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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt.

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STATE UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

WE GOT THE FIRST CAR
Onslow County Board of Education was in session and the district home demonstration agent was pleading for a salary to keep the Onslow home demonstration agent on the job—also a new car, with a self starter, to do her work more effectively over the county. She was interrupted by a farmer who said:
Gentlemen, I have the finest little car in the world at my home, but I don't know anything much about driving and serving, and she doesn't know much about sewing, and she doesn't know as much as she needs to do to fix up the house. Then I've got some girls who are about grown up, and neither one of them knows how to make even a dress for herself or gentlemen, that is not as it should be. Just to show how much we value it in my home, I will tell you that my wife and I have offered Miss McFay—a furnished room and her board free of charge just to show us how to get the benefit of a few suggestions from her in time to time. You know that I am not a rich man and if the home demonstration work means that much to me it must mean a good deal to the other folks of the county, too."
The board decided that it could not afford to lose the home agent, so it made an appropriation big enough to give a substantial increase in her salary and to buy a new car possible.
The agent immediately went down to see her order for the car. A big black man waited on her and told her there were just one hundred and twenty-six orders in ahead of hers and she might expect her car in about ten months. Of course she looked felt disappointed that the car could be delivered earlier. As she started to go the door the big man called back—his face softened and his voice kinder. He said, "You nursed us when we had the 'flu', you may have the first car that comes in."—Hertford Herald.

of Russian life dwells a great body of prosperous farmers, as many as the whole population of Germany, as many households as the entire population of North and South Carolina, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Mississippi. Twenty million households, nearly a hundred million persons.

They believe in and they practice cooperative business. Their food and clothes and farming supplies are purchased cooperatively. Their stores and factories are operated cooperatively. Their great stocks of raw material are gathered together cooperatively, and cooperatively they are sold all over the world to buyers whose name is legion.

No Bolsheviks, these people. No socialists. No revolutionaries.

Economic community-interest sways alike the members and the managers of the 65,000 cooperative societies that honey-comb Russia, while the rest of the world reeks from the carnage of war.

Political expediency plays no part in the transactions of these societies. Their members live in economic security. The little transactions of the individual farmer or shop-keeper and the vast undertakings of their fiscal agents in Russia and in every major capital of the world are consummated in ease of mind based upon a solid assurance of unshakable economic independence.

While the Great War lasted the co-operators of Russia garnered their reserves. They laid up enormous quantities of hides, hemp, flax, and wheat, butter, cheese and other commodities.

The Logic of Necessity

Convinced at last that the cooperatives are strictly non-political and non-partisan the Supreme Council has lifted the blockade, and the anxious owners may now begin to sell their carefully preserved stores of raw materials.

Only dire necessity, it has been said, will drive people into genuine cooperation. But once driven in, the history of cooperation in all countries shows they never come out.

The Russian co-operators had long been accustomed to a certain form of community buying society called artele. But even so, there were no genuine cooperative societies in 1894, and they were started at that time with the utmost difficulty. Necessity, however, and abject poverty, fostered their growth, and now just 26 years later they are the one solvent feature of an otherwise wrecked and bankrupt nation.

To be a democrat, says M. P. Follett, in her book *The New State*, is not to decide on a certain form of human association, it is to learn how to live with other men.

To be a cooperator is to think that self-interest in its most enlightened aspect cannot safely attain a prosperity that excludes all others from a like prosperity. Cooperation or group business is to learn how to live with other men in economic-wise, in bread-and-meat, clothing-and-shelter-wise ways. These co-operators who have succeeded to such a point that their transactions now run into billions yearly are people who have learned to live the precept, Each for all and all for each. Which, by the way, is not mere economics; it is religion itself—real religion.—E. N.

COLLEGE MEN CAN HELP

Millions of Americans are thinking today along wrong lines. Their trend of thought and action is toward extravagance rather than toward production, toward luxuries rather than toward necessities, toward spending rather than saving, and toward speculation rather than toward safe productive investment.

It requires no deep knowledge of economics to deduce the danger from such a trend of thought and action, not only to the individual but to the nation and to the world. The inexorable laws of supply and demand still function. Conditions can return to the safe and the normal only when increased production and decreased consumption restore the equilibrium of prosperity; when spending is met by saving; when the desire

COMMENCEMENT 1920

Sunday, June 13

Baccalaureate Sermon, 11 a. m., by Chancellor S. B. McCormick, D. D., University of Pittsburg.

Vesper Services, under the Davie Poplar, by Dr. William D. Moss, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Monday, June 14

Senior Class Day. Exercises morning and afternoon. 8.00 p. m. Inter-Society Debate. 9.30 p. m. Anniversaries of Di and Phi Societies.

Tuesday, June 15

Alumni Day, 10.45 a. m. to 10.00 p. m. Business meeting, Luncheon, Class meetings, Annual Trustee meeting, Plays by the Carolina Play-Makers, Reception by President and Faculty.

Wednesday, June 16

Commencement Day. 11.00 a. m. Address by Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State. Announcements. Presentation of Diplomas by Governor T. W. Bickett.

to get rich quick is tempered by safety and sane profit.

But thought must precede action. It is necessary for America to think right in order that her citizens may act right. To guide the trend of public thought is both the duty and the privilege of the university men of America. They must teach the lesson of thrift and economy, of working and saving; lay the foundations of sound economic knowledge and practice. There is but one other way for America to learn sound financial habits, that is by experience through an economic and financial crash which will bring untold suffering in its trail.

It is within the province of leaders of thought among whom university men take the higher places, to make that crash unnecessary, but they must influence the trend of public thought not only by economic precept but by individual example. It is to be hoped therefore that college men everywhere will ally themselves with the movement to make thrift a national habit which is being waged by the Savings Division of the Treasury Department.

Through the government-backed savings societies, which utilize safe and profitable government savings securities to promote the habit of saving and safe investment, the direction of public thought may be changed into safe and profitable channels.—John B. Creedon, President Georgetown University.

UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

In state appropriation for maintenance in 1918-19 North Carolina ranked twenty-third among the 44 states that maintain state universities or colleges of liberal arts.

Which is to say, 22 states support their state universities more liberally. Four of these are southern states as follows:

North Carolina	\$194,166
Arizona	239,747
Kentucky	299,696
Oklahoma	363,455
Texas	839,365

Our state appropriation for the calendar year 1918 was \$165,000; for the calendar year 1919 it was \$215,000. The college year running from July to July was thus supported by two legislative appropriations, one smaller and the other larger than \$194,166.

But bulk totals are never a fair basis on which to compare states. Reducing these state appropriations to per capita amounts per year, whites alone considered, the table stands as follows:

North Carolina	11 cents
Oklahoma	13
Kentucky	14
Texas	22
Nebraska	53
Arizona	80

Eleven cents a year is what on an average the University of North Carolina costs a white inhabitant of the state—less than that if he has less than \$400 worth of property on the tax books! Less than three cents if he has less than \$100 on the tax list! And only 15 cents if he has \$500 on the tax list! Eleven cents is less than a movie show ticket nowadays.

A single pound of middling cotton

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 14

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR FARM WORK—II

There are three main sources from which electricity may be obtained to run farm machinery. First, a nearby transmission line may be tapped, second, a small water power on the farm may be developed, and third, a farm lighting set may be purchased.

In a few cases the farmer may have his choice of all three methods, in others he may have to choose between central station power and the farm lighting set. In still others it may be a question of the farm lighting set against developing a small water power. From an economical standpoint almost every case will be a study in itself and no general statement can be made as to which source of power will be the cheapest. From the standpoint of practicability, however, some fairly definite conclusions may be reached.

In the table we gave in our letter last week the different farm machines were divided into two groups, big jobs and medium sized jobs. Most of the big jobs required motors of 10 horsepower and larger. For this sort of work power obtained from a central station by means of a transmission line is necessary as a rule, although we have found several farms with small water powers that can be utilized. The jobs

are, however, much too large for the farm lighting set.

The jobs in the medium sized group are typical of what can be done with a small water power if one is close at hand and can be developed at a reasonable cost. At present the cost of material and labor is so outrageously high that the cost of developing small water powers makes the cost of the power obtained very much more than it used to be. Where there is a natural site with a good fall the water power may be made to do a number of these jobs at one time.

In this group of jobs there are a number that are small enough for a farm lighting set to handle. This is especially true of the smaller shop machines. Every farmer should appreciate the importance of keeping his farm machinery in just as good operating condition as he keeps his stock of horses, cows, etc. The convenience to say nothing of the economy of a farm shop equipped with grindstone, emery wheel, small lathe and forge all operated by electric drive would do much to make the small repair work about the farm an ever increasing pleasure instead of one of the jobs that is always to be done tomorrow.—P. H. D.

pays a man's university tax in this state for nearly four years; a single pound of average tobacco, for nearly six years; and a single bushel of corn, for nearly twenty years!

Nebraska and Arizona

But this is not all—while the white people of North Carolina are paying 11 cents apiece to support the state university, the whites of Texas are paying for their university just twice as much, in Nebraska nearly five times as much, and in Arizona more than seven times as much. Which means, of course, that they set just that much more value upon their universities than we do upon ours.

We have nearly a half million more white people in North Carolina than Nebraska has, but Nebraska gives to her university \$664,500 which is more than three times the amount the University of North Carolina receives from the state.

The University of Nebraska is doing no more for the state than the state university is doing for North Carolina. The difference lies in the fact that Nebraska values her university higher, and therefore supports it better.

And as for Arizona—there are fewer than 300,000 native whites in that state but her university appropriation is nearly \$240,000 against \$194,000 in North Carolina; or 80 cents per capita against our 11 cents.

North Carolina is doing well on a small university appropriation; there is

nation-wide recognition of that fact.

But what might the University do with Arizona's 80 cents per white inhabitant! With \$1,400,000 a year instead of \$215,000?

She would be receiving an annual maintenance of this size if North Carolina valued university education as highly as Arizona does.

Or \$900,000 a year, which is what her annual support would be if North Carolina valued university education as highly as Nebraska does.

Great University Areas

Thirteen states of the Union give more than a half million dollars each to their universities. Seven of these, more than a million, and one of these, Illinois, more than two million a year!

Except New York all these states are in the Middle West and the Rocky Mountain regions. They believe in university culture and technical training, in high schools, elementary schools, in schools of every grade and sort. They show their faith by their works, and a pocket-book faith is the real article.

But when it comes to total working incomes, which include fees, gifts, endowment proceeds and the like, the figures are amazing. They run beyond two million dollars for seven of these state universities; over three millions for five of them; and over four millions for the University of California.

We've a long way yet to go in North Carolina in common school, high school, technical school, and university support.

STATE UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

Covering state appropriations for the college year 1918-19. Based on reports of state universities to the Federal Education Bureau and on answers to enquiries sent out by the Department of Rural Social Science, University of North Carolina.

Rank	University	State Appr'n	Rank	University	State Appr'n
1	Illinois	\$2,056,933	22	Montana	\$220,000
2	California	1,845,488	23	North Carolina	194,166
3	Minnesota	1,675,978	24	Arkansas	189,109
4	Wisconsin	1,591,765	25	Tennessee	183,280
5	Ohio	1,456,934	26	South Dakota	157,500
6	Michigan	1,059,000	27	North Dakota	154,335
7	Iowa	1,050,500	28	Virginia	150,000
8	Texas	839,365	29	Louisiana	135,000
9	New York—Cornell	788,835	30	Nevada	133,097
10	Nebraska	685,691	31	Maine	127,500
11	Kansas	664,500	32	N. J.—Rutgers	117,040
12	Washington	625,012	33	South Carolina	109,979
13	Indiana	614,000	34	Wyoming	105,309
14	Penn. State College	459,677	35	Georgia	95,000
15	Utah	381,673	36	New Mexico	85,487
16	Oregon	363,760	37	West Virginia	85,000
17	Oklahoma	363,455	38	Florida	63,850
18	Colorado	362,900	39	Alabama	62,500
19	Kentucky	299,696	40	Del. State College	47,530
20	Arizona	239,747	41	R. I. State College	40,000
21	Idaho	225,837			

Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and New Hampshire maintain no universities or colleges of liberal arts at state expense in whole or in part.

Missouri, Vermont, and Mississippi have so far returned no reports for the year 1918-19.

RUSSIA'S ONLY HOPE

The other day a New York newspaper carried these headlines: "Russian Co-operative Unions rejoice over edict. Head of their American committee says they are ready for resumption of work."

What it meant? This:
Bedded down deep in the very heart