

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published weekly by the  
Bureau of Extension of the Uni-  
versity of North Carolina.

JANUARY 20, 1915

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. I, NO. 9

The news in this publica-  
tion is released for the press on  
the date indicated below. No  
credit need be given.

**Editorial Board:** E. C. Branson, J. G. deR.  
Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, Z. V. Judd, S. R.  
Winters.  
Entered as second-class matter November 14,  
1914, at the postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C.,  
under the act of August 24, 1912.

## CAROLINA CLUB NOTES

### Home-Owning Farmers

The grimmest purpose of the Danish farmer is, as he says, to get his legs under his own table. Ninety-four in every hundred Danish farmers own the farms they cultivate.

They know that real freedom, under any form of government, is sourced in home and farm ownership; that the landless and homeless are on the way to economic serfdom, whatever flag flies over their heads.

### The Land is the Man

The fiercest feeling of our Teuton forefathers was their lust for land. Common proverbs in the early days were, The Land's the Man; No land, no man; Who owns the land owns the man; The landowner is lord; and so on and on.

Till this good day, it is an insult or a mark of ignorance, to address an English landowner as Mister. It must be Edward Moseley, Esquire, if you please.

### Lost: A Racial Instinct

More than 63,000 white farmers in North Carolina are tenants and renters, landless and homeless. And this in a commonwealth that contains more than twenty million uncultivated acres.

Counting our tenants and renters, white and black, in villages, towns, and cities as well as in our country regions, they number with their families, all told, 1,136,000 people.

And 650,000 of them are white. Like poor Dante, they spend their days and night going up and down another man's stairs.

### Forty-one Counties Above the Average

The per-acre yield of the United States

in 1914, the ten principal crops considered, was \$16.44.

In the census year, forty-one counties of North Carolina were above this average.

Our power to produce crop wealth is amazing. Our power to retain it is feeble. Our per capita wealth in the farm regions of North Carolina is only \$322.

In the United States it is \$994; in Illinois, \$2,655; in Iowa, \$3,386.

It is well nigh impossible to retain in a community the cotton and tobacco wealth produced under a farm-tenancy, supply-merchant system.

### Cotton Manufacture in North Carolina

In 1914 North Carolina had 3,770,316 active spindles and consumed 906,177 bales of cotton in her mills.

North Carolina leads the South in the value of manufactured cotton goods, and in the quantity of raw cotton consumed. Indeed in this last particular, she ranks next to Massachusetts, the leading cotton mill state in the union.

Last year North Carolina raised 935,000 bales of cotton and consumed all but 28,823 bales in her own mills.

### Great Cotton Spinning Counties in North Carolina

Number of spindles in each county is as follows:

1. Gaston	507,192
2. Cabarrus	281,532
3. Mecklenburg	267,800
4. Guilford	213,868
5. Durham	162,404
6. Rockingham	159,986
7. Alamance	140,592
8. Rutherford	138,169
9. Richmond	127,047
10. Stanly	104,296

—1914 Federal Census Bulletin.

### How They Do it in Alleghany

Around 120,000 lbs. of turkeys, worth \$19,200 to the producers were shipped out of Alleghany County this fall to the Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond and Washington markets, says Mr. J. F.

### ROBERT EDWARD LEE

When the future historian shall come to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and must lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit.

He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices.

He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without oppression, and a victim without murmuring.

He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile.

He was Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward.

He was obedient to authority as a servant, and loyal in authority as a true king.

He was gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles.

—Benjamin Harvey Hill.

### Hackler to the UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER

Here is a net profit of \$10,630 to 342 turkey raisers in Alleghany—a neat little sum for the Christmas stockings.

It is live-stock farming that makes Alleghany the richest farm county, in per capita wealth, in North Carolina.

### Rural Credits and Rural Statesmen

In the forty-third Congress, 1873 to 1875, sixty-one per cent of the members were lawyers, sixteen per cent were engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and seven per cent were engaged in farming, says Mr. J. O. Dysart of the Caldwell County Club.

But the farmers in the present Congress are still fewer; one in the Senate and about twelve in the House, says Mr. S. H. Hobbs of Sampson County—say a baker's dozen all told, or less than four per cent of our Congressmen.

The need for rural credit laws is increasing. The need is indeed critical in the South; but the number of rural statesmen is steadily decreasing.

### State High School Costs

The average cost per pupil in our public State-aided high schools for the year 1913-'14 was \$26.47. The range of cost was from \$11.52 in Franklin County to \$52.63 in Jackson. There surely must be inefficient administration somewhere to cause such divergence as this.

### THE RIGHTS OF THE MULTITUDE

The people of North Carolina have a right to know about their University.

The December number of the University Record gives them a chance to know what it is their right to know.

Here is an exhibit of the year's work—every detail of every department of it; a plain, simple, unvarnished tale of what the University is, and what it purposes to do.

If you do not have it, send a post card request and it will be sent you promptly.

### ON SHORT COMMONS

The State Universities of the South had for instruction and maintenance, per student per year, (1912-13) the following amounts:

Florida \$550; Georgia \$353; Louisiana \$336; Virginia \$335; Texas \$268; Oklahoma \$254; Mississippi \$245; Tennessee \$239; Alabama \$238; South Carolina \$222, and North Carolina \$192.

Short Commons in North Carolina. These figures are based on Bulletin No. 571, Federal Bureau of Education.

### INCREASING USEFULNESS

The University is daily extending its campus limits and carrying college training to an ever increasing number of students.

At the present time twenty-five weekly lessons on college subjects are being sent out from the Correspondence Study Division of the Bureau of Extension.

The popular subjects are English, Latin, History, Mathematics, Greek, German, Education, Economics, Rural Economics and Sociology.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 11

### Country-Life Clubs in Granville

The work of Miss Mary G. Shotwell, rural supervisor in Granville County, in organizing Country Life Clubs, should be known by every rural teacher in the State. A copy of the Constitution and By-laws of this organization has just been received by the UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER. Write for a copy and read for yourself.

Says Miss Shotwell: "This bulletin is offered to the teachers in the hope that it may promote the progress and interests of the school and community. Let us do more for the country boys and girls than 'keep order' and 'hear recitations.'"

### Objects of Organization

"Sec. 1. To arouse interest in education and to insist upon the importance of every child's being in school every day of the term.

"Sec. 2. To encourage the study of agriculture and to cultivate among the boys and girls a love for the farm and the country home.

"Sec. 3. To make the school the center of the community by furnishing wholesome and instructive amusements—to improve the physical and intellectual environment of our future citizens."

### Activities

"Sec. 1. All local and county agricultural contests, such as corn and tomato-growing, cooking, sewing, poultry raising, etc., shall engage the active interest of the club....

"Sec. 2. The society shall arrange for public meetings some time during the year, to which all the people of the community shall be invited."

### Special Day Programs

Miss Shotwell has included in the bulletin several very valuable programs for special days, for example:

- Centennial of Star-Spangled Banner:
  1. Occasion of writing song.
  2. "Old Glory"—origin of tune.
  3. Brief account of celebration in Baltimore.
  4. Song—Star-Spangled Banner.
- Health:
  1. Song.
  2. The house fly as a spreader of diseases.

### THE SCHOOL FAIR IDEA IN VANCE COUNTY

THE UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER takes pleasure in calling attention to a very attractive Bulletin for the County Commencement in Vance County. This Bulletin was prepared by Miss Lillian B. Gilbert, Rural Supervisor.

It is a very valuable handbook for the teachers in making preparation for the County Commencement. It sets out the value of the county commencement and devotes much space to the exhibitions of agricultural and domestic science work.

This Bulletin is another evidence of the fine activities of Vance County under the superintendency of Mr. Eugene M. Rollins.

### LAST IN INCOME, FIRST IN RANK

The University of North Carolina had for support \$76 per student per year less than Texas; \$108 less than the average for Southern Universities; and \$143 less than Virginia in 1912-13.

Nevertheless the University of North Carolina was ranked by the Federal Bureau of Education in 1912 in the first division of the first rank of American Universities as a whole—along with Vanderbilt, Virginia and Texas in the South.

### THE SAMPSON COUNTY SCHOOL RECORD

THE UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER has just received a copy of the Sampson County School Record. Supt. Matthews has discovered a novel way of communicating with the people of his County on school matters.

The Record is to be published monthly by the County Board of Education. The December issue contains a number of in-

3. Ventilation of bedroom.
  4. Why we have colds.
  5. The greatest source of disease in this community. (Address by a physician.)
- Agricultural and Rural Life Day. (Write U. S. Bureau of Education for Education Bulletin No. 43 for material for program:)
- I.—1. Song—America.
  2. Repeat in concert, "The Country Boys' Creed."
  3. Ancient knowledge of cooking.
  4. Origin of food plants.
  5. Effect of invention on agriculture.
  6. Name three things that the following men have contributed to agriculture: George Washington, Seaman Knapp, Luther Burbank, James Wilson.

- II.—1. Song.
2. Improved machinery as labor savers.
3. Boys corn clubs.
4. How to increase average yield of corn.
5. How to make farm life happier for farm women. (By farmer's wife.)
6. Good roads.
7. Rural telephone, mail delivery and parcels post.
8. How to improve the rural school.

### Helpful Hints

This is suggested in order to give the people of the community an opportunity of helping each other. Let each member tell some one thing that he or she can do, for instance; make cake, soap, beaten biscuit, what to do with sick cattle, etc.

### Travel

The aim here should be to utilize the traveling experiences of the community. If none of the children have traveled let them tell where they would like to go. By use of maps the program may be made a valuable geography lesson.

1. Song.
  2. Where I spent my vacation.
  3. My first visit to a great city.
  4. My trip to the west.
  5. An ocean voyage.
- A number of other very valuable programs were outlined.

Miss Shotwell states that there are now some fifteen Clubs in the County, and gives an interesting account of the work of two of them.

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### OUR FIRST MOONLIGHT SCHOOL

Harnett County has struck the first blow against illiteracy in North Carolina with a moonlight school.

About ten miles west of Lillington the Leaflet school has a session every Wednesday night.

The day teacher, Miss Bessie Knight, gives her services without charge and serves about twenty-five men and women in their struggle to secure the blessings of an education.

The aim of the school will be, "to supply deficiencies in the practical education of the people."

Twenty-five prisoners from the illiteracy army have surrendered. The war will continue, without destruction of life and property, until the entire forces of the enemy have been captured.

What county will be next to enlist its forces for liberty in this year of freedom?

### WHAT IT COSTS TO RAISE COTTON

The investigations of 862 Federal crop reporters in 1910 upon the cost of cotton production show (1) an average per-acre cost of \$20.35 (2) and average per-acre yield of 247 lbs. of lint cotton and (3) an average cost of 8.24 cents per lb.

The cost of production was lowest in Alabama 7.92 cents per lb. and highest in Texas 8.59 cents per lb.

The cost of producing cotton has increased upon an average 3 per cent a year since the investigations of 1896.

## OUTLINE FOR DEBATE ON CHILD LABOR

The development of North Carolina, as well as that of any other state, depends on the health and intelligence of its people; and the foundations of health and intelligence must be laid during childhood.

A question always worth the consideration of those interested in educating or in getting educated is, how is North Carolina providing opportunity for her children to become healthy and intelligent men and women? Does she open a free way for their development, or does she stunt the growth of body and mind by allowing them to work in mills and factories?

Brought into the form of a debate query, the question is: "Resolved, That North Carolina should enact a law prohibiting all children under fourteen years of age from working in any mill, factory, or manufacturing plant."

### Affirmative Arguments

I. Child labor results in mental and physical retardation and incomplete development, for

A. No time for play, one of the chief agents of development is given.

B. Very little, if any, time is given for school.

C. The work is frequently carried on in badly lighted unsanitary buildings.

II. Child labor defeats the very object of its employment, for

A. It tends to industrial deterioration, for in retarding the physical and mental growth of the child, it prevents him from becoming a skilled laborer.

III. Child labor is cheap labor, and cheap labor tends to poverty, for

A. The total income of a family working in an industry that regularly employs child labor is almost always less than that of a family working in an industry that employs only adults.

IV. Child labor is detrimental to society in general, for

A. It promotes crime, for working children contribute a much larger proportion of delinquents than do non-working children.

B. It embitters the spirit of the child, for as it hinders his highest development as a citizen, it fills him with hatred of those whom he considers responsible.

V. It is contended that some forms of manufacture are dependent upon child labor; but though child labor may be an economy and a convenience it cannot be a necessity to any form of legitimate manufacture.

VI. It is contended that the child of the widow or the needy child should be allowed to work; but on the contrary, such children should be given special protection so that their possibilities for future maintenance may not be limited.

### Negative Arguments

I. Society absolutely needs child labor in some forms of legitimate manufacture, for

A. Children are better fitted for some occupations than adults.

II. Many parents who are unable to work or who cannot earn enough to support their families, need the help of their children.

III. Under present educational conditions, North Carolina is better with child labor than without it, for

A. At present the compulsory school law does not apply to children between twelve and fourteen years of age, and even if it did, it would affect them four months in the year; and the children are much better off employed in the factories than idle and out of school.

IV. The proposed law does not do more than touch the edge of the child labor question, for

A. It prohibits child labor in "any mill, factory, or manufacturing plant," and thus does not extend its so-called protection over the thousands of child labor workers on the farms.

B. The number of children employed in mills, factories and manufacturing plants is small compared with those employed on farms, for out of a total of 84,279 engaged in gainful pursuits, 74,080 are engaged in agriculture.

V. Children in mill communities are much better off than those who are employed in agricultural work, for

A. North Carolina mill owners have adopted the practice of providing sanitary homes, and thus the proportion of those adversely affected through work must be small.