

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
**NEWS LETTER**

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**NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES**

**TOILING WHITE WOMEN AND TUBERCULOSIS**

One hundred and thirty thousand white girls and women in North Carolina in the census year, or nearly one-fourth of all 10 years old and older, were earning their bread by the sweat of their brows, outside the home and home occupations.

**How They Earn Their Bread**

Twenty-six thousand of them were engaged in manufacture and mechanical pursuits: 19,070 were at work in cotton, hosiery and knitting mills; 988 in cigar and tobacco factories and 577 of them were under 16 years of age; 631 were musicians and music teachers; 5,765 were school teachers; 3,715 were clerks, saleswomen, bookkeepers, cashiers, etc.; 1,911 were telephone operators, stenographers, and typewriters; 1,098 were factory sewers and sewing machine operators; 947 were milliners; and 4,574 were dressmakers, and seamstresses outside of factories.

Sanitary, wholesome conditions and surroundings for the indoors girls and women who toil make an irresistible appeal to the humanity in us.

Mr. G. H. Cooper of the Rowan County Club has been studying the figures upon occupational deaths of white females given in the 1913-14 Report of the North Carolina State Board of Health.

**How Consumption Slays Them**

The per cents of total deaths of white females in North Carolina in certain specified occupations, caused by tuberculosis of the lungs in 1913, were as follows:

Average, below named occupations	22.8 per cent
Cigar and tobacco workers	66.6 per cent
Mill and factory operatives (textile)	65.0 per cent
Musicians and music teachers	50.0 per cent
Teachers in school	50.0 per cent
Housewives	44.0 per cent
Stenographers and typewriters	33.3 per cent
Dressmakers and seamstresses	26.6 per cent
No occupation stated	18.2 per cent

The mill owners are not wholly unconcerned and inactive. On the contrary, some of them are making vigorous assaults upon mill village diseases and death rates. Witness the effective activities of the mill authorities at Roanoke Falls and the generous concern of the Concs in Greensboro; and perhaps many others of whom we do not know.

But the fearfully excessive death rates from tuberculosis indicated in the foregoing figures are a challenge to the humanity of business people, housewives and husbands, school authorities, mill and factory owners alike.

Around one-eighth of all the deaths among the whites of both sexes in the registration cities of North Carolina in 1913 were caused by tuberculosis in its various forms; but one-third of the female stenographers and typewriters, nearly one-half of the housewives, exactly one-half of the musicians and teachers, and two-thirds of the cotton and tobacco operatives who died in these cities in 1913 died of tuberculosis of the lungs alone.

It is appalling and calls for attention.

**WHO SUPPORTS NORTH CAROLINA?**

Every person private and corporate who owns any unexempted property of any sort whatsoever; and all male polls over 21 years of age and under fifty, who are not exempted by reason of poverty or infirmity.

All such property pays forty-seven and two-thirds cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, and all such polls pay \$1.43 each to support the state. Some properties, businesses, and persons also pay other taxes; but nearly three-fifths of our total state revenue in 1912 came from the general property tax and polls.

Manifestly the general property tax and the poll tax are forms of taxation intended to lay the burden of state support equably on the largest number of shoulders. These are the forms of taxation that reach the largest number of taxpayers

**WHO SUPPORTS OTHER STATES?**

Mr. S. H. Devault, a member of the Tennessee Club in the University of North Carolina, is making a detailed study of a recent Census Bureau Bulletin, National and State Revenues and Expenditures 1913 and 1903.

Some of the interesting things he has run upon in this bulletin are as follows:

1. Two states, Connecticut and Delaware, levied no general property tax for state support in 1912; and thirty-seven states—eight of them in the South—levied no poll tax.

2. Three other states, Pennsylvania, California, and Vermont, raised less than a tenth of their state revenues from these two sources; four other states, West Virginia, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts, raised less than a fourth; while 14 more raise a half or less of their state revenues in these two ways.

3. The states (1) that have abandoned these forms of taxation or (2) that have decreased the number of taxpayers or (3) that have lightened the burden of taxes they pay are, as a rule, states in the well developed industrial, commercial sections of the country. In these states the basis of state taxation is changing from persons to businesses; because industries and businesses in these states are rich and prosperous, and presumably are better able to support the state.

4. Twenty-five states, all but two in the Middle West, the Rocky Mountains and the South, depend mainly on the general property tax; that is to say, upon taxes paid by the largest number of people, rich and poor alike, upon the basis of property owned. In other words, in those states where industries and commerce are less well developed, the policy is to encourage their development by laying light burdens of taxation upon them.

**General Property Tax Receipts**

For State Purposes, 1912.

S. H. DeVAULT, University of N. C.

	Per cent of the total.
1. Connecticut	0
1. Delaware	0
3. Pennsylvania	4
4. California	7
5. Vermont	9
6. West Virginia	11
7. New York	12
8. Ohio	21
9. Massachusetts	24
10. Rhode Island	27
11. Minnesota	29
12. Montana	34
13. Virginia	35
14. Tennessee	37
15. North Dakota	38
16. Missouri	39
17. Maryland	40
18. Washington	46
19. Maine	49
19. Florida	49
19. South Dakota	49
22. Alabama	50
22. Texas	50
24. Idaho	52
25. Wyoming	54
26. Kentucky	56
27. Colorado	57
27. Illinois	57
29. Nebraska	58
30. Wisconsin	59
30. North Carolina	59
30. Iowa	59
33. New Hampshire	60
34. Kansas	61
34. Louisiana	61
36. Nevada	62
37. Mississippi	63
38. New Jersey	64
39. Oklahoma	65
40. New Mexico	66
40. Oregon	66
42. South Carolina	68
43. Georgia	69
43. Utah	69
45. Indiana	73
46. Arkansas	79
47. Arizona	81
48. Michigan	85

—Figures based on a recent Census Bureau Bulletin.

**COMMONWEALTH BUILDING**

President E. K. Graham

In 1875, when the University of North Carolina began its life over again, the whole South was bankrupt.

In these forty years of material rebuilding, it too, has escaped from ancient obsessions not a few, and has won, in patience and fortitude under the austere discipline of a fierce, unequal struggle, not only the spiritual compensations of the struggle, but material liberation that is not a promise but an immediate reality.

And while the South is under the thrill of the prosperity within its grasp, it is not primarily because in the past ten years its bank deposits and the capital invested in its manufactures have increased ten fold, that half of the nation's exports originate in its ports, that a world treasure hidden in its oil, gas, coal, iron, water-power, and agriculture makes certain the fact that the next great expansion in national life will be here, and that here will be "the focusing point of the world's commerce." The summons that puts the eager and prophetic tone in southern life today is the consciousness that here under circumstances pregnant with happy destiny men will make once more the experiment of translating prosperity in terms of a great civilization.

**The Call to Leadership**

It is to leadership in this supreme adventure of democratic commonwealth building that the universities of the South are called, and their real achievements depend upon the sure intelligence, sympathy, and power, with which they perform their vital function, and make authoritative answer to the compelling question of the people as to what, if anything, in the way of clear guidance they have to offer.

**THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS NEW PRESIDENT**

Decidedly the best appreciation The Observer has seen of the new regime at the University of North Carolina is the editorial reference The New York Post gives to the recent inaugural of President Edward K. Graham, an event that "calls attention to the notable progress of that oldest of State universities in making itself an efficient servant of the Commonwealth."

The Post says the work of Mr. Graham, as dean and acting president, has been for nearly 10 years an example to other Southern institutions of the same sort. While the activities of the University have followed the general lines laid down in Middle Western education, they have in some ways been original. Night schools have been established for negroes, correspondence courses for industrial workers, Summer-school courses for public school teachers, rural-life conferences for those interested in the improvement of rural conditions, and road-institutes for the builders of a permanent system of county and State highways. Package-libraries reach nearly 500 communities, and a series of extension bulletins has been scattered broadcast to interest the State in questions relating to school, home, and city and State government. The "community service week" initiated by the University has now been made an official State event.

In his inaugural President Graham indicated that the extension service would be given increased attention, and already a special bureau has been provided to carry it on. What has been done thus far has been upon an income probably less than one-tenth that of the Universities of Illinois or Wisconsin.

In other Southern States—Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi—there is a field as wide as in North Carolina; their under-nourished State universities should find inspiration in the work of their neighbor.—The Charlotte Observer.

**University of North Carolina The Summer School for Teachers--June 15--July 30**

Write now for rooms to N. W. WALKER, Supt.

**UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 26**

**THE FORWARD LOOK**

Wide-awake County Superintendents, for the next few weeks, will be looking over the field, to see wherein the schools in their respective counties may be improved this next year.

A matter very much needing attention all over the State is rural school sanitation. A plan has been worked out in a number of states which has worked remarkably well and is reported by Supt. Francis G. Bliss of Illinois in a recent bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education

**A Plan Outlined**

A brief outline of the plan is presented herewith; every interested Superintendent should send to Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 1915, No 5, which treats fully of the details.

**Standard Requirements**

- Yard and outbuildings:
1. Ample playground.
  2. Good approaches to the house.
  3. Two well-kept, widely separated outhouses.
  4. Convenient fuel houses.
- The schoolhouse:
1. House well built, in good repair, and painted.
  2. Good foundation.

3. Well lighted.
4. Attractive interior decorations.
5. Good blackboards—some suitable for small children.
6. Heated with jacketed stove in the corner, or basement furnace which brings clean air in through the furnace and removes foul air from the room.
7. Floor and interior clean and tidy.
8. Desks suitable for children of all ages, properly placed.
9. Sanitary water supply.

**Superior Equipment**

In order to secure the superior diploma the following additional requirements must be met:

- Grounds:
1. Playgrounds at least one-half acre and kept in good condition.
  2. Some trees and shrubs.
- House:
1. Separate cloakrooms for boys and girls.
  2. Lighted from one side or from one side and the rear.
  3. Heated with basement or room furnace, which brings in pure and removes foul air.

**NEW SCHOOLHOUSES**

During the last biennial period 810 new rural schoolhouses have been built in North Carolina—606 white and 204 colored, at a cost of \$811,407.77. This means an average of more than one rural schoolhouse for every day in the year and including the city schoolhouses built the average runs considerably over one per day. This pace of building at least one new schoolhouse for every day in the year according to approved plans of modern school architecture prepared by most competent architects under the supervision of the State Department of Education and distributed from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been maintained for the past twelve years—a total of 4,475 new schoolhouses having been built during this time—in 4,383 days. This also means that three-fifths of all the schoolhouses in this State have been built anew or rebuilt within the last twelve years.—Report of State Superintendent, 1912-14, p. 9.

**PROSPERITY FOR ALL**

The columns of the 140 exchanges received by the University News Letter are filled with the reports of County commencements all over the State. In the brief space allotted to us we can only call attention to the fact and rejoice with the several counties at the increasing power of the public schools in our body politic.

Wake county furnishes an instance of what is going on all over the State. Its school property in ten years has increased in value from \$36,000 to \$300,000, teachers from 181 to 288 and pupils from 8,500 to 12,000. There are 65 special districts in the county and \$80,000 has been voted in bonds for new buildings, with two more districts about to vote on bond issues.

**GRANVILLE PAGEANT**

The University School of Education has just received a part of the dialogue used in the pageant given at the Granville County Commencement.

The plan was conceived and executed by Mrs. James Y. Paris of Oxford, and Miss Mary Shotwell, Supervisor of Rural Schools in Granville county. The dialogues were written almost entirely by the various teachers of the schools thus giving an individuality to the unified whole.

Only the Colonial period in the history of the State was attempted since the plan is to continue this type of work at future commencements.

Such work is exceedingly valuable. It arouses pupils and teachers, it stimulates communities, it teaches ease, grace, correct speech and ability to follow directions, as well as historical fact. We shall find use for these dialogues in our work here in the School of Education.

**GUILFORD SETS THE PACE**

The whole-time county health officer has come to stay in our educational system. His work is so noteworthy that the U. S. Government is calling attention to it.

A recent circular letter from the U. S. Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., sets forth the plan of health supervision of school children as conducted by Dr. W. M. Jones in Guilford county. Guilford is setting a pace for the other counties of the State.

**TRAINED COMMUNITY NURSES**

In Goldsboro and Statesville the good women of the Clubs, aided by the city councils, have trained nurses busy all the time in the homes of the poor and needy, caring for the sick and helpless, giving timely lessons to young mothers, and looking after proper sanitation, disinfection, and isolation.

In what other cities of the state are trained nurses employed for community uses?

What prosperous church keeps trained nurses busy upon errands of mercy? Is it proper work for the church, or ought it to be left to private initiative or secular philanthropy?

**HOARDED MONEY**

The chief of the department of mines of a western State points out that when an Italian, Hungarian, Slav or Pole is injured a sum of money, ranging from fifty to five hundred or even one thousand dollars, is almost always found on his person.

The foreigners in our country grip their nickels tightly and hoard their earnings thriftily.

It is a lesson we need to learn in the South. New Hampshire had more money in her Savings Banks in 1913 than our Southern states all put together.

Strange to say, there is not a single Mutual Savings Bank in the entire South. Our savings banks are joint stock, not mutual banks.

**SPEAKS FOR MULTITUDES**

Dere Frend  
 I Red your letter With Much Pleasure consurning your State N C and Surround in secion Will you Pleser rite to Me consurning What Per Chance there is in your Country for a Pore Man What Could farming land Be Bought at Per acre or Could Rent a farm Resonable I am a S C Man and all Cotton dont Suet Me I want to get With good Peepul and Where I Can Make Come and Wheat & Such lak and Would like very Much to oane little home of My oan Any Infermation on this Line Will Be hily apreachted By Me I am about 40 years old With a Wife and 8 Children here Slaven for the land holders Making all Cotton I am just a hard Working Sober Man  
 Yours very truly