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STATE AND COUNTY REFORMS

FOR STUDENTS ONLY

In early January the outlines and bibliographies of the State Reconstruction Studies of the North Carolina Club at the University will be given to the public in bulletin form.

The edition will be small. It is meant for students only. It will be sent free of charge to anybody in North Carolina who wants it and writes for it.

The address file of the University News Letter discloses the fact that real students in North Carolina are by no means confined to our college campuses. They are widely scattered throughout the state, almost every county being represented in our files of enquirers. Some counties have very considerable bodies of thoughtful people who want to know great subjects in competent fashion.

Quite as one might expect, the lawyers and bankers lead the list. Teachers, club women, preachers, and manufacturers come next. The merchants and farmers are least represented.

We shall be glad to mail out the State Reconstruction Studies of the Club until the small edition is exhausted. The students who want it will need to write promptly.

CIVIC REFORMS DISCUSSED

Reading references on Civic Reforms, State and Local, for the North Carolina Club committee appointed to report to the Club a State Reconstruction Program in this field on May 17 and 31. All the books, bulletins, clippings, etc., are ready at hand in the seminar room of the University rural social science department.

1. State Studies. (a) Consolidation of administrative departments; (b) Uniform departmental accounting and reporting; (c) A state purchasing agent; (d) A state budget; (e) Our state primary law; (f) State constabularies; (g) A children's code commission, etc.

(a) Administrative Consolidation in the Various States, pp 235-301, and 411. Report of the New York Commission on State Reconstruction, Oct. 10, 1919.

—Newspaper clippings.—University rural social science files, No. 354.1

Administrative Consolidation in Illinois and other States, pp 7-30.—Report of the Illinois Committee on State Efficiency and Economy.

Administrative Consolidation in State Governments, by A. E. Buck. 28 pp.—National Municipal Review, Nov. 1919.

How It Works in Idaho, by Gov. D. W. Davis.—Ibid.

(b) Uniform Departmental Accounting in Michigan.—Act No. 71, Public Acts of Michigan, 1919.

(c) A State Purchasing Agent in Michigan.—Act No. 61, Public Acts of Michigan, 1919.

(d) State Budget Systems, bulletins of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, 1917-18, pp 51-105.

—In New York, Report of the New York Reconstruction Commission, Oct. 10, 1919, pp 301-365, 393.

—In Michigan.—Act No. 98, Public Acts of Michigan, 1919.

—In Illinois. The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, pp 18-20.

—In Alabama. Legislative Message of Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, July 8, 1919, pp 4, 13, 15.

—In South Carolina. Budget Law of 1919.—University rural social science files, No. 354.9.

—In Illinois. First Budget Report, by Omar H. Wright, Director of Finance, 1919.

A National Budget, newspaper clippings.—University rural social science files, No. 353.2.

Budget Making as a Basis for Social Work, by Allen and Blakey.—The Survey, March 24, 1919.

(e) The State Primary Law in North Carolina, chapter 101, Public Laws of 1915.

—Discussion of, newspaper clippings.—University rural social science files, No. 324.34.

(f) The County, by H. S. Gilbertson, pp 140.—The National Short Ballot Organization, New York.

Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages, by John A. Fairlie, pp 267-71.—The Century Co., New York.

The Pennsylvania State Police, Saturday Evening Post, Jan. 19, 1918.

—The World's Work, Jan. 1918.

Why New York Needs a State Police, —

Committee for a State Police, 7 E. 42nd St., New York.

—In Tennessee, newspaper clippings.—University rural social science files, No. 352.241.

(g) A Children's Code Commission, pp 15.—The Reconstruction Program of South Carolina, by Hastings H. Hart.

Missouri Children's Code Commission, 1918, pp 231.—Executive Offices, Jefferson City, Mo.

Missouri Children's Bills. The Survey, June 21, 1919, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y.

2. County Problems. (a) Unified county government under responsible leadership; (b) Uniform county accounting and reporting; (c) Local self-rule; (d) Township incorporation.

(a) Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages, by John A. Fairlie, pp 84, 91, 108, 112.—The Century Co., New York.

The Jungle of County Government, by E. C. Branson.—The N. C. Club Year-Book on County Government and County Affairs in North Carolina, pp 7-11.

The County, by H. S. Gilbertson, pp 115, 175-80, 251-6.—The National Short Ballot Association, New York.

A Plan of Unified County Government, in County Administration, by C. C. Maxey, pp 45-62.—Macmillan Co., N. Y.

County Budgets, pp 178-80.—Ibid.

Making the County Budget, 20 pp.—Westchester Research Bureau, 15 Court St., White Plains, New York.

County Budgets and Their Construction, by O. G. Cartwright, Director Westchester Research Bureau, White Plains, New York.

(b) North Carolina Club Year-Book on County Government and County Affairs in North Carolina, pp 7-11, 80-92.

Local Governments in Counties, Towns, and Villages, by John A. Fairlie, pp 255-63, 272.—Century Co., N. Y.

The County, by H. S. Gilbertson, pp 122, 181, 184-5.—National Short Ballot Association, N. Y.

The Illinois Law on Uniform Systems of Accounting and Reporting in County and Other Local Offices.—University rural social science files, No. 352.63.

County Accounting.—University rural social science files, No. 352.63.

(c) Local Self-Rule, Legislation in Behalf of.

—In Nebraska.—University rural social science files, No. 352.6.

Report of the Committee on County Government, National Municipal League.—Ibid.

The County, by H. S. Gilbertson, pp 146-50.

Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages, by John A. Fairlie, pp 33-53, 63, 229.

Reforms Needed.—University rural social science files, No. 352.62.

—Fee and Salary Systems, N. C. Club Year Book on County Government and County Affairs, pp 69-80.

—The Short Ballot, Gilbertson's The County, pp 169-70, 181.

The Short Ballot in Various States. Bulletins of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, 1917-18, pp 395-413.

(d) The North Carolina Township Incorporation Law.—Chapter 128, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1917.

North Carolina Club Year-Book on County Government and County Affairs, pp 41-49.

The North Carolina Scheme of Rural Development, by E. C. Branson.—National Social Work Conference, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

BANNER COUNTIES

According to the last biennial report of Dr. Joyner, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, forty counties have been consolidating schools during the past two years. There has not been enough of such consolidation for the best interests of the school children, to be sure, but the figures clearly show that the tide has turned and that we are beginning to realize the necessity as well as the value of larger school units. Consolidation means doing away with little, inefficient, unorganized schools and the establishment of larger, more effective, well-graded institutions.

Pitt County leads the van with 12 schools abolished during the two-year period and thus consolidated with other schools. Burke and Halifax come second with 6 schools each abolished as the result of consolidation. Wilkes comes third with 5, Buncombe next with 4, Avery, Bladen,

A CAMPUS IDEAL

Edwin A. Alderman

I have an ideal for this University. My desire would have it a place where there is always a breath of freedom in the air; where a sound and various learning is taught heartily without show or pretense; where the life and teachings of Jesus Christ furnish forth the ideal of right and true manhood; where all classes and conditions and beliefs are welcome and men may rise in earnest striving by the might of merit; where wealth is no prejudice and poverty no shame; where honorable labor, even labor of the hands, is glorified by high purpose and strenuous desire for the clearer air and the larger view; where there is a will to serve all the high ends of a State struggling up out of ignorance into general power; where men are trained to observe closely, to imagine vividly, to reason accurately, and to have about them some humility and some toleration; where finally, truth, shining patiently like a star, bids us advance, and we will not turn aside.

Edgecombe, Wayne follow with 3 each; Beaufort, Chatham, Chowan, Davidson, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Martin, Northampton, Robeson, Rockingham, Scotland and Yancey have each abolished 2 schools for consolidation. Finally come Alamance, Clay, Craven, Haywood, Hoke, Iredell, Lee, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Pender, Person, Randolph, Rowan, Sampson, Wake, Wilson, Yadkin, with 1 each.

An Object Lesson

It is a favorite remark with many opponents of consolidation that up in the mountain counties we have to have the one-teacher schools and consolidation cannot be effected there on account of the mountain roads. A glance over the list of counties where consolidation has been going on gives the answer to this argument. How about Wilkes with 5, Buncombe with 4 and Avery with 3 schools consolidated with other schools? Yancey, Yadkin, Haywood are generally thought of as mountain counties, but consolidation is going on in all these.

These are banner counties and they will receive rich reward for their wisdom and good sense in establishing more adequate school facilities for their children. They have clearly and unmistakably pointed the way to an era of progress in our public school development. The twentieth century has been called The Century of the Child, and nothing shall stand in the way of giving to every child an equal claim with every other to enter into his inborn and constitutional right of a free education.—L. A. W.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

North Carolina is reaping its first bitter fruits of the industrial conflict. For many years we have been looking on with complacency as the highly industrialized North wrestled with the "class struggle"; but this summer's happenings in Charlotte, Concord, High Point, Albemarle, and Winston-Salem bring the struggle to our own doors. Bloodshed in at least three of these thriving industrial centers argues the seriousness of the issues involved and emphasizes the necessity of grappling with the problem at once. It will test the bigness and breadth of our leaders, but with a vigorous faith that there is real duty where conflict now appears, we shall find the way. A courageous Governor blazed the trail in the suggestive agreement which he secured in the face of a highly sensitive situation of several weeks' standing in High Point. It sounds like a truce, but it may have in it the germs of a permanent treaty based on mutual respect and thorough-going co-operation.

The High Point Agreement

The agreement bringing to an end the labor controversy is as follows:

"In order to bring about a settlement of certain differences between the men who work with their brain and hands and the men who work their brain and money in the manufacturing business of the city of High Point and in order to insure the future friendly business relations between all parties engaged in such man-

ufacturing business and to place the same on a basis of enduring peace and prosperity, the manufacturers and employes of High Point, each acting through the committee who signs this paper, hereby contract and agree, as follows:

"1. The manufacturers frankly and in good faith concede that the employes have a right to join any labor union they see fit and the manufacturers pledge that they will not in any way, directly or indirectly, discriminate against such employes in his employment or in his treatment because he may belong to the labor union.

"2. Each manufacturer agrees at all times to receive and give careful and considerate hearing to any duly appointed representative of his employes on any question in which such employes may be concerned.

"3. The employes frankly and in good faith concede that every employe has the right to decline to join any labor union and all employes hereby pledge that they will in no way maltreat, offend or be discourteous to any employe because he does not belong to a labor union; that the purpose of this article and of article 1 is to secure for the manufacturers of the city of High Point the permanent application of the principle of the open shop and this principle must be applied alike to union and non-union men.

"4. All parties to this contract believe that in order to build up any business and to develop the character of the men engaged in it a premium should be placed on industry and efficiency, and to this end it is mutually contracted and agreed that paying for piecework and otherwise rewarding the industrious and efficient employes shall in no way be interfered with.

"5. It is believed by all parties to this contract that walkouts and lockouts result in friction and waste and impair the ability of the business to properly reward those who are engaged in it, and that both walkouts and lockouts should be avoided wherever possible. To this end it is agreed by all parties hereto that should any differences arise between any manufacturer and his employes not specifically covered by the foregoing articles then a serious and conscientious effort must be made by the management and the employes to adjust such differences, and if this should prove to be impossible, then such differences shall be submitted to a board of arbitration composed of one man to be named by the employes and one man to be named by the manufacturers, each of whom shall have been a resident of the city of High Point for a period of two years at the time of his appointment, and if these two cannot agree, they shall elect a third disinterested party, who, at the time of his selection shall have been a resident of the city of High Point for a period of two years, and in event the first two men cannot agree on the third party, then the governor of the state of North Carolina shall appoint the third party, subject to the same residential and disinterested limitations. That the employes of the manufacturers of the city of High Point shall not go on strike in sympathy with any outside organization or be subject to orders from parties who have not been living and maintaining a residence in the city of High Point for a period of two years.

"6. That under the above conditions the manufacturers agree that the factories shall be reopened on the 17th of September, 1919. All employes agree to return to work on a basis of 55 hours constituting a week's work, and that hourly wages shall be paid on this basis.

"7. It being herein and hereby distinctly understood and agreed that the agreement shall not be understood as any sort or kind of collective bargaining with either agents, committees or representatives of union labor."

The task is not finished, and no finer opportunity ever offered itself to thinking North Carolinians to lay aside all prejudice and narrow self-interest and come to the task of constructive statesmanship in industry.—D. D. C.

THE GRAHAM MEMORIAL

The sum of \$104,000 has been raised thus far by the Graham Memorial Fund Committee of the University of North Carolina toward the contemplated students' activities building at the University in memory of the late President, Edward Kidder Graham. This announcement was made today by Albert M. Coates, secretary of the committee, following a meeting in Chapel Hill of the central

committee and the state directors. "This sum does not represent by any means the complete or final report," said Secretary Coates. "The campaign will be pushed vigorously through the month of December and from preliminary reports and the ultimate success of the campaign, we expect to have \$150,000 by January 1."

Present at the meeting in Chapel Hill were representatives from the committee of the trustees, which consists of Governor Bickett, George Stevens, Leslie Weil, Victor S. Bryant, and Clem G. Wright, together with many of the state directors, including C. F. Harvey, of Kinston, A. H. London, of Pittsboro, C. W. Tillett, of Charlotte, K. S. Tanner, of Rutherfordton, J. A. Gray, Jr., of Winston-Salem, Judge H. B. Stevens, of Asheville, J. W. Umstead, of Greensboro, P. H. Gwynn, of Leaksville, W. S. Roberson, of Chapel Hill, D. K. McRae, of Laurinburg, Cameron McRae, of Concord, P. H. Gwynn, Jr., of Reidsville, and J. V. Price, of Madison.

These directors were entertained at a banquet given by the University, at which J. A. Gray, Jr., acted as toast master. Individual reports were made by the directors, results were announced and final plans laid for pushing the campaign through its last stages. The directors expressed themselves as immensely pleased with the progress.

Particular attention was paid to the plan adopted by the Charlotte alumni, who are raising an average of \$100 for each alumnus. Out of the first sixty-five alumni in Charlotte who were approached with this proposition, sixty agreed to the plan. The success appealed to directors from other parts of the state who are trying to reach every alumnus.

"The contributions of the student body last year still represent a higher average than the gifts of the alumni," said Secretary Coates. "The feat of raising \$20,000 in one night on the campus is the most remarkable financial phenomenon the University has ever known and was the finest testimony of the spirit in which the students held President Graham."—Lenoir Chambers.

THE CALL FOR EDUCATION

Another year of educational work has started. Overcrowded schools, record-breaking enrollments in both high schools and colleges, are evidence of the fact that the call for education is being given greater consideration this year than ever before. The check that had been placed on college work because of the war, now has loosened and the work bursts forth with vigor and interest.

Do the young people that have entered high school and college for the first time this year, fully appreciate the importance of the step they have taken? The call for educated people during this reconstruction period, in all lines of human endeavor and especially agricultural lines, is greater than it ever was before. With the coming of farmers' organizations and cooperative agricultural business, the need for level-headed and broad-minded men, agriculturally reared and agriculturally trained, increases. With the introduction of rural credit systems and the necessity of better rural banking facilities, the call for men trained in banking with an agricultural viewpoint is apparent.

The development of agricultural departments in the high schools affords splendid opportunities for young men with agricultural training to become rural community leaders. The growing demand for county agricultural advisers, official cow-testers, research men, boys' and girls' club directors, and last, but not least, the need for trained young men and women in farming, make the future secure for the young people of obtaining a higher education.—Indiana Farmers' Guide.

VOCATIONAL CULTURE

While it is now generally conceded that vocational subjects have an important place in the high school program of studies, it is becoming clearer day by day that we should consider even agricultural subjects from a standpoint not too narrowly vocational. To be sure, in agriculture we want to arouse the interest of boys in the every day problems of the farm and make them meaningful, but the teacher who aims to provide only such knowledge and skill as may be cashed in at the bank, without leaving them with a broader vision of life on the farm, and in the community, and of the possibilities for real satisfaction in country life, is hitting short of the mark. That is to say, we should organize and present our subject matter in such a way that it will function beyond what is ordinarily considered its vocational value. Agricultural subject matter is now so comprehensive and rich that there is plenty of opportunity for the teacher to use his resourcefulness in arousing intellectual interests, creating new needs, and inciting to efforts toward improving community conditions. Let us keep in mind that "The development of the boy is the end point and that subject matter is the means."—L. E. Cook, in the N. C. Vocational Education Monthly.