

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published weekly by the  
University of North Carolina  
for its Bureau of Extension.

The news in this publica-  
tion is released for the press on  
receipt.

MARCH 31, 1920

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. VI, NO. 19

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Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912

## A BILLIONAIRE STATE

### PUBLIC WELFARE COURSES

Featured by the second meeting of the State and County Council, by a roads institute under the general oversight of the State Highway Commissioner, by a special institute for secretaries of chambers of commerce and other commercial and trade organizations, and by the beginning of public welfare instruction, the plans for the summer activities were announced today at the University of North Carolina.

The summer school proper, Director N. W. Walker said, will begin Tuesday, June 22, and will continue for six weeks, closing Thursday, August 5. Important increases in courses both for credit toward a college degree and for the teachers of the state have been made.

### Special Courses

Beginning at the same time but continuing for six weeks after the regular closing of the summer school will be the special courses prepared by the University and the American Red Cross secretaries, charity organization secretaries, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries and social workers of every kind. Included in the summer school also will be a six weeks' course for county superintendents of public welfare, to be conducted by the State Superintendent of Public Welfare, the University and the Red Cross authorities.

Shortly after the close of the summer school the second session of the State and County Council will start, probably around August 10, running for three days. At the same time will begin a week's course for the commercial secretaries now being arranged by the State association of secretaries of chambers of commerce and the school of commerce of the University. Tying up with both of these will be Commissioner Page's annual road institute, which is expected to run a week also.

### Eighteen Departments

Eighteen departments will offer courses in the summer school, which will be counted as credit toward a degree. Opportunity is thus provided, Director Walker pointed out, for students to cut down materially in the old time system of four years for an A. B. degree. Graduates of standard colleges are able to obtain a Master's degree in four summers. A marked drift toward this work in recent years has been noted by University officials. Last year 350 students took college courses in the summer school and this year the number is expected to run higher.

For teachers the department of education offers eight courses, including one showing modern methods in teaching all the standard high school subjects. Courses are also offered in the normal department in accordance with the plans of the State Department of Education for North Carolina teachers. A model demonstration school will be shown.

Special opportunities in music will be offered this summer through Professor Paul John Weaver, of the University department of music. The Carolina Chorale and community singing in all its forms will be organized, as well as instrumental music. The original plays of the Carolina Playmakers, under the direction of Professor Frederick H. Koch, will also be presented.—Lenoir Chambers.

### OUT-HERODING HEROD

Remote country areas entirely without medical service; the doctors resident at the county seat from ten to twenty miles away from a third of the country homes; poor roads at best at any time and impracticable roads in bad weather; from one-half to two-thirds of the mothers without a doctor when their children were born, three mothers entirely alone and 46 with only their husbands in attendance; commonly no nursing care at and after child birth except that of an untrained hired girl, a relative, or a neighbor; and so on and on.

Here are some phrases lifted out of a report on health surveys in six rural counties in four states, by field experts sent out by the Children's Bureau in Washington. Two of these country communities, by the way, are in North Carolina. The others are in rural northwestern states.

As a result of such conditions, in five of these country communities 45 or more

than half of 89 babies born died before they were a month old! In another community 22 out of the 28 babies died within the first month; in another 10 of the 16; in another 10 of the 14; and, most horrible of all, in another community 12 of the 15 babies born died within the first thirty days.

### The Death Roll of Babies

The figures in these country surveys are small in number but appalling in significance.

Such are the combined results of sparsity of population, poor roads, the absence of country telephones, social insulation in general, the lack of country doctors in adequate numbers, convenient hospital facilities, public health nurses, clinics, and dispensaries, the lack of household hygiene and sanitation, unintelligent infant feeding and nursing care, and primitive notions of health-promotion and disease-prevention.

Verily King Ignorance slays as many babies in remote communities every year in every state as ever King Herod slew in Bethlehem.

Reaching country homes effectively is the big end of public health work in North Carolina and every other state.

The most accurate measure of a civilization is the death rate of children. And the death rate of children is appalling in North Carolina. A full third of our deaths year by year is of children under five years of age. Nearly 100 of every 1000 children born in North Carolina die within the first twelve months. In Letchworth, a garden city of England, the rate is less than 32. In New Zealand the infant death rate is still less.

### COMMUNITY MUSIC

People who are interested in community music as a feature of community life may have the University Leaflet of six pages on Community Music, by Paul John Weaver, Professor of Music at the University of North Carolina. They should write to Dr. L. R. Wilson, Director of the University Bureau of Extension.

### A COUNTRY CHURCH IDEAL

My conception of a church is that it should stand for the betterment of men from their feet on the ground to their heads in God's heaven, covering in its range all calls that men make in their hunger, whether it be a hunger for better business or a hunger for spiritual food. Really, instead of the church standing for the cure of souls, it stands for the lure of souls; when they are lured to the church their souls will be cured.

The purpose of the church should be to save the whole man. That was the concept of Jesus Christ. He said, 'Come unto me and I will give you rest.' How can a man find rest when he is physically sick? The church owes a message to man's body. You can't save a man in spots. You can't save his soul and let his body go. You can't save his soul and let his mind go.

The old idea of preaching was just to get up and tell people what Jesus said, and let it go at that. God said thus and so, and let your social conditions go whack. The old idea was to get people into the church in a revival excitement and after that leave them to look out for themselves as best they might. What has such a church to give a man after it has converted him? You've got to minister to the mind as well as to the soul. The church must serve so as to occupy the mind. To keep boys from shooting craps give them a good picture show. They'll come to that.—Rev. A. H. Barnes, a country church pastor in Missouri, quoted in The Country Gentleman.

### A REAL MAYOR

Fred A. Warnock, the newly elected mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, who assumed office on New Year's Day, 1920, is a new type of city official, according to the Youngstown Telegram:

His first official act was to place under the plate-glass cover of the mayor's desk a printed card containing his campaign and post-election pledges. Similar cards were posted in the police station and other city offices. The seven pledges are as follows:

### I STAND PLEDGED

To enforce rigidly the laws against

### A STARTLING STATEMENT

At a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York, Dr. W. S. Rankin, the president, made some startling statements with reference to the physical and mental health of the population of this country.

Of the 110,000,000 citizens of this country, 45,000,000 are physically imperfect; 15,000,000 die annually; 3,000,000 are in bed all the time, 1,000,000 have tuberculosis, 2,500,000 contract venereal diseases each year, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 are cases of hookworm and malaria. Only 37,500,000 are fairly healthy and 19,500,000 are in full vigor. With all our vaunted support of higher educational institutions, it is interesting, perhaps surprising, to find that there are more persons in the insane asylums in this country than in all the colleges and universities. It is also estimated that the former cost more to maintain than do the latter.

bootlegging, speakeasies, and all sales of intoxicating liquor.

To absolutely suppress gambling. To suppress all immoral houses and to eliminate prostitutes and their parasites from the streets of the city.

To promote wholesome recreation and sports, such as clean moving pictures, baseball, and football, in all reasonable and practicable ways.

To safeguard the financial welfare of the taxpayers by running the city on business principles and not as a political or personal machine.

To use my best endeavors to advance the general welfare of Youngstown by pushing forward the many necessary improvements which the city's growth and development require.

To cooperate with all the agencies which are working for the betterment of the city in living conditions, the protection of life, and the moral and physical development of the children.—American Social Hygiene Association.

### A BILLION DOLLAR STATE

Kansas is bragging mightily of late about being a Billion Dollar State.

But Kansas has nothing on North Carolina. We are ourselves a Billion Dollar State.

Look at the figures for North Carolina. Crop values produced in 1919 ..... \$ 683,000,000  
Farm animals and products produced in 1919 ..... 100,000,000  
Manufactured products in 1914 ..... 289,000,000

Total ..... \$1,072,000,000

And this modest total does not include the value of our stubble, straw, and cornstalks, nor the product of our fisheries worth 3 million dollars, nor the output of our mines and quarries worth 6 millions nor our firewood cut worth 25 millions, nor our cottonseed worth 30 millions, nor our lumber and timber cut worth 150 millions, nor the 1919 value of our industrial products which were worth some 400 millions more than in 1914.

As a matter of fact we are nearer being a two billion than a one billion dollar state.

Our manufactured products were twice the quantity and three times the value of our 1914 output. Indeed, the volume of these values last year was close to \$750,000,000.

However, the figures of the 1919 census of manufactures have not yet been given to the public. And so on the basis of the old figures, we claim to be in the billionaire class. Easily so, with a half billion or so to spare.

### What it Means

When the primary wealth produced by our farms and factories alone amounts to more than a billion dollars in a single year, it becomes evident that North Carolina is no longer poor but rich and fast becoming richer.

We are now producing greater wealth in one year than we have been willing to put on our tax books in two hundred and fifty years—more by a hundred million dollars!

## COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 5

### A LUXURY OR A NECESSITY?

For years six million farm families in the country have looked with more or less envy on the one million families who enjoy the comforts and conveniences of city life. For years, an ever increasing number of these country people have answered the call of the city, quite as much for the purposes of escaping from the comfortless, convenienceless existence of the average farm as for the higher wages to be had for shorter hours and lighter work in the cities.

At the same time many city folk have heard, and wanted to heed, the seductive calls of simple life in the country, but they have paused when they thought of the back-breaking tasks, the joy-robbing jobs that have always been a part of every-day life of the average American farm. To the city folk such drudgery is uninviting. On the other hand many of the comforts and conveniences that are taken as a matter of course by the city folk are looked on as luxuries by the country folk.

### What is a Luxury?

But is it a luxury to be able to draw water from a tap instead of laboriously drawing it from a well, or carrying it many aching steps from a spring? Is it a luxury to flood any room you wish with a bright cheery light by simply turning a conveniently placed switch, instead of carrying a dangerous, dirty, smelly oil

lamp from one room to another as you need it? Is it a luxury when you spend ten cents for the power necessary to do the week's washing instead of using fifty cents worth of your own time, and goodness knows how much of your patience and good nature?

Economists tell us that luxuries are things not absolutely essential to the industrial efficiency of the average family. On this cold-blooded basis then such seeming luxuries as the electric light, the electric pump, the electric washing machine, the fan, the churn, the—why there is hardly any end to the list of electrical contrivances which, though they may have been nineteenth century luxuries, have now become necessary comforts and conveniences in the twentieth century.

### Gone Are the Days

It is only recently that all these things have been made available to the American farmer. Within the last five years the farm lighting set has been brought to such a stage of perfection that not only can the farmer have all the advantages of the city dweller, but what is more he can have them for not one cent more than it costs the city dweller for the same thing. Gone are the days of the lamp and lantern! Gone are the days of the old creaking pump! This is the age of efficiency! The age of the master-servant—electricity.—P. H. D.

No wonder we were able to pay a hundred million dollars into the federal treasury in 1919 in revenue stamps and in taxes on incomes and excess profits, and to do it without batting an eyelid.

No wonder our federal taxes on personal incomes and excess profits alone are almost equal to the total value of all the church properties of the state—23 against 25 million dollars.

If 23 thousand people and four thousand corporations in North Carolina are able to pay twenty-three million dollars into the federal treasury in income and excess profits taxes, how much could the rest of our two and a half million people pay into our state treasury for schools and roads and public health purposes—that is to say, if only they were minded to do it, if only they were really convinced of the value of education, health, and highways?

### How We Rank

The value of manufactured products in North Carolina in 1914 was 289 million dollars in round numbers—mainly of course in cotton and tobacco factory products. Only 17 states showed a larger total. See the table elsewhere in this issue.

In the value of industrial products, we outranked every other southern state, Texas alone excepted, and Texas, be it remembered, is five times the area and has nearly twice the population of North Carolina. We were 20 millions ahead of Virginia our nearest southern competitor; 30 millions ahead of Georgia, 50 millions ahead of Kentucky, 70 millions ahead of Tennessee, and 100 millions ahead of Alabama. We outstripped South Carolina more than two to one, Oklahoma nearly

three to one, and Mississippi nearly four to one.

### Tremendous Gains

During the 1904-14 period we a little more than doubled the total value of our manufactured products. In all the United States only eight states made greater gains in industrial development—namely Arizona, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. It will be noted that every one of these states is in the oil and mineral mining areas; and also that in the total value of industrial products North Carolina stands far ahead of all these states, Texas and Michigan alone excepted.

In 1899, twenty-seven states stood above us in the column of industrial output; but in 1914, the number dwindled to 17.

During these fifteen years North Carolina moved ahead of ten states in manufacturing enterprises—namely, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia.

In 1919 we were still nearer the top; how much nearer it will be impossible to say until the last year's census of manufactures gets into print.

But it is safe to say that the 1919 total will be amazing. We venture to predict that it will be around three-quarters of a billion dollars. In 1917 seven hundred millions was the gross income of our corporate businesses, and the gross value of manufactured products must have been far beyond that figure.

We are hoping to get advance sheets from the Census Bureau, and to publish these 1919 figures at an early date.

## FACTORY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1914 according to the Federal Census of Manufactures.

| Rank | State          | Value           | Rank | State          | Value         |
|------|----------------|-----------------|------|----------------|---------------|
| 1    | New York       | \$3,814,661,114 | 25   | Nebraska       | \$221,615,848 |
| 2    | Pennsylvania   | 2,832,349,437   | 26   | Tennessee      | 212,071,489   |
| 3    | Illinois       | 2,247,322,819   | 27   | Maine          | 200,450,118   |
| 4    | Ohio           | 1,782,808,279   | 28   | West Virginia  | 193,511,782   |
| 5    | Massachusetts  | 1,641,373,047   | 29   | New Hampshire  | 182,843,866   |
| 6    | N. w. Jersey   | 1,406,633,414   | 30   | Alabama        | 178,797,633   |
| 7    | Michigan       | 1,086,162,432   | 31   | South Carolina | 138,891,202   |
| 8    | Indiana        | 730,795,021     | 32   | Colorado       | 136,839,321   |
| 9    | California     | 712,800,764     | 33   | Oregon         | 109,761,951   |
| 10   | Wisconsin      | 695,172,002     | 34   | Oklahoma       | 102,005,693   |
| 11   | Missouri       | 637,952,128     | 35   | Utah           | 87,112,360    |
| 12   | Connecticut    | 545,471,517     | 36   | Montana        | 84,446,136    |
| 13   | Minnesota      | 493,354,136     | 37   | Arkansas       | 83,940,587    |
| 14   | Maryland       | 377,749,078     | 38   | Florida        | 81,112,291    |
| 15   | Texas          | 361,279,303     | 39   | Mississippi    | 79,550,095    |
| 16   | Kansas         | 323,234,194     | 40   | Vermont        | 76,990,974    |
| 17   | Iowa           | 310,749,974     | 41   | Arizona        | 64,089,510    |
| 18   | North Carolina | 289,411,987     | 42   | Delaware       | 56,034,966    |
| 19   | Rhode Island   | 279,545,873     | 43   | Idaho          | 28,453,797    |
| 20   | Virginia       | 264,039,041     | 44   | South Dakota   | 24,138,566    |
| 21   | Louisiana      | 255,312,648     | 45   | North Dakota   | 21,147,431    |
| 22   | Georgia        | 253,270,511     | 46   | Nevada         | 16,083,304    |
| 23   | Washington     | 264,039,041     | 47   | Wyoming        | 11,223,415    |
| 24   | Kentucky       | 230,248,909     | 48   | New Mexico     | 9,320,067     |