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STATE UNIVERSITY PLANTS

THE N. C. CLUB

The University of North Carolina has recently published a bulletin on State Instruction Studies. This publication-like bulletins which have preceded the result of a cooperative effort of students in the department of economics and sociology. The activities of the North Carolina Club, in organization under the leadership of E. C. Branson, are an interesting demonstration of an experiment in preparation of the University in the service of the state.—The American Journal of Sociology.

direction, a musical festival under Professor Weaver's direction, lectures on Jewish literature and history by Rabbi Sidney Tedesche, of Ohio, the production of Shakespearian and Irish plays by the Frank McEntee Company, and a violin recital by Irma Seydel, of Boston, a model school conducted by Principal Fred W. Morrison, of the Chapel Hill school, and many social activities.—Lenoir Chambers.

AN IDEAL CITY

A city, sanitary, convenient, substantial;
Where the houses of the rich and poor are alike—comfortable and beautiful;
Where the streets are clean and the sky line is clear as country air;
Where the architectural excellence of its buildings adds beauty and dignity to its streets;
Where parks and play grounds are within reach of every child;
Where living is pleasant, toil honorable, and recreation plentiful;
Where capital is respected, but not worshipped;
Where commerce in goods is great, but no greater than the interchange of ideas;
Where industry thrives and brings prosperity to employer and employed;
Where education and art have a place in every home;
Where worth and not wealth gives standing to men;
Where the power of character lifts men to leadership;
Where interest in public affairs is a test of citizenship, and devotion to the public weal is a badge of honor;
Where government is always honest and efficient and the principles of democracy find their fullest and truest expression;
Where the people of all the earth can come and be blended into one community life, and where each generation will vie with the past to transmit to the next a city greater, better and more beautiful than the last.—General Federation Magazine.

OUR CITY PROBLEMS

The North Carolina Club held its last meeting of the year Monday night, May 31, with W. E. Price in charge of the program. Mr. Price made an interesting and elaborate report on Civic Organization. He began by showing the remarkably rapid growth of industrial towns and cities in the State during the last two decades. Instead of a rural population of over 79 per cent in 1910 we now have a network of industrial towns which have sprung up almost overnight and several large cities. The tide has been flowing from the country to the towns in North Carolina until it has become the best developed industrial state in the south. Under the pressure of the new flood of population the old loose organizations and customs of town life have proved entirely inadequate and inefficient. Civic organization has become a new problem.

After pointing out the defects of the present systems of civic government and custom he submitted several proposals for the re-organization of our towns and cities. For the city of 5,000 or over he advocated the commission-manager form of government and proposed that the city should stimulate its various service bodies to make accurate surveys of the city's condition, needs, and possible and probable growth, and that measures providing for these needs be undertaken.

For towns of less than 5,000 he proposed similar measures to those for the cities, with the additional proposal that the town undertake a definite work of co-ordination between its own economic, social and institutional life and that of the people in the surrounding countryside.

After Mr. Price's discussion, Dr. Branson outlined the plans for the department of social science or public welfare that is to be established at the University this year, and showed the great service that it with the department of rural economics and sociology can render to the state.—The Tar Heel.

FLORENCE

In Florence, around the year 1300 Giotto painted a picture, and the day it was hung in St. Mark's the town closed down for a holiday, and the people, with garlands of flowers and songs, escorted the picture from the artist's studio to the church. Three weeks ago I stood, in company with 500 silent, sallow-faced men, at a corner in Wall Street, a cold and wet corner, till young Morgan issued from J. P. Morgan and Company, and walked 20 feet to his carriage.

We produce, probably, per capita, 1000 times more in weight of ready-made clothing, Irish lace, artificial flowers, terra cotta, movie-films, telephones, and printed matter than those Florentines did, but we have, with our 100,000,000 inhabitants, yet to produce that little town, her Dante, her Andrea Del Sarto, her Michael Angelo, her Leonardo da Vinci, her Savonarola, her Giotto, or the group who followed Giotto's picture.

Florence had a marvelous energy—released experience. But what about America?—Carleton H. Parker, in An American Idyll.

STATE UNIVERSITY PLANTS

Carolina is the oldest state University in America.

On paper it is as old as the Declaration of Independence, having been provided for in the Halifax Constitution of 1776. As old as the Federal Constitution, having been chartered by the state legislature in 1789.

The corner stone of the first building was laid in 1793, and two years later the doors of Carolina swung open to students.

In very fact Carolina is the oldest state university in the Union.

The oldest but not the richest in campus properties—in land values, buildings, apparatus, and equipments. Among the forty-one states reporting in 1918-19, she stood twenty-fourth from the top of the column. See the table elsewhere in this issue.

The latest authoritative summary makes North Carolina by long odds the richest state in the South in per capita wealth. Nevertheless six southern states outrank us in the value of university plants, as follows:

1 Texas	\$2,941,535
2 Virginia	2,432,560
3 Georgia	2,000,000
4 Tennessee	1,662,889
5 Oklahoma	1,558,365
6 Alabama	1,480,000
7 North Carolina	1,355,000

It is reasonable for Texas and Virginia to stand ahead of us in university properties. Texas is five times the size of North Carolina, and her people are nearly twice as many, while the civilization of Virginia is around a half century older than ours.

Outstripping Carolina

But we had a running start of Georgia by eighty years or so. Nevertheless, her university plant overtakes ours by more than six hundred thousand dollars in value!

And a running start of Alabama by forty years or so, but her university plant at Tuscaloosa already outvalues Carolina's plant at Chapel Hill, and the Alabama legislature has recently authorized a million-dollar fund for campus buildings, equipments, and extensions. Even Mississippi has just appropriated \$700,000 for university buildings and equipments and \$300,000 for annual maintenance!

As for Tennessee, Carolina's fair daughter, she outstrips the mother state by \$300,000 in university properties.

And Oklahoma in less than twenty years has created a university plant worth \$200,000 more than ours, while her annual appropriation for maintenance is nearly \$150,000 a year greater.

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 15

32 vs 110-VOLT LIGHTING PLANTS—I

We have been having some mighty interesting correspondence lately with the advertising department of one of the biggest national weeklies, a magazine that has been running feature advertisements of several farm lighting sets. This magazine carried an advertisement not long ago of a 110-volt lighting plant. The most prominent claim for this plant was that the full power of the plant could be delivered anywhere within a radius of a mile on No. 10 copper wire.

Impossible Engineering

We called the attention of the advertising manager of the magazine to the impossibility of this claim so far as No. 10 wire was concerned and the absurdity of it considering the amount of power involved which was larger than the general run of farm lighting sets. The manufacturer replied by admitting that the size given, No. 10, was a typographical error.

So far so good, but that was not enough. The manufacturer apparently

failed to catch the real point of our criticism. So back we went with our facts and showed him that to deliver the full power of his plant at a distance of one mile and have the voltage at the end of the line high enough to light the lamps properly would take wires so large and heavy that the expense would be prohibitive.

It Can't Be Done

We have just had a reply to this criticism. The manufacturer admits that we are right and that it was an error to make such a claim.

From an engineering standpoint it simply can't be done. The cost of the wire alone to do what this advertisement claimed would be over \$2000. Just figure the interest on that. There isn't a farm lighting plant on the market today that can deliver its full power at a distance of one mile. The 110-volt plant can deliver power farther than the 32-volt plant. There's no question about that. We'll tell you why in our next letter.—P. H. D.

Gasoline and Culture

At present North Carolina has 54 cents per inhabitant invested in university properties—and 50 dollars per inhabitant invested in automobiles!

In 125 years we have built up a university plant worth one and a third million dollars. In ten years we have bought up a hundred million dollars worth of motor cars!

We are buying motor cars faster than any other state in the Union, says the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce—fifty million dollars worth a year! A hundred and forty thousand dollars worth a day, including Sundays.

We are skyrocketing toward the top of the automobile column; but in common school and university investments we soar aloft like Icarus of old, like 'Darius Green and his Flying Machine'!

But in the end the lift and level of Carolina's civilization will be measured by the brain power of her people and not by the gas engine power of her motor cars.

The classroom, dormitory, and mess hall space of the university need to be doubled.

Her 1500 students in the regular college and summer school terms already demand almost exactly twice the space available today—to say nothing of the future.

Nothing but buildings and equipments and working income limit the ability of the University to serve the state. The University is a tried and at last a proven agency of developing democracy and nothing limits its power to serve the state but the will of her people to equip it for service.

We could just as easily have 5000 as 1500 students here, if only the state would provide the facilities.

Rip van Winkle

We are not abashed by the way the Middle Western and Pacific coast states have outstripped us in university investments and supporting funds—by Michigan's eight million dollar plant, or Wisconsin's nine million dollar plant, or Minnesota's eleven million dollar plant, or California's sixteen million dollar plant.

But when six Southern states move on ahead of us in university properties, and four in university maintenance funds—little Arizona among the number, we begin to wonder whether or not Carolina with all her wealth will be content to idle along the way in the march of Southern commonwealths.

It is high time for the state to think in big-scale fashion about this foundational matter of public education—about her common schools, high schools, technical schools, and university alike.

Our lead in the South in wealth is plainer than print but our lead in public education facilities is in doubt and the state cannot afford to leave in doubt this fundamental concern of her civilization.

The Sage Foundation reports nine southern states ahead of us in public school affairs: they are New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Georgia.

And the Federal Education Bureau reports eight southern states ahead of us in university properties or state maintenance funds—in one or the other or both particulars: they are Arizona, Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Texas.

North Carolina has been lovingly called the Rip van Winkle of states.

What was once said in love by one of her own sons, may soon be said in derision by aliens and strangers.

STATE UNIVERSITY PLANTS

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

Rank	University	Plant	Rank	University	Plant
1.	California	\$16,576,502	22.	Indiana	\$1,500,000
2.	Minnesota	11,547,363	23.	Alabama	1,480,000
3.	New York—Cornell	10,053,400	24.	North Carolina	1,354,965
4.	Wisconsin	8,986,205	25.	South Carolina	1,343,033
5.	Michigan	8,075,650	26.	Kentucky	1,269,293
6.	Ohio	8,007,489	27.	Utah	1,225,700
7.	Illinois	7,693,122	28.	Louisiana	1,200,000
8.	Iowa	5,068,716	28.	Idaho	1,200,000
9.	Nebraska	4,824,653	30.	Oregon	1,116,887
10.	West Virginia	3,000,000	31.	North Dakota	1,095,074
11.	Texas	2,941,535	32.	Maine	1,042,239
12.	Penn. State College	2,743,479	33.	Arizona	1,033,186
13.	Washington	2,712,265	34.	Wyoming	940,000
14.	Virginia	2,432,560	35.	South Dakota	935,000
15.	Kansas	2,075,874	36.	Arkansas	824,000
16.	Georgia	2,000,000	37.	Nevada	739,168
17.	New Jersey—Rutgers	1,804,287	38.	Florida	731,000
18.	Tennessee	1,662,889	39.	Montana	636,000
19.	Del. State College	1,629,081	40.	R. I. State College	486,612
20.	Colorado	1,600,000	41.	New Mexico	344,741
21.	Oklahoma	1,558,365			

Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and New Hampshire maintain no state university or college of liberal arts at state expense in whole or in part. Missouri, Vermont, and Mississippi have so far returned no reports.

Special Features

Special features for the summer include dramatic productions by the Carolina Playmakers under Professor Koch's