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CROWD OUT TO HEAR LEA TOO BIG TO CROWD INTO THE CIRCUIT COURT ROOM

Tennessee's Senior Senator Gives Record as People's Servant and Asks that Voters Support Him on His Public Record-- Met Nine Miles From Town by a Large Reception Committee

An audience of several hundred people stood in the court house yard for more than one and one-quarter hours Saturday afternoon, and listened to Senator Luke Lea present his record as a member of the upper house of the United States congress, and on that record solicit the support of Blount county democrats in the senatorial primary to be held on November 20. The speaking had been announced for 2 o'clock, but the senator's party did not arrive in Maryville until 2:45. The senator began speaking shortly before 3 o'clock and concluded about 4:15 o'clock.

Senator Lea was met nine miles from town by a representative body of democrats and a member of The Times staff, there being about forty in the party. Under the expansive boughs of the overhanging oaks on the Niles Ferry road, Senator Lea was greeted by this advanced guard, and expressed his great delight at the cordial reception tendered him. He shook hands there with every member of the party, and spoke personally to each.

Arriving at the Blount county court house, it was found that the audience was too large to be crowded into the circuit court room, and it was decided that the speaking should be held in front of the building. Senator Lea stood on the marble steps of the building, and addressed the voters. He was introduced by Sam Johnson, a member of the local bar, whose introductory remarks were as follows:

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH
The Legislative Department of

our Federal Government is composed of two branches, known as the Congress and Senate of the United States.

The Senate has always been recognized as one of the most dignified law making bodies of any nation in the world. In the Senate many problems have been discussed and disposed of to the credit of the Senate, and the Nation. More than once when our Nation was confronted by serious problems; when it looked doubtful whether our Nation was going to meet the crisis which would prove fatal to our government if not met wisely, through the wisdom of our representatives in the Senatorial chamber, our Nation has been saved from humility and disgrace.

We now, as a nation, are confronted by many serious problems which can only be settled by the wisdom of our representatives and statesmen. Today we are getting away from the beaten paths of the past. This is an age of progress, each of our great political parties are laying claim to be a progressive party, and owing to this fact, we are apt to shift in our progressive ideas to the extreme, which would prove fatal, or at least injure our country's welfare.

Some of these problems which we have to meet and solve to the best interest of the American people are the referendum and recall, trusts, child labor and our dealings with European nations. We are now confronted with a very serious and great problem as to our army and navy. Should we have a great army and navy to protect our interests at home

THE "PRUDENT MAN" PROTECTS HIS FAMILY WITH A BANK ACCOUNT HE KNOWS HIS DUTY



Should YOU be taken away from your wife and children do you not wish for them to be free from WANT?

The best way to make your family independent is to REGULARLY BANK a part of the income from your labor or your business and let this money STAY in the bank.

A foolish investment may endanger the happiness of your family. BE GAREFUL.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank.

We pay 4 per cent interest on savings or time deposits.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Maryville, Tennessee

"Educated Spider", Home-Sick And Lost On Dusty Highway, Stops And Writes Its "Identification Card"

Here's another spider that is eligible for election to the chair of penmanship in some business college. This time it is a Blount county spider, too. Recently The Times carried a story of a Knox county spider that had done some notable work as a "wielder of the pen."

This story is true. W. H. Hitch told The Times representative where to go and see the web and its writing, but we had so much business to look after, and work has been so rushing, that we could not spare the time to get away. However, on the Maryville-Friendsville road, near Charley French's place, at a little mill by the road side, operated by Mr. Baker, is the site on which this educated spider did its work. Perhaps it was the same spider that a few weeks ago wrote "America-War" in a hidden corner underneath the doorsteps of a Knoxville house, for the spider wrote out in fine large letters, plainly written and very legible, the words "Knoxville, Tenn." It may have been home sick for scenes of former days, and in its journeying over the trans-state highway, which is the boulevard for thousands of tourists annually, this spider, worn out by its slower means of locomotion, and choked with the dust that was stirred up by passing autos, stopped on its tour, and wrote out its identification card, first giving its home address. Mr. Hitch inquired the next day if the spider had done any more writing, and the manager of the mill said it had woven another fine web near the first, and was evidently planning to

continue its writing.

The web was protected from the winds of last week by two large boards which had been set around it by Mr. Baker, mill operator. It was discovered by his children who had been running back and forth from the mill to the house. The letters were larger than type writer letters, said Mr. Hitch. They were plainly readable and were seen by many passersby to whom Mr. Baker pointed out his "educated spider," as he called it.

Mr. Hitch said his family read in The Times a few weeks ago, the story of the Knoxville spider that had written out the words "America-War," but as such tales go, they discredited it as a "fish tale." However, he says he is now convinced that spiders can and do write, for he saw one. But he wasn't able to convince Joe McIlvaine, who was at The Times office when he was relating his spider yarn, that the spider had of its own volition and intelligence, written out the words. Mr. McIlvaine presented the argument that the spider had simply followed the lettering on a card tacked to the mill race, but Mr. Hitch said the web was swaying to and fro in the wind, resting against no boards, cards or anything else, and that the words were on a straight line, as straight as any penman could follow. If the wind chanced to get the web out of line, Mr. Baker said the spider, standing at a proper distance to get a good perspective, would make mental notation of the faults in evenness and retrace its work, straightening it out.

Cades Cove Man Hauls Apples To Knoxville, Market Is Bad An He Sells Them In Maryville

J. J. Gregory, of Cades Cove, hauled a wagon load of apples to Knoxville last week, making the trip via the Martin Mill pike. Upon his arrival in Knoxville, he found the chances for selling his fruit were very gloomy indeed. After waiting awhile for buyers to show up, and after searching a while for buyers, he finally

disposed of a bushel of apples. But he knew where there was and is a good apple market, and he turned his horses noses toward Maryville. Arriving here, he quickly disposed of his apples at good prices.

Knoxville's all right, but Maryville is "all righter."

and abroad, or should we spend our money and energy in the pursuit of peace and progress without a great army and navy? Another great problem is that of temperance, which is fast becoming and will soon be one of the principal National issues, and many other problems are going to have to be met and solved by our representatives in the Congress and Senate.

We have present with us today, a man who has proven himself a statesman; and who is able to grasp and grapple with the problems which now confront the American people. He has been referred to by William Jennings Bryan as a man whom Tennesseeans and the nation should look to with a sense of pride and admiration, and as a man whose example is worthy of emulation by young men. A few years ago when our state was in the midst of turmoil and strife; when the politicians and office holders were using the power which the people had vested in them, for selfish purposes; when it looked as if our state would disgrace herself before the nation and the

world, this man appeared upon the scene as a young athlete from the university and brought law and order out of what seemed almost to be chaos. He has now been a member the United States Senate a little more than four years, and during this time he has proven himself to be a tireless worker; he has served his state and nation nobly; he has been one of the strong supporters of President Wilson, and has one of the great factors in carrying out the pledges set forth in the Democratic platform. We know where he stood yesterday, where he stands today, and where he will stand in the future on every great political and moral issue that confronts the American people.

We are honored today by the presence of the first United States Senator that ever visited the Town of Maryville during his term of office. He is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Ladies and gentlemen, I take pleasure in pre-

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Over 1000 Counties Have State Agents Under the Smith-Lever Bill

Necessary That Such Agent Be Named If Best Results Accrue Under Bill Passed To Help Rural Communities

A year has passed since the cooperative agricultural extension act of May 8, 1914, commonly known as the Smith-Lever Extension Act, went into effect. In that period much has been accomplished in creating or perfecting the administrative machinery for carrying on the extension work in agriculture and home economics in the department and the several states. The general lines along which these extensive enterprises will be conducted have also been determined.

All the states have assented to the provisions of the act either through their governors or their legislatures and the action of the governors has been ratified by all the legislatures which have been in regular session during the year. A single agricultural college in each State has been designated as the beneficiary of this act, thus providing for a unified administration of the act within the State.

In all the states, colleges having charge of the work under the Smith-Lever Act have created extensions divisions or services and have brought under these divisions all their extension work in agriculture and home economics whether carried on with Smith-Lever or other funds. In some States these divisions are not yet as clear-cut as is desirable, and in some cases old State laws or general administrative regulations of the institutions adopted years ago have thus far continued a confusing union of extension organization with that of the experiment station. In thirty-two States a separate officer is in charge of the extension work usually under the title of director, in thirteen States the extension director is also director of the experiment station or dean of the college of agriculture, and in three States there is still an acting director. In almost every state the extension work has already become such a large and varied enterprise that a separate officer in active charge of its operation and devoting his entire time to this work is essential to its highest efficiency.

In twenty States the farmers' institutes are still carried on by the State Department of Agriculture, though in a number of States there is a movement for their transfer to the agricultural college and this has taken place in South Dakota. In practically all the states where the institutes have a separate organization there is some kind of a cooperation with the agricultural college in this work. Where the institutes are under the direction of the college they are undergoing more or less reorganization with a view to making them more definitely demonstrational and educational.

The plans for the unifying of the management of the agricultural extension enterprises within the States were met by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the first place, by the creation of a States Relation Committee, for the general supervision of all the extension enterprises of the department bureaus and of the co-

operative arrangement with the State institutions involving the use of Smith-Lever or department funds for demonstrations or other forms of extension work. This committee has now been succeeded by a permanent States Relation Service, created by congress in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations, which, beginning July 1, 1915, will have among its functions the duties previously performed by the States Relations Committee.

All the State agricultural colleges receiving the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act have entered into cooperative relations with the department, and in 46 States these institutions and the department are conducting all their extension work in agriculture and home economics under the terms of a general "memorandum of understanding" which is used as the basis for a great variety of cooperative project agreements.

There has been remarkable unanimity in the acceptance by the States of the fundamental features of the extension enterprises which was developed by the department with funds wholly under its control prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. The experience of the past 12 years has fully demonstrated the value of the county agricultural agent as a means of bringing to our agricultural people, on their farms and in their homes the results of practical experience and scientific research in agriculture and home economics and securing the practical application of these results through demonstration and otherwise.

There is therefore general agreement that nothing is more important in the development of extension features under the new condition arising from the Smith-Lever Act than the establishment in each county of permanent headquarters for extension work, in charge of a competent county agent, who shall act as the joint representative of the local community, the State through its agricultural college, and the Nation through its Department of Agriculture.

It is believed that in this way the need of the agricultural people in their several communities can be best determined, and whatever help the State and the Nation can give them in their agricultural and home problems can be most speedily and effectively brought to them. A large share of the department extension funds, much money derived from State, county, and local sources, and a considerable portion of the Smith-Lever fund have therefore been devoted to the maintenance and extension of the county agent system. There are now over 1,000 counties in the 48 States which have county agents.

On the whole these agents have been very successful in (continued to last page)