

# EXTENSION SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Advocated by Soule for Instruction in Farm Theory and Practice.

## AVERAGE CROP YIELD FALLING HE ASSERTS

Inauguration of Extensive Scientific Practice a National Concern—His Plan in Detail.

Detroit, Sept. 12.—The need of extension teaching in agriculture, what such instruction should include, plans for organizing the work involved in a campaign of agricultural education and what has been accomplished already, were discussed today by Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia state college of agriculture.

"The present condition of our agriculture is unsatisfactory. It is evident to the most casual observer that a great depletion in soil fertility has taken place in recent years; nor has the malpractice in this direction been arrested. The yields per acre of our farm crops have fallen to an alarming degree and this in spite of the sporadic efforts made here and there to maintain or increase yields on the part of the farmer by the use of various soil amendments. The situation is therefore one of national concern, and the importance of the case cannot easily be overrated.

"There is much talk at the present time of the movement back to the land. The great need is to point out to the land owner, and to the boy and the girl living in the country the possibilities of farming as a means of livelihood. This is not to be done by the usual methods of instruction, and when this is done the urban movement will have been checked.

"Farmers obviously need help in many directions, and it is essential that it be brought to them as quickly as possible and in the most acceptable and easily understood manner. The off-repeated suggestion that an agricultural revolution may be brought about is one of the facts now as well demonstrated as man's mastery of electricity, but little has ever been done to put the knowledge which is to bring about this desirable result in an acceptable form within the reach of those who must possess it if the end sought is to be attained. Intelligent consideration calls for a definition of what extension teaching may properly include. Generally speaking, it may be regarded as a method of disseminating information on all topics related to agriculture in the broadest sense of the word.

**The Extension School.**  
"Under the systematic instruction may be included what is known as the extension school, which undertakes, as its name shows, to carry on definite instructions along certain lines into a given community for a period of three days to a month. This is probably one of the most efficient forms of extension teaching which can be inaugurated in any state.

"The experimental farm or definite soil test area will follow next in importance. Correspondence courses would be found helpful. The lecture and reading course will also be found helpful in many communities. In other instances study clubs may be formed, and last but not least under this division would be ranked the work of the boys' and girls' clubs.

"Under the head of informal teaching probably the most efficient agency is the farmers' institute. Then would come the farmers' week generally arranged for at the agricultural college conferences of one kind and another may be arranged either at the college or in various local centers. The occasional lecture would come under this head.

"Under object lesson teaching may be grouped the farm demonstration work, the special train, the fair exhibition, the educational excursion and publications. These should include the press bulletins sent out weekly or monthly, the leaflet or agricultural periodical, series of popular bulletins, and traveling agricultural libraries.

"The work must be carefully organized and efficiently managed, where effective service is contemplated. The man chosen for this line of work must be expert in fact and reality. In the administration of the work it will be well to have an executive secretary or a director of the extension service with a staff of men and clerks under his control. This constitutes the nucleus for the organization and direction of the work. The experts needed in agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, agricultural chemistry, etc., will be delegated from the members of the specialized staffs of those departments by the heads of the same on request of the extension director.

"In organizing extension work within the confines of any state, the college should, of course, undertake to establish a satisfactory relationship with all other agencies at work with in that state. These agencies may include the experiment station, the state department of agriculture, farmers' institute organizations, normal school district agricultural schools and the United States department of agriculture. A co-operative plan of work can generally be arrived at which will be satisfactory and enable all to work together in harmony and with greater success than if they endeavored to operate independently. The number of agencies to consider and the relationship which they shall bear to each other, and the nature and extent of the work undertaken by each can only be properly determined by a knowledge of the existing local conditions.

While the public has not yet realized the all-important nature of extension teaching so far as agricultural topics are concerned, the work has already made remarkable progress. Six years ago practically nothing had been done along this line save the organization of farmers' institutes. Now there are extension departments in more than thirty states, employing several hundred men as specialists.

"It is now conceded that the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are the most important influence on the economic development of the United States. It is quite certain that the service which these institutions have rendered up to the present time is to be greatly magnified through the development of their extension teaching facilities."

## CONNAT'S PLAN TO AID FARMER

(Continued from Page One)  
are paid up by the members, the reserve fund, savings deposits and deposits on account, and finally the sums which the bank procures by means of loans from central co-operative banks, other types of banks, or private individuals. The business of the rural bank consists for the most part in making advances to the members. Surplus cash on hand is deposited with the central banks or invested in banking operations with third parties."

Summing up the relations between the proposed plan of the monetary commission for bank-note reform and land mortgage banks, Mr. Connat declared that the farmer has the right to demand the same facilities and opportunities for obtaining credit as the manufacturer and merchant, with the limitation that the facilities afforded him must be based upon banking principles.

"A central organization for the issue of mortgage bonds, recognized by the federal government, like the Credit Foncier, would probably be required in order to receive the bonds in sufficient guarantee and a wide market," he said. "Organizations under state law, especially if they lacked the guarantee of the state government, would defeat the principle of a broad reform in mortgage banking, because the bonds issued in the poorer states could not be sold at home or abroad at the same rate as those issued in the richer states, where there was less need for such institutions."

**A Tentative Plan.**  
"Without committing myself at this time to a definite plan, it is probable that it would be found advantageous to establish state organizations, charged with making local loans, under rules laid down by the central organization, and that the latter should be able to issue its bonds under its own guarantee, secured to it by the deposit of mortgages or bonds guaranteed by the state associations. In other words, it might be found advisable to build up a co-operative democracy of state mortgage loan banks, united into a powerful central organization, similar to that proposed in the plan of the monetary commission for strengthening commercial banking credit."

"It is not impossible that the three great branches of banking, the commercial credit banks, the mortgage banks, and the postal savings bank, might be linked together in a system which would give greater flexibility to credit than it has ever enjoyed in our banking history, by the aid of which each, without violating sound banking principles, would be able to extend to the others in time of need."

## AMERICAN WOMEN TOO THIN SAYS PRINCESS

And that is because they hurry too much, titled Russian observes.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Probably the sweetest music yet poured into the ears of American femininity by a titled czar comes from the lips of Princess Gagarine, of Russia, who, while at a garden party at the white house gave out the information that she thought "American women are too slender."

"American women of good breeding are so terribly slender," said the princess, and her contentions were sustained by her beautiful daughter, the Princess Sophia, who nodded approvingly.

"They hurry too much. That is the reason. Every place you see the American woman, whether she is going shopping, visiting or elsewhere, she is going fast, and travels as if she did not have a second to lose. As for the men, they walk twice as fast as the men of Europe."

Princess Gagarine says that American women dress like the women in other parts of the world, because they follow Parisian styles.

# DECENTRALIZATION OF BANKING POWER

Urged by George M. Reynolds in Detroit Address—Resists Publicity.

Detroit, Sept. 12.—Speaking to the subject "The Money Trust Inquiry," George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago, yesterday said, "If a banker can be forced to disclose a confidential relationship between his bank and its customer, it would require but a short step further to capitalize for the gratification of prejudice the confidences between the attorney and his client, as well as the secrets of the confessional."

"I cannot believe a condition exists which can begin to justify such drastic treatment; no more do I believe congress will take any action which would strike so directly at the personal rights and liberties of the people."

Mr. Reynolds spoke before the trust company section of the American Bankers association at its annual convention and disavowed any antagonism to the congressional investigation by the house committee.

"Believing as I do," said the speaker, "that open-minded, honest action in which the public is interested, prompted by a laudable purpose and kept free from animus and prejudice, will tend to secure a proper solution of that question, I desire to disavow any antagonism for or opposition to the impending investigation of the so-called 'money trust' by the house banking and currency committee; on the contrary, I shall be glad to do what I can to co-operate with the members of that committee so long as their activities are exerted along the lines of an honest endeavor calculated to promote better methods and higher ideals in business."

Banking conditions were discussed by the speaker, who said in part: "The fact that 95 per cent of the business of this country is done upon credit, and that the use of actual money in transactions has been reduced to the minimum, makes it very easy for people who do not properly discriminate between credit and money itself to become confused in the application of the terms; and especially is this likely to be the case with those who have given so little study to the subject that they look upon a bank as being an institution dealing in money, whereas, in reality, a bank deals in credit, and the money it carries in its vaults is only an incident to its business, being carried only in an amount sufficient under the law of averages to make it possible for the bank to pay its obligations upon demand under normal conditions."

**Confusion of Credits With Money.**  
"This confusing of credit with money, as it is related to business, has caused much misapprehension on this subject and resulted in more or less honest criticism by those who do not realize that the 'money power' as it is usually applied relates to the power or control of the credit which may be extended against either money or other tangible liquid assets easily or quickly convertible into money; and in view of the temper of the people toward large aggregations of capital, it is not surprising that there has also arisen much confusion and misconception through the use of the words 'money power' and 'money trust.' Oftentimes, where quotations of alleged statements are made, the word 'trust' is, either through confusion or arbitrarily, substituted for the word 'power' making it appear as 'money trust,' thereby changing the meaning of the statement as it was originally made."

"I disclaim any knowledge, to say nothing of any connection with any 'money trust' of any character, and I feel I would be derelict in my duty if I were not to say to you that I do not believe any such trust exists."

**Bespoke Spirit of Fairness.**  
"If a little more of the spirit of fairness were to be injected into a consideration and discussion of this subject, the masses of the people would be less inclined to hold prejudice against or criticize banks, for, after all, the banks are only the 'ware houses' of the credits of the community, and the credits they control are subject to the ebb and flow incident to the fluctuations in business."

"I have heard more or less criticism of banks in this country upon the theory that the 'money power' is in the hands of too few people."

"Inasmuch as whatever control individuals may now have of our banking power comes to them under and by virtue of the national banking law, as the result of a concentration of reserves in the central-reserve cities and through legitimate practices in the ordinary trend of business, and not mark you, through any violation or evasion of the law on their part, would it not be far more becoming to criticize the law which forces this condition rather than to criticize the men who under the law have the condition forced upon them?"

"As one who has been accused of admitting that the 'money power' under existing conditions, or the power to extend credit in times of crises, rests in the hands of a few bankers in this country whose institutions carry the surplus banking reserves, I have for three years past been making a plan to the people of this country to assist in securing legislation providing for a system of banking and currency, which it is believed, will very materially decentralize the money power by placing it within the control of several thousand banks, rather than to have it literally controlled by the bankers in the central reserve cities, as at present."

**Bankers Would Welcome Legislation.**  
"So far as I know and believe, the majority of the bankers in the central reserve cities recognize the enormity of the responsibility which rests upon them under the existing law and would welcome any legislation that is just and fair which would both minimize this responsibility and free them from the unjust accusations that are constantly being made against them."

"The banks of the country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and it is always to their advantage to serve the people provided conditions are such that they can do so without an infraction of the banking law."

tion does not require them to disclose to the public the confidential relations existing between themselves and their customers, the divulgence of which might greatly embarrass the customer and thereby do serious injury to the banks. In my opinion the banks should, and I believe they would to the limit of their ability to do so, decline to make this information public.

## WEST N. CAR. FAIR COMMITTEE MEETS

Plans Outlined for Big Parade—Horse Exhibit Premiums Decided on, Etc.

There was an important meeting of the executive committee of the Western North Carolina Fair association held yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the office of Secretary Guy Weaver, at which time full plans were outlined for the big military, fraternal and industrial parade to be held Tuesday, October 8, the opening day of the fair. According to these plans the parade will be the biggest and most elaborate ever held in the city.

The parade will be led by the First regiment band, and possibly by some other band in addition, the military companies in uniform and there will follow the uniform ranks of the various fraternal lodges in Asheville and the surrounding towns. Besides these there will be the members of the labor organizations who will not be in uniform and a large number of lodge members who do not belong to the uniform ranks.

The members of fraternal orders who participate in the parade and are not in uniform will wear badges or some emblem in order that they may gain free admission to the opening of the fair.

A letter was prepared at this meeting to be sent out to all the fraternal bodies in Asheville and the surrounding towns asking their co-operation in this opening parade and each one is asked to appoint some members as a committee of one to confer at once with Secretary Weaver and Chief Marshal Lawrence W. Young.

Mr. Hayes, who was appointed as a committee of one at the previous meeting to look into the matter of having an automobile exhibit, stated that he had been informed by E. C. Sawyer that arrangements are being made for such an exhibit and that the matter will be taken up officially by the Asheville Motor club.

After a number of other routine matters had been taken up concerning the various departments the following classes were ordered to be added to the premium list in the horse department, with the understanding that a committee composed of Secretary Weaver and George S. Arthur add the necessary conditions, such as the number of entries to be required, etc.:

1. Best Gaited Saddle Horse, for men, fee \$2; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5.
2. Best Ladies Harness Horse, fee \$2; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5.
3. Best 3 Year Old Saddle Horse or Mare, fee \$2; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5.
4. Best Roadster, fee \$2; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5.
5. Best pair Harness Horses, fee \$4; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5.
6. Best walk, trot and canter, show under saddle, by lady, fee \$2; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5.
7. Best pony 14 hands or under to be shown in the saddle, fee, \$1; first premium \$7.50; second premium, \$5; third premium \$2.50.
8. Best Pair Road Horses, (open to all), fee, \$4; first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium \$5.

## WILSON TO LINCOLN

Nominee and Colonel Bryan Will Speak from the Same Platform There October 5.

New York, Sept. 12.—Governor Wilson will meet William J. Bryan in Lincoln, Neb., on October 5, when the nominee and former standard bearer will speak from the same platform. Wilson made this announcement before leaving for Sea Girt today.

When they meet Bryan will have completed his tour of the west, trailing Roosevelt, and Wilson will be on his second trip west. The only other date on this trip so far announced is at Indianapolis on October 2.

Vice-Chairman McAdoo said the nominee is being overwhelmed with requests to speak.

**Bad Teeth Generate Poisons.**  
Washington, Sept. 12.—At the meeting of the National Dental association held here, Dr. M. L. Rhein of New York city read a paper which attracted considerable attention.

Dr. Rhein declared that teeth which were neglected or which were treated improperly by unskilled or unscrupulous dental operators offered a fertile field not only for suffering through teeth decay but from poison. He also said that persons generated by defective teeth pass into the human body and by the slow process of their absorption the way is open for any and all diseases.

**Peerless-Fashion**  
51 Patton Ave.

**People's Dept. Store**  
40-42 Patton Ave.

# MONEY-RAISING SALE

## Unusual Bargains are Offered in Both Stores During This Sale

**AT THE PEERLESS-FASHION**

\$19.50 Ladies' suits...\$13.65  
 \$22.50 Ladies' suits... 15.08  
 \$25.00 Ladies' suits...\$17.50  
 \$29.50 Ladies' suits... 19.77  
 \$32.50 Ladies' suits... 21.78  
 \$35.00 Ladies' suits... 24.50  
 \$42.50 Ladies' suits... 29.89  
 \$5.00 Lingerie waists... 2.98  
 \$2.50 Lingerie waists... 1.48  
 \$15.00 Ladies' silk dress  
 es... ..\$9.00  
 \$1.50 Crepe Kimonos  
 ety patterns... ..\$1.10  
 Reduction on all Evening  
 dresses, coats, silk underskirts  
 &c.

**People's Department Store  
Bargain Basement.**

\$5.00 dress skirts...\$3.75  
 3c handkerchiefs... 1-2c  
 \$15.00 Ladies' suits...\$7.50  
 \$22.50 Ladies' suits...\$12.50  
 39c Men's ties... 19c  
 35c Men's suspenders for 19c

**AT THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE**

29c bath towels... ..22c  
 15c bath towels... ..12 1-2c  
 25c linen towels... ..19c  
 10c Huck towels... ..8c  
 39c wash silks... ..19c  
 20c Batiste... ..12 1-2c  
 40c dress linen... ..19c  
 12 1-2 Batiste... ..8 1-2c  
 12 1-2c Flannelette... ..9c  
 \$3.00 silk waists... ..\$1.89  
 \$1.25 umbrellas... ..98c  
 Reduction on all trimmed  
 hats.  
 Reduction on all plumes and  
 flowers.  
 Reduction on all shapes.  
 Reduction on laces and em-  
 broideries.

**Bargain Basement.**

\$15.00 men's suits... ..\$9.98  
 \$18.00 men's suits... ..\$12.50  
 \$22.50 men's suits... ..\$15.00  
 \$3.00 men's shoes... ..\$2.25  
 \$3.50 men's shoes... ..\$3.00  
 \$4.00 men's shoes... ..\$3.50  
 12 1-2c Ladies' linen vest 7 1-2c  
 19c Ladies' hose... ..10c

You'll find in the People's Department Store, 40 and 42 Patton avenue, an array of bargains which should not be overlooked by the ones economically inclined. Hundreds of articles are sold way below the regular prices, such as trunks, satchels, suit cases, bags, suits, men's pants, blankets, comforters, table linens, napkins, outing flannels, cotton flannels, baby wool flannels, dress goods, velvets and all kinds of notions, hosiery and underwear.

**A. M. GOODLAKE**  
Contractor & Builder.  
Shop and Office Cor. N. Main  
and College, No. 9.  
Phone 976.

A genuine, value-giving "special sale" should make a host of NEW FRIENDS for a store. But a special sale has no advertising of fact unless it is effectively advertised—of course.



## COME TO OUR STORE TOMORROW

and see one of the grandest line of Millinery at the most popular prices ever shown to the public. The Palais Royal is known for bargains. Remember we trim your hats free. Come and see the assortment of Gage and Fish Hats.

Watch for our Grand Millinery opening on the 20th. of this month.

Tomorrow we place on sale one hundred pattern hats, no two alike representing these pictures, ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$8.00 the entire lot on sale, special, \$5.00.

We want you to come and make your self at home and we'll be glad to show you. Trimmed and untrimmed hats for ladies and misses and children.

**This Special Display of the Season's Best Models in Coats and Suits.**

Tomorrow morning at 8:30 we will open a special three days' Style Exhibit of unusual interest.

Suits will be shown in manish series, whip-cords, novelties and diagonal twills. Separate coats in tweeds, alpines, chinchillas, fur fabrics and broadcloths. All colors, all sizes, and a wonderful variety of styles to choose from.

Especially attractive are these Blachof garments—strictly tailored, serviceable coats and suits that are tailored to fit and keep their shape. All the very latest innovations in trimming and the latest style features are incorporated in them.

Come in early and see them.

# Palais Royal

5 and 7 South Main St.

## SILKS

Messaline, Pennu de Soie, Tafeta, and Pouterie,  
The \$1.00 and \$1.50 a yard.  
The demand for the new patterns.

## MUMPOWER'S

Sells the Coolest Suits for Less.  
17 N. Main.