busy with other things, and the Times has done well, very well, with-

The recent business issue of The Times with the physiognomy of all the staff, both editorial and mechanical, almost made me homesick for the corner in the office again, where day and night I ground out what is commonly called "stuff," but I suppose that between my gardens and the handling of summer fruits I will live over the home-sickness.

And no face in the lot looked more pleasing than that of Winder R. Harris, the sporting editor. And now is the best time I will ever have, perhaps, to say that when I first saw The 'Times' sporting page, with his name at the head. I said the water has found its level. Winder is perfectly adapted to the work, and could make good anywhere on that page. It compares favorably with even larger pa-

That illustrated business edition, I am not through reading yet, but it was a credit to any state paper. Had a plenty of clean, sensible matter, looking to the real things, business, instead of the oft repeated show of faces only. Then the nice things being said about The Times by the press of the state are well worth the while, and The Times' best days are yet to come. Conservative business ways cannot do other than win, hands down, in the end. Ats news service is so distinctive, its readers get much that the other press services do no

There is no reason why the capital in spite of politicians and "hangers on," and none with half a heart will on a large scale, and trying to reitorium, and the ability to house all comers, Raleigh will be the matural that would otherwise go elsewhere The part The Times is playing in all these things will be more apparent as the work goes on.

impressed with the fact that the ending of the municipal campaign last Season begins. ceedings for some weeks past, one is spring did not put the capital city into summer quarters, but seems to have been the opening. There have Federal Judge Connor, the newspapers have had a surfeit of late. Looks pers have had a surfett of late. Looks ter Prices political and moral. And the old blind tiger gets theirs, even if he gets it "where the chicken got the axe," whether he has two legs, one leg or

Parting company with the mem ers of a legislature is seeing most of them for the last time. Of all the 150 and more men I met and mingled with and wrote about, I have seen only four in all the five months. Sen ators Elliott of Catawba, Spence of Randolph, and Representatives Graham of Granville and Kendrick of Gaston, even at a place like Charlotte, where thousands come and go Even so industrious a hustler as Jno M. Julian, of Rowan, has not been seen or noted this close to home.

no legs at all.

In the last two weeks I have talked with Representative Kendrick, of Gaston, about the winter days, and since then his county has consummated some of his work at Raleigh, the In America, free speech and a free moving by a vote of the court house press were one and the same. The from Dallas to Chatonia. This was the third attempt and successful. broad principle which the Constitu-broad principle which the Constitu-tion followed, and which has never lege \$53,000 in cash and the expense of getting the necessary votes.

> Last week Senator J. A. Spence, of Randolph, was here to visit his brother, Postmaster Jno. B. Spence and incidentally met many friends Those Spence boys, I think, came from Stanly county, and all took to the law, and all are most excellent citizens of Carthage, Asheboro and Charlotte. It is so much more often the case that the boys of a family take to different occupations, and the parent is no doubt often the each other in many ways, being sim-tlarly situated the bonds of sympathy are more closely drawn.

The Times needs no "puff." It is a full grown newspaper. C. W. H. Charlotte, Aug. 9.

OTEY'S BARBER SHOP,

August

Our Great Annual August Carpet and Rug Sale.

This Annual August Carpet and Rug city should not be a business centre. Sale gives a grand opportunity for on," and none with half a heart will Hotels, Public Buildings, Libraries, forms its government and such. With Societies, Churches, Institutions, comers, Raleigh will be the matural Schools and Halls, as well as Housekeepers to make their purchases be-Reading the capital city court pro- fore the Regular Fall and Winter

There's a saving of fully Twentybeen courts and courts, and between Five per cent. on the Fall and Win-

> There are all kinds of Carpets and Rugs: Carpets and Rugs for parlors, Carpets and Rugs for reception rooms, Carpets and Rugs for dining rooms, Carpets and Rugs for halls, Carpets and Rugs for dens, Carpets and Rugs for churches, Carpets and Rugs for public buildings and libraries, Carpets and Rugs for society halls, Carpets and Rugs for offices, etc., etc., and of all grades.

> Carpets and Rugs purchased during this August Sale—upon request—will be held for future delivery, without any extra charge for storage, and we will lay them later on in the fall or winter, when you are ready for them, but you must buy them now to get the advantage of the August Sale prices.

A GREAT OFFER.

Notwithstanding the August Sale prices we will make and lay these Carpets and Rugs without any extra charges for anyone living in Raleigh, and for those out of town we will make and prepay freight or express to any point in North Carolina, and if the purchaser will pay the railroad fares and the board we will send one of our expert Carpet layers to do the work without any extra charges for his services while doing the work.

obbin-Ferra

cause. A family of like turn . n help 123-125 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

We will give Dobbin & Ferrall's Gold Trading Stamps with every cash purchase in this Great August Carpet and Rug Sale, but to get the stamps you will have to pay for the Carpets and Rugs when the sale is made. You can pay, get the stamps and we will hold the Carpets and