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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

OUR CAROLINA HIGH-LANDERS

Our 243,000 Highlanders have an inning at the University — on Monday night, April 17, 7:30 o'clock, room No. 8 Peabody Building. The mountain men in the University and the general public are cordially invited.

The program of The North Carolina Club at this session is as follows:

Our Carolina Highlanders: (1) Geographic Conditions and Influences, D. N. Edwards, Wilkes county, (2) Economic Status, Agricultural, Industrial, and Educational, C. C. Miller, Watauga county, (3) Social Status, Classes, Conditions and Attitudes, J. B. Huff, Madison county, and (4) The Lifting Power of Our Hill Country, W. E. Bird, Jackson county.

A GREAT EVENT

As we go to press with today's issue the High School host is gathering at the University for the final debate on The Policy of Greatly Enlarging Our Navy.

They are the victors in the local triangular debates during the last six weeks among 1300 girls and boys representing 325 high schools in 94 counties of the State. In the school and inter-school debates and the final contests at the University, these young people will have reached 100,000 people in North Carolina with their arguments on this timely subject.

No single event at the University year by year is more significant or important than the High School Championship Debate for the Aycock Cup.

These young people in these debating contests are getting and giving vital schooling in matters of great importance in a democratic country.

CHILD LABOR, NORTH AND SOUTH

The Woman's Municipal League in New York City reports that 67,614 fourteen year old children in New York state left school in 1913 to go to work. These figures indicate the economic pressure or the lure of life in a great industrial state.

In Massachusetts, where educational advantages are unlimited, there were 31,633 children from 10 to 16 years old busy earning a living in the census year in mills, factories, trade, transportation, domestic service and clerical occupations. The same year the children of these ages in North Carolina engaged in similar occupations numbered 23,844. In 1915 the children under 16 years of age in our cotton mills numbered 7,292, or 636 fewer than the year before, says Mr. M. L. Shipman our Labor Commissioner.

The biggest end of the child labor problem in North Carolina is in our country regions, where 74,000 children between 10 and 13 years of age are farm workers, mainly on the home farms. But the country children of these ages hired out for work on other farms in 1910 numbered 11,203; or more than twice the number in our mills and factories.

This situation largely explains why 124,000 or 94 per cent of the native white illiterates of the state live in the country.

DELINQUENT CITIES

The Russell Sage Foundation has recently investigated the Health Departments of 219 cities, each having a population of over 25,000. The highest per capita expenditure for public health was 98 cents in Seattle; the lowest was three-fourths of a cent in Clinton, Iowa. The average, excluding New York City was 27.3 cents. The total population of these cities is 29,488,321, and the total expenditure was only \$9,650,515, a sum rather less than the cost of one battleship.

Only one-third of these cities report a comprehensive control of tuberculosis, and most of these are Eastern cities where private campaigns have created and stimulated this effort.

One-fifth of the cities made no inspection of school children, and a third did not offer the ordinary laboratory diagnosis for common communicable diseases.

Nineteen-twentieths of the cities did not consider the hygiene of industry, over six-sevenths had no program against social diseases, and one-half had no

proper organization to control infant mortality. The cities with poor health programs are invariably the cities with scant appropriations.

IREDELL AND YADKIN M. E. Robinson, Wayne County

Here are two neighboring counties in the foothills of North Carolina. In per capita country wealth, they are not very far apart. Iredell with \$377 ranks 10th among the counties of the state; Yadkin with \$314 ranks 27th.

But in Iredell 29 of the 97 white school districts levied special taxes for school support, and the amount raised in this way in 1913-14 was \$22,417. In Yadkin only 4 of the 55 white school districts levied such a tax, and the total raised was only \$1,110. The per capita investment in white rural school property was \$2.27 in Iredell, but only \$1.08 in Yadkin.

A Low Tax Rate

The per capita tax burden in Yadkin in 1913 was the smallest in the state. There is urgent need in this county for larger public revenues, especially for roads and schools.

The children are eager for schooling, and in this particular the county ranks 10th among our 100 counties. Her 1,822 native-born white illiterates ten years of age and over, and her 612 illiterate white voters evidence a necessity for more effective public schools.

The county cannot afford to have 10 districts with log schoolhouses or none of any sort; nor can she afford to have old-fashioned, home-made desks in 56 of her 66 schoolhouses.

The county is now spending \$60,000 in road building. Doubtless she will soon begin to reconstruct her schools. They are a splendid people in Yadkin, and their children would make the best possible use of better educational advantages.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

The program of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, New Orleans, April 16-20 fills a dozen quarto pages. It details the work of the one big conference event in the South from year to year that brings together the alert thinkers and leaders in Education, Church Work, Agriculture and Industry, Banking and Business in general.

North Carolina is represented by Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Hon. James Atkins, and Dr. Clarence Poe on the executive board; and by Mrs. Jacques Busbee, Miss Mary G. Shotwell, Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Willis J. Cunningham, and D. F. Giles on various committees and in the list of speakers.

Trinity College is represented on the program of addresses by Dr. E. C. Brooks; the A. and M. by Prof. W. R. Camp and Mrs. G. M. Bayne; and the University by President E. K. Graham, Dean C. L. Raper, Dr. L. R. Wilson, and E. C. Branson.

ANOTHER SCHOOL PAPER

Along with other progressive school men of the state, Supt. L. C. Griffin of Marion has started a school paper known as The School Month.

In the foreword of the first issue appears the following statement.

"Its purpose is to provide motivation for English composition in the several grades, to furnish a medium of communication between the school and the home in order to bring about a closer cooperation between these two great factors in the development of Marion. The articles are written by the children, and the expense of publication is paid by the advertisers."

The advertisements were written by the children in a contest as a part of their work in English composition. The advertisements used in this issue were selected by the advertisers from the large number handed in. It is the purpose of the school authorities to issue this paper once a month during the school year.

Good Wishes

Best wishes and success to this raw recruit. May the smell of smoke at the first engagement only help him to shoot the straighter.

TOO BIG AND GLORIOUS Bruce Craven

The trouble with our patriotism is not that there is too little of it but that it is too big and glorious.

It is easier to die for our country than to live for our town, to serve God abroad than to fight the devil at home, to demand that foreigners honor our flag than to honor it ourselves, to be an American than to be a good neighbor.

The nation never lacks for heroes, while communities die for want of good citizens.

HOW TEACHERS LIVE

One of the universal complaints of teachers in the rural schools is the inability to secure suitable boarding places for the year. Many teachers also complain of the lack of provision made at the county seat for feeding them when they come to the teachers' meetings.

Five of the Hoke county teachers are solving the first problem by boarding themselves. The school at Bethel owns a Teacherage and Mr. Johnson and his wife live there. Their board costs them from \$4 to \$7 each month. At Arabia, Miss Dew and Miss Graham are also living in the Teacherage and report the same favorable conditions as at Bethel.

At the last teachers' meeting in Raeford, Supt. McGoogan reports that the people of Raeford took the teachers of the county into their homes and entertained them free of charge. This might be a suggested means for solving the second problem.

County Teacherages

These two questions are not simply local in their application. The United States Commissioner of Education reports that one of the greatest problems in the rural schools all over the United States is the problem of finding proper accommodations for the teachers. Some folks in the country do not want to have the teachers "messing around." We sometimes wonder if our teachers knew more about home-making and house-keeping would there be so much "messing-around?" Perhaps the present movement toward the teaching of the domestic arts and sciences will help a little in solving these problems. At any rate a teacher will be able to help herself if opportunity is given. We may not all be able to furnish a Teacherage but perhaps we can make some adequate provision by which the teacher can keep her own home.

ROBESON'S RECORD

A while ago we clipped the following information about Robeson county schools from the Wilmington Star. It is good reading after these many weeks.

The value of school property in Robeson county has increased in 12 years from \$15,499 to \$190,656. The average length of school term for whites has been increased from 3 1/2 months to 7 1/2 months during the same period. The value of school property has been multiplied by more than 12 in the last 12 years. In other words, the average annual increase for 12 years has been more than 100 per cent.

Further Facts

Twelve years ago Robeson's total school fund was \$23,664. This year it is \$95,823, of which the county itself pays \$83,418, and of this amount \$36,598 is in special school taxes voted by the people on themselves. This latter fact indicates the interest people themselves are taking in education, as does the further fact that there are in the county 64 special school tax districts, including about 100 schools. The interest of the people in education and their inclination toward reading, information and culture are further demonstrated by the fact that 75 of the schools of the county have libraries, in which there are more than 6,000 books.

A Real Rural County

Such a showing would be most creditable for a county containing a large city, but when it is considered that Robeson is a large rural county, containing not a single municipality of 4,000 population, it is a record in which both its people and its superintendent may well take pride. If there is another county with just such a record in the State we happen not to know of it at the present.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 70

OUR ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS A Plague of Death

Nearly everyone who reads these lines has stood an examination in either school or college. At this time of the year all over North Carolina, our boys and girls are standing examinations on their year's work, and this annual examination is a plague of death to many who ought not to die so young on the road that runs through the schoolhouse to that which is vaguely called knowledge or education. The general belief is that an examination is given solely for the purpose of finding out just what the pupil has learned about the various subjects during the work of the term. And yet there are some people who are bold enough to assert that the examination not only shows what the pupil has learned but also shows how well the teacher has done his work, shows how much of the subject he has failed to present in lasting form,—in other words, shows whether the teacher has failed or not. While the pupil is nervously and fearfully writing answers to the questions on the blackboard, his teacher also, through his pupil's answers, is giving an account of his work for the year.

Locating the Cause of Failure

Who shall be blamed when a studious pupil of average capacity fails to pass an examination? Where shall we look for the cause? It may be safely said that there are three things involved in a student's failure.

THE PROFESSOR SAYS

There is a heap more goodness in most men than there is ability to see goodness in other men.

Plow deep and cultivate often is good advice for the teacher as well as for the farmer.

LIVESTOCK FARMING, BIG AND LITTLE

The table in this issue presents the value of livestock and livestock products per farm worker in the various states of the Union. The table is based on the number of farm workers in each state as shown in the 1910 census volume on Occupations, and the total value of (1) animals sold and slaughtered, (2) wool and mohair, (3) honey and wax, (4) poultry products, and (5) dairy products, exclusive of milk and cream produced and used on the farm, as shown in the 1910 census volume on Agriculture.

Remarkable Variations

Livestock products per farm worker in 1910 ranged from \$27 in South Carolina and \$36 in Mississippi to \$796 in Iowa and \$921 in Wyoming.

In the South where per capita country wealth ranges from \$231 in Alabama to \$830 in Oklahoma, livestock products per farm worker range from \$27 in South Carolina and \$36 in Mississippi to \$226 in New Mexico and \$228 in Oklahoma. In South Carolina and Mississippi only a fifth of the farm income is derived from livestock farming; in Oklahoma 43 per cent of it.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PER FARM WORKER

Based on the 1910 Census

S. H. DeVAULT, University of North Carolina.

Rank States	Per Cap.	Rank States	Per Cap.
1 Wyoming	\$921	25 Utah	\$311
2 Iowa	796	26 Minnesota	303
3 Nevada	742	27 Michigan	279
4 Nebraska	640	28 Maine	278
5 Kansas	630	29 New Jersey	278
6 Montana	597	30 Delaware	248
7 Vermont	492	31 Washington	243
8 Illinois	471	32 Oklahoma	228
9 Missouri	455	33 New Mexico	226
10 South Dakota	413	34 West Virginia	187
11 Indiana	395	35 North Dakota	180
12 Wisconsin	394	36 Kentucky	172
13 Colorado	386	37 Maryland	171
14 New York	378	38 Tennessee	153
15 Oregon	376	39 Virginia	140
16 Ohio	373	40 Texas	139
17 Massachusetts	373	41 Arkansas	72
18 New Hampshire	364	42 Florida	59
19 Idaho	348	43 North Carolina	54
20 Arizona	330	44 Georgia	41
21 Rhode Island	323	45 Alabama	39
22 California	323	46 Louisiana	37
23 Pennsylvania	323	47 Mississippi	36
24 Connecticut	314	48 South Carolina	27