

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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## OUR OVER CROWDED COLLEGES

### NOT KEEPING PACE

The University of North Carolina is swelled up over having enrolled 1,100 students on the opening day of the college year. And indeed it has cause for pride, for that is a record enrollment. It is heard that the University is reaching a larger number of the younger citizens of North Carolina than it ever reached before in the best of good news. And that is—

A few days later the University of Pennsylvania opened with an enrollment of 11,000!

If the state of Pennsylvania were 10 times as big as North Carolina, or 10 times as rich as North Carolina, or if the University of Pennsylvania were 10 times as old as the University of North Carolina, the proportion would be just, at least explicable. But the University of North Carolina is older than the University of Pennsylvania. The state of Pennsylvania is only a little over three times as big, in population, as North Carolina. The wealth of Pennsylvania is not listed for general taxation purposes, but New York, richest of all the states, certainly richer than Pennsylvania, lists only a little over 11,000,000,000, whereas North Carolina lists this year \$3,000,000,000.

If the state of North Carolina were keeping pace, in proportion to her population and wealth, with the state of Pennsylvania in education, the University of North Carolina should have more than 3,000 students, instead of 1,100.

Moreover, the fault cannot be laid at the doors of the people. They are willing to send their sons to school, and the boys are willing to come. Chapel Hill is crammed to suffocation with students this very day. The state has not provided room for the young men who are thirsty for knowledge.

And yet, we have so much money in the treasury that we don't need any general property tax this year!—Greensboro Daily News.

### COLLEGE COLLAPSE

Dr. H. W. Chase, President of the University of North Carolina in a letter to the editor of the Greensboro Daily News, comments as follows on the editorial reproduced above:

May I take the liberty of making some comment on your editorial of yesterday regarding conditions at the University? We are even more crowded than you state, the registration being down over thirteen hundred and still climbing. You are absolutely correct in your statement that there is already in the state a passion for higher education which is packing the University and all other institutions for higher education. Not only this, but hundreds—probably thousands—of young men and women in the state are this year being deprived of their opportunity for a college education just because our colleges lack resources to teach, feed, and house them.

To realize the immense task that confronts us it is only necessary to consider that the graduates of four-year public high schools in the state have increased from eight hundred five years ago to three thousand last spring, an increase of three hundred percent in five years, and that the enrollment in these schools is steadily mounting. Surely we cannot plant within the hearts of these boys and girls the passion for a higher education and then deny them the opportunity they crave. Could all the colleges in the state double their plants today their resources would be no more than adequate.

### Our Manifest Duty

So far as the University is concerned, it is a public institution. Its manifest duty is to deny to no worthy young man in North Carolina who wants to enter its doors the right to become a member of its student body. It is the only possible platform on which a public institution which believes in equality of opportunity can take its stand. The University is crowded. It has taken as many students as it can possibly care for because it has felt its responsibility as the University of the people of the

state to care for the state's young men to the utmost extent of its resources. But it has reached the point at which it can no longer discharge to the full this responsibility. What the final number of young men will be to whom it will this fall have to deny admittance, I do not yet know. I do know that it will reach several hundred.

### The Next Step Forward

The question of providing adequately for their institutions of higher education, public and private, faces the people of North Carolina every whit as acutely as a decade ago it faced the problem of providing an adequate system of high schools. College enlargement is the next step, the inevitable step made necessary by the very success of the state's public school policy. Every North Carolinian who really believes in education must realize that it is a program on which hangs the future greatness and prosperity of the state. It is a program to which, both as concerns publicly and privately supported institutions, the University of North Carolina stands committed, just because it wants to see developed to the full the potential human resources of North Carolina.

### PACKED TO THE DOORS

It is folly for North Carolina not to build adequate dormitories, recitation rooms, laboratories, and equipment for the proper education of its sons and daughters. Nothing in the world is plainer than this. It is utter folly to turn away 1,000 students who have knocked in vain at the doors of the University since June 1st. But this is exactly what we have done. The one thousand and first managed to get in recently after writing to twenty-six different officers, village boarding houses and homes, in effort to get a room! And if he hadn't gotten that, no college in North Carolina could have taken him in and given him the courses he wanted, because the situation obtaining in Bethlehem 2,000 years ago obtains throughout the college towns of North Carolina today—there isn't room within the inn. As President Chase said in his address to the alumni in June, the capacity of every college in North Carolina should be doubled. Certainly the University's should be and that immediately.—The University Alumni Review.

### THINK IT OVER

The University must have more money for its faculty. With a salary scale for full professors of \$3,600, after fifteen years of service, in contrast with salary scales elsewhere ranging from \$2,000 for instructors, up to \$6,000 and \$8,000 for professors, the present lineup cannot be maintained indefinitely on hopes and promises. Twenty of the seventy-three faculty members who rank above instructors, have been sought by other institutions in the last eighteen months, and they cannot be held indefinitely on our present salary scale. Similarly, such losses in the headships of departments as those of Dean Stacy and Dr. Raper cannot be properly filled and likely young men, the sort essential to the upbuilding of expanding departments, cannot be secured and worked into service. The demand for skilled, productive instructors, due to the rush of students to the colleges of the country (Michigan enrolls 12,000 this winter) and to the failure of college men to enter the profession of teaching in recent years, forces Carolina into full competition with the big Universities and compels her to pay the price which they can afford. And it is unescapable that she must pay it if she is to hold her own.

Our alumni are not alive to this situation.

The Review is not indulging in any scare heads. Nor is it squealing. It's doing its best to watch the situation here on this hill in relation to the situations obtaining in North Carolina and the nation, and to tell the alumni about what its conclusions are. To its mind, the next six months are months of vital concern to this institution. What the alumni do for her, and what the

### A COLLEGE CREED

Inscribed upon the outer lintel of the Dexter Memorial gate at Harvard, where it arrests the attention of every entering student are the words: Enter to grow in wisdom.

And upon the inner lintel where every retiring student may read are these solemn words: Depart to better serve thy country and thy kind.

These two brief sentences of fourteen words are a complete college creed and they are Dr. Eliot's rebuke to culture of the egoistic, predatory type that strangely lingers on and on in the colleges and universities of the great world.

State does for her, will, in a greater measure than in any corresponding period in her history determine what her service to North Carolina shall be. Think it over.—The Alumni Review.

### TOBACCO BANKRUPTCY

Last year North Carolina produced 310 million pounds of tobacco and sold the crop at an average of 53.6 cents a pound.

This year the crop in sight is estimated at 382 million pounds.

The country over, the crop of 1920 runs ahead of last year's crop by 90 million pounds, and 72 millions of this increase is in North Carolina alone.

The average price paid for our tobacco in August in the 27 active warehouses of 11 market centers was 26.42 cents, or less than half the price of last year.

Our farmers are appalled. It is a tragic calamity for the entire state. It looks like bankruptcy, and it is bankruptcy in 19 of our counties—the big tobacco counties where many of the tobacco farmers have all or most of their eggs in this one basket.

The buyers explain the drop in prices in North Carolina by calling attention to overproduction, to the slackened demand for export types, and to the low grade of the leaf on the warehouse floors of the state. It is reported to be light and thin as a rule, and much of it spotted; it is deficient in body, texture, color, and flavor, they say—due for the most part to the wholesale damage of the August rains.

### The Carry-Over

However, our farmers know or have a chance to know that the total carry-over by the big manufacturers and dealers was 36 million pounds less on April 1 than on even date of last year; that the chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types carried over were 76 million less; burley 5 million pounds less; dark fired types 40 million pounds less; bright yellow leaf grown in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia 19 million pounds less. They were 25 million pounds ahead in cigar types, grown mainly in the North, East and Middle West, but behind in almost every other kind of loose leaf stock.

The Wisconsin and Connecticut crops of cigar tobaccos are this year estimated as being a little ahead of the crops of 1919, but the markets in these states opened with an advance of 30 percent over last year, says the Wall Street Journal.

On the other hand, the bottom has dropped out of the market for the low-grade burley and the dark-fired types of Kentucky, although the new crop is 28 million pounds short of last year's total, due, says the Wall Street Journal, "to the accumulation of large stocks by speculators who now find themselves without ready markets". The Kentucky growers are in a state of mind that approaches civil war frenzy, and no wonder.

### Tobacco Exports

Our export of domestic tobaccos in 1919 amounted to 766 million pounds in round numbers. The quantity exported was three times that of 1917, but the value was more than five times as great. During this same period exported cigarettes jumped from 7 to 16 billion in number and the value rose from 13 to 38 million dollars.

Moreover, the total value of exported leaf rose from 131 million dollars during

## COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 32  
BANISH BLUE MONDAY—VI

Make your wife happy. She will never grow old. You can make her happy with religion. I plead for a happy religion—it is the best preventive for gray hairs and a wrinkled brow. It beats any powder rag or hair dye that was ever made.

And the wife who is worth her salt is worth praising. She would be, too, if she had a husband who was any account. Men have done a good deal for the world, but women have done more. Many a man wouldn't have amounted to a hill of beans if it hadn't been for the little woman behind him nagging him on. How thankful we ought to be that God has made woman for us. She has always been the inspiration of the world, from the making of mittens for the Eskimo and the making of mosquito nets for the Hottentots to going without butter on her bread to send the Gospel to the heathen.

And she has sold all the oyster soup, she has baked all the beans and all the sponge cake, she has kept the church steeples from falling down from Man-

hattan to the Golden Gate. She has run all the bazaars and rummage sales and kept the old Ship of Zion off the rocks.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that some of the biggest lies ever told are found on gravestones. Every good wife would rather have the flowers that are going to be put on her coffin scattered through her life where she can admire them. There are too many big rose-wood caskets, tuberoses, anchors, gates ajar, wheels with spokes broken out of them, bought with the money that ought to have been spent for a hired girl. Many an old reprobate hides his wife's coffin with flowers who never gave her five dollars or a word of praise in his life.

Lots of men never say anything good of their wives until they carve it on the tombstone. Oh, the mocking irony of putting on a tombstone "At Rest," when the poor slave was worked to death.—Billy Sunday, in the Country Gentleman.

the first seven months of last year to 149 million dollars during the same period. The quantity was less—burley more than half, but the value was greater by 18 million dollars; exported cigarettes jumped from 8 to 10 billions in number, and from 17 to 24 million dollars in value, in round numbers; while cigars, cheroots, plug, smoking and all other kinds of exported tobacco were less in quantity but greater in value by six and a half million dollars. Larger export prices for fewer pounds of exported tobacco is the showing for the first seven months of this year.

These are some of the facts which doubtless lead the Wall Street Journal to say: "Sales are running from 20 to 25 percent ahead of last year and with the increase in business there is every reason to believe that profits will be maintained".

The skies may be clear for the manufacturers and dealers, but they are dark as night for tobacco growers in North Carolina and Kentucky, where more than half the total crop of this country is grown.

Explaining the mystery of tobacco prices is like explaining the way of chain lightning in the sky—or perhaps better, the way of a serpent on the rocks, to use a phrase of Solomon's.

We are not undertaking to solve this mystery, but we are passing on to the general public a few fundamental facts gathered from the recent Census Bureau bulletin on Stocks of Leaf Tobacco, from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, July 1920, from the Monthly Crop Reporter of the Federal Department of Agriculture, September 1920, the September number of the North Carolina Farm Forecaster, and a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal.

### TWENTY YEARS AGO

Twenty years ago—  
Nobody swatted the fly.  
Nobody wore wrist watches.  
Nobody wore white shoes.  
Farmers came to town for their mail.  
The hired girl received \$1.50 a week and was happy.  
The butcher threw in a chunk of liver.  
The merchant threw in a pair of suspenders with every suit.  
Nobody listened in on the telephone.

### To Which We Will Add:

Mill people worked eleven hours a day for \$1.00.  
Worked sixty-six hours a week for \$6.00.  
Every employee cleaned off his or her machinery.  
If ten minutes' time was lost, 20 or 30 were made up.  
Was docked or discharged for imperfect work.  
Drank water from filthy buckets.  
One dipper or gourd was used by a whole department. Ugh!  
There were no cement sidewalks.

No electric-lighted or screened houses—no running water.

No hospitals, nurseries, or kindergartens.

No district nurses or community workers.

No Y. M. C. A.'s, no swimming pools nor skating rinks.

No friendship between Capital and Labor.

No divisions of dividends—no bonuses!

Still there are some people who continually sigh for the "good old times" of long ago! Good Lord, we thank Thee for Today!—The Shuttle.

### TROUBLE AHEAD

How can the farmer be helped to get this year's crop properly cultivated and harvested? This is a subject which is engaging the concern of governors, legislatures, boards of trade, and daily newspapers.

In one Ohio city 2,000 business and professional men have announced that they will give one day's service each week to farmers. City men are being urged to spend their vacations as farmhands. College men and high-school students are being especially urged by the newspapers to give their long summer vacations to farm-work. The members of Colgate University's crack football team, it has been announced, will do their summer training in the cornfields and potato patches of central New York.

In Michigan an organization has been formed to recruit men in industrial centers and place them on some of Michigan's eighteen thousand abandoned farms. In Massachusetts the legislature is preparing to make appropriations to encourage the organization of farming-camps from which students and others can be sent where they are most needed by the farmers. In addition to this the Governor of Massachusetts has called upon the people of the State to cultivate peace gardens, to supplement the production of the farms and to bring down the cost of living. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has sent out an appeal to every one in New England to have a home garden this year. Such appeals are being made by the newspapers everywhere. There is greater need for a garden this year, says the Rochester Times-Union, than there was during the war.

The farmer has never received a fair measure of profit; his work must be recognized at its full value, and if farming does not yield a fair return and if farmers' children are not given a fair chance compared with the children of the cities, then trouble is ahead, says The Manufacturers Record.

The farmer, in the opinion of the Los Angeles Orchard and Farm, is determined to place himself upon an equal plane with his city brother—to have good roads, good schools, home conveniences, an automobile, and an income for his labor sufficient to buy the things that other men buy.—The Literary Digest.