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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

NEWS LETTER

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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

NOT TOO FAR AWAY

It is a far away call, from North Carolina to California. Yet not too far to heed the call of my dear Old Alma Mater. Like Judge Bynum I value the good work of The University News Letter and pledge another one hundred dollars as he does.

Hoping that the list may grow rapidly and that I may have an early notice to make good, I beg to remain with assurance of high personal regards.

Very truly yours,
Julian S. Carr.

THE WONDER GROWS

High School week at the University attracts a larger crowd of visitors than Commencement week and arouses even a greater interest on the Hill than Junior week.

This year The Aycock Memorial Cup was won by Miss Myrtle Cooper and Mr. Boyd Harden representing the Graham High School. It is a great honor to be chosen first among 1300 debaters representing 324 schools in 94 counties. The final victory was over a team from the Wilson High School which won out so handsomely last year.

The inter-scholastic honors in the track meet were won by Friendship for the third successive year. The championship was won in tennis doubles by Wilmington; in basket ball by Chapel Hill.

The North Carolina Debating Union is under the auspices of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies and the Extension Bureau at the University. It is properly called by President Graham the biggest influence today in North Carolina in developing public opinion.

The Secretary of the Debating Union is Mr. E. R. Rankin and its State-wide success is largely due to his genius for organizing effort.

OUR DEFICIENCY IN LIVE-STOCK

A farm with one animal unit for every three acres is considered heavily stocked. With one animal unit for every five acres it is lightly stocked.

An animal unit equals one horse, one mule, one milk cow, one two-year old steer; two other cattle; two yearling or four spring colts; five hogs or ten pigs; seven sheep or fourteen lambs; or 100 laying hens.

What We Need and What We Have

The average farm in North Carolina in 1910 was 35 cultivated acres. A lightly stocked farm of this size would have domestic animals about as follows: 1 horse or mule, 2 milk cows, 2 other cattle; 2 hogs, 6 pigs, 7 sheep, 6 lambs, and 50 laying hens—total 7 animal units.

In 1910 we averaged only 4.4 animal units per farm. We were 37 per cent below the level of lightly stocked farms. That is to say, the livestock of the state needs increasing, all told, at least 40 per cent; while a 50 per cent increase would be better still.

We needed 1,780,000 animal units on the farms of the state; we had only 1,120,000. We have gained immensely since 1910; but we still have a long way to go.

TWO SIDES OF THE PROBLEM

The standing army of the unemployed in the United States ranges from four millions or so in prosperous years to seven millions or more in periods of depression—mainly in the city centers.

At the same time there is a steady demand for labor in the farm regions, and this demand rises into urgency during the harvest seasons.

That is to say, there are at all times jobless men and manless jobs in abundance in this country; and the jobs call for the men in vain. For instance, the deserted farm dwellings and uncultivated farms in Orange county alone number 359.

The problem is to connect up the jobs in the farm regions that need men, with men in the city who need jobs. It is a big economic problem in nearly every country in the world. And it is an exceedingly difficult one.

A Difficult Task

The Federal Government is trying to solve the problem of idle labor. The Employment Bureau of the Labor Department maintains free labor agencies in 48 centers scattered from Maine to Texas. There never was a time in the city and country regions of the United States when the demand for labor was greater. Nevertheless, in January and February of this year the number of workmen applying to the Federal labor agencies for jobs was only 15,000 or so; or about a third of one per cent of the number unemployed.

The hard fact is that idle people do not for the most part want work, or they do not want the kind of work that offers. Jobless people in the cities, for instance, turn their backs on country jobs.

When Dickens visited us a half century or so ago, he said that a tramp in America would be as rare as a meteor at mid-day. Now our confirmed tramps number four millions or more.

Helping people who need help is almost the most difficult task that mortals ever undertook.

INCREASING SUPPORT

On March 29 The University News Letter published a letter from Judge W. P. Bynum, suggesting that a company of fifty men join him in subscribing \$100 a year for five years to increasing the circulation and the influence of the paper till it completely covers the State, and reaches the reading public in other states.

Since this letter was published, Mr. John Sprunt Hill and General J. S. Carr have joined Judge Bynum, and Mr. Hugh MacLea has offered to give \$50 a year for five years. The plan and purpose are a big proposition, and this practical interest of big business men in it gives us confidence and makes us eager to undertake to realize the magnificent opportunity that it opens up to us.

A New Suggestion

The following letter received today may further point the way.

I note the recent offer of Judge Bynum as to The University News Letter. I heartily agree with his view as to its value. The paper is read with interest by all classes of our people who can get hold of it. I believe its weekly message is not only invaluable inside the state, but its advertising value outside the state is immense. I am not able to put as much money behind my judgment as some others, but I want the privilege of subscribing \$10 a year for the next five years. I consider this an investment in the State. I'll get that much good out of the paper directly and indirectly if its capitalization is increased, for I will probably ask you to send it to a hundred others in my county. In this way I'll get my money's worth, at least, and I always try to do that.

My suggestion then is that you give us smaller fry a chance: give fifty men a chance to subscribe \$50 each for five years; and a hundred men a chance to subscribe \$25, \$15, or \$10 (my size), and the thing will go through with a whoop! Then in addition to making us life subscribers, give each of us the privilege of sending it to a hundred people in our county free.

The University News Letter heartily accepts the suggestion. This is the best possible way, and indeed the only way to realize our dream. If there are among its readers at present enough people who wish to extend its influence to 50,000 people weekly in and out of the state, the paper is at their service.

A New and Big Idea: An Economic Clearing-House

In addition, and this is important: If this plan goes through successfully, we will be able to establish here in connection with the paper an efficient clearing house of economic and social information about North Carolina, for the use of editors, investors, legislators, students of all sorts, farmers, bankers, and business men in general.

An Economic and Social Research Library of this sort at the University will be something new in the United States. Inquiries coming to us every day from

THE SOUTH

The South is a land that has known sorrows; it is a land that has broken the ashen crust and moistened it with tears; a land scarred and riven by the plowshare of war and billowed with the graves of her dead; but a land of legend, a land of song, a land of hallowed and heroic memories.

To that land every drop of my blood, every fiber of my being, every pulsation of my heart, is consecrated forever. I was born of her womb; I was nurtured at her breast, and when my last hour shall come, I pray God that I may be pillowed upon her bosom and rocked to sleep within her tender and encircling arms.—The late Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee.

every direction within and beyond the State demonstrate the necessity for such a center of ready information in North Carolina. The value of it is easily apparent. It would be another long step forward in putting the University at the service of the state.

If you are in any wise interested, write at once to Mr. E. R. Rankin, Secretary of the University Extension Bureau. The responses within the next few days will enable us to estimate the situation with more accuracy.

PROGRESSIVE NORTH CAROLINA

"Sometimes by going away from home we can learn better what is being done by our own community," says The Winston-Salem Journal. "Often great things are transpiring all around us, but our familiarity with them causes a tendency on our part to take them as a matter of course and we seldom stop to think about them as anything more than commonplace occurrences. Wonder how many North Carolinians have paused to think of the wonderful progress that is being made in their own State? The March issue of Progress, the organ of the Southern Sociological Congress and a national journal of education, industry and social service, has the following editorial on what North Carolina is doing:

"Of all the States of the South, North Carolina shows the most intelligent progress. There seems to be a spirit of constructive activity in that State that is actually doing things, a feeling of pride in community service that promises well for the future. A State-wide campaign of 'know-your-home-community' is in progress, and, with the University as the center, there are radiating into the uttermost recesses of the State great influences that work for good."

A University of the People

"The University of North Carolina is perhaps at the present date more nearly a university of the people than any other Southern institution. The State feels commendable satisfaction in the work this educational plant is doing. To fulfill the ideal of what a university should be and to serve the people of the State as it should serve them, the university has enlarged its campus to include the entire State. With this increased activity, has been fostered a spirit of altruism that is remarkable. From Chapel Hill there goes out a feeling that no part of the State is separated from any other part and that all the State has the same birthright to progress that any one individual has. There is a growing responsibility in citizenship that is certain to bring rich rewards in the future. High ideals and lofty inspirations are the topics of the day; backing these come a self-sacrificing, fearless warfare against social stagnation upon the part of every North Carolinian who has the good of the Old North State at heart."

DIRECT PRIMARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

A debate outline furnished by the class in English 15-16, University of North Carolina.

Resolved: That North Carolina should adopt the Direct Primary for the nomination of state and county officers.

Affirmative Argument

I. The present convention system is unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LETTER SERIES NO. 71

EDUCATION FOR LIFE

The old-time advertisement of a once famous preparatory school in North Carolina declared that the object of its English department was to prepare boys well either for a study of the classics and through them for college or for the ordinary business of practical life. The little fellow entering this school got from the advertisement the comforting assurance that he had in it two chances at the future,—one by way of the ancient thoroughfare of the classics and the other through a side door from the schoolhouse out into the ordinary business of practical life. One good thing about this advertisement was that early preparation for life was at least optional and within easy reach of those who might not be able to take the classical studies in the preparatory school and later on in college.

Preparation for Life or College

The object of education today is becoming more and more to give instruction in practical things and to teach in the school the doing of many things that have to be done in every day life. It is an encouraging fact that each succeeding year

It is indirect, cumbersome, and open to corruption. It is not truly representative; for the people do not elect their own representatives, and the delegates frequently do not carry out the wishes of the people that are supposed to elect them, candidates not thought of by the people being sometimes nominated in convention. The people take little interest in the convention system, for less than 10 per cent participate in the caucuses or primaries for the election of delegates.

II. The direct primary is preferable for the following reasons: It is representative, for it puts the nomination in the hands of the people. The people use it where given opportunity, for in some states the proportion of voters participating in the primaries is 73 per cent, in others 90 per cent, and the average for thirty-two states is 75 per cent. It has proved a success, for no state that adopted it has abandoned it.

III. The defense of the convention system on the ground that it represents the wisdom of the founders of our government is invalid, for when adopted it was suited to the conditions of difficult travel and sparse settlement; conditions that no longer prevail.

Negative Argument

I. The convention is in harmony with our system of government; for it is a system of delegated powers, and it is representative, the people in caucus having a chance to choose their delegates.

II. The convention fixes responsibility better than the direct primary does; for under the convention system the party is responsible, whereas under the direct primary the people are responsible.

III. The direct primary is actually more cumbersome than the convention system; for under the open primary system, voters from one party can vote in the primary of the other party and so nullify the intent of the other party, and under the closed primary system the independent voter has no voice—he must declare his loyalty to the party in order to vote. The large number of candidates, too, confuses the voter.

IV. The convention secures the best results for the following reasons: The best men of the party are made leaders. It compels the party to nominate good candidates, for the success of the leaders of the party depends on their winning. It brings the issues directly before the people, for under it, unlike the direct primary, each party must put out a platform.

ROSEHILL ALIVE

We have been running about lately in the eastern part of the state and taking a look at school conditions. Among the places visited was Rosehill, in Duplin County. We are very greatly pleased with the public school conditions there.

Four years ago interest in education at this little village was almost at a standstill. The building was old, out of date, inadequate. Now there is a beautiful,

marks a nearer approach to the belief that those subjects in the high school curriculum which prepare one for a successful practical life should be continued in the college and taught there more thoroughly and intensively so that a wider and more effective knowledge may be built upon the good work already begun in the preparatory schools.

College Entrance Requirements

Preparation for entrance into the ordinary business of a practical life ought by all means to carry with it the idea of preparation for entrance into college, and on the other hand preparation for entrance into college ought to prepare one for entrance into life. In other words, those subjects which are taught in the high school to give preparation for life ought to count for college entrance. Were the old-time college and the old-time life so very different from each other? By the way, do some people in these days of progress yet believe that preparation for college is a very different thing from preparation for life and that one who has in high school prepared for life is unprepared to enter into college?

well-lighted, well cared for, new, brick building. Then there was little or no thought of sending children away to higher institutions. Last year four boys, the entire graduating class from the high school, went to college and every last one of them has made good. This year there is a graduating class of five girls and two boys, of which number five are surely going on to higher institutions of learning.

The Lesson

More comparisons might be made but they would all be of the same nature. The entire situation goes to prove how essential it is for any community to hold its teachers for as long a period of years as is possible. Mr. A. F. Leighton and his wife have been there the entire four years and these changes are largely the result of their tireless efforts in leading the work of the other teachers, as the entire community will testify.

One thing badly needed is more and better equipment for the rooms. Doubtless this will come very soon since the entire community is now alive to public education and justly proud of its school. In the light of what we saw we cannot believe the people there will allow their school to go backward for lack of proper and necessary working tools.

CHERRIES ARE RIPE

At last Joe Nixon and his school at Cherryville have been able to get out the first issue of their school paper. They have called it Cherry Leaves and we look forward to its blossoming out and producing much fruit.

Like every good tree it has several branches and new shoots will no doubt appear from time to time. The domestic science class will specialize on cherry pie we presume.

Cherryville seemed to carry away many of the honors at Gaston County Commencement. We wonder if they won the prize for canned fruit too.

REAL TEACHER HELP

Extension Circular No. 8., sent out by the Extension Service of the A. & M. at West Raleigh, contains a set of 50 arithmetic problems based upon agricultural club work. Twenty problems are typical of the questions a boy must answer in Corn Club work. Twenty more grow out of work in the Pig Club, and ten more are representative Poultry Club problems.

Teachers who are trying to give their students "practical problems" and who are at their wit's end to find such questions in arithmetic should send for the bulletin. It is a real help to children.

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

It is strange how few people can see the value of education for their children about the time spring plowing comes along.