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IMPORTANT NEW BULLETINS

FIRST COUNCIL BULLETIN

The proceedings of the first State and County Council, held at the State University in September of last year, will soon be going into the mails.

It gives to the public brief stenographic reports of thirty-one addresses and discussions by federal, state, and county officials who were assembled together for the first time in North Carolina to effect closer working relationships in behalf of increased service to the people of the state. The second meeting of the Council was set for August 17, but was postponed on account of the special session of the legislature.

The first Council session was a unique event and it occasioned wide-spread comment in the press of the country at large. The frontispiece of the bulletin reserves the editorial of the New York Evening Post and the Raleigh News and Observer.

The bulletin is issued by the University Extension Bureau. A copy can be had by addressing a request to Dr. L. R. Wilson, Chapel Hill, N. C.

What Taxes Pay For

This bulletin exhibits in detail the services that state and county officials are trying to render to the people of the state in return for the state and county taxes they pay. The contents are as follows:

The State and County Council—Lenoir Chambers.

Address of Welcome—President H. W. Chase.

Opening Address—Gov. T. W. Bickett. Unified County Government Under Responsible Headship—W. C. Boren. Our New Educational System—E. C. Brooks.

The Public Health Problem—Dr. W. S. Rankin.

Practical Work of the Juvenile Court and Probation Officer—Judge Chas. N. Feidelson.

The Revaluation Act—Gov. T. W. Bickett.

The Development of the County System of Roads and the Need of a County Engineer—W. L. Spoon.

The Consolidation of School Districts—George Howard, Jr.

Subjects and Methods of State Health Work—Dr. A. J. Warren.

The Fee and Salary System and the County Fee Fund: Its Importance—W. A. McGirt.

The Jungle of County Government—E. C. Branson.

The Development of a Highway System by Connecting Inter-County Roads—Frank Page.

The State Program in Agricultural Work—Dr. B. W. Kilgore.

What is expected of County Welfare Boards and Superintendents—Roland F. Beasley.

The Function of Directed Play and Organized Recreation in Child Welfare—R. K. Atkinson.

Case Work in Handling Dependent, Delinquent, and Neglected Children—Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson.

Subjects and Methods of County Health Work—Dr. B. E. Washburn.

Cooperation of the Federal Government in Building State Roads—E. W. James.

Uniform County Account Keeping and Reporting: Why and How?—George G. Scott, C. P. A.

The Income Tax and Solvent Credits Amendments—Judge George P. Pell.

Conservation of Childhood—Dr. George M. Cooper.

Infant Hygiene Work in North Carolina—Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn.

Practical Organization of the Work of the County Welfare Superintendent—A. S. McFarlane.

The Tax Question from the Taxpayers' Standpoint—A. J. Maxwell.

The Model Plan of State and Local Taxation—Dr. Charles J. Bullock.

Complete Program of State Health Work—Dr. Allen W. Freeman.

County Government as It Might Be in North Carolina—Judge Henry G. Connor, Jr.

Unifying the Teacher Training Agencies

of a County—A. T. Allen.
 Statewide Auditing of County Accounts—J. J. Bernard.
 Closing Address—Gov. Thomas W. Bickett.

ANOTHER COUNTY BULLETIN

During the last college year four county bulletins were prepared by students in the Rural Social Science department of the University. One of these—Gaston County: Economic and Social—was given to the public last spring. The Halifax county bulletin is just now going into the mails. Two are still in the hands of the printers—the Pitt and Beaufort bulletins.

These publications have been financed by the business men of the counties with money for advertising space, and by donations from public-spirited citizens because of pride in their home counties. In every instance the local alumni of the University, and the county superintendent of schools, have been actively interested.

The cooperation of the home folks is absolutely necessary to the publication of these county bulletins. The University does not have the money to publish them, and if it had it ought not to spend money this way; it is primarily a local county concern.

A large number of bulletins are practically ready for publication. They merely await the interest and activity of public-spirited citizens in the various counties.

Swain County Bulletin

Swain County: Economic and Social is a bulletin of ten chapters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Latshaw. The chapter headings are: (1) A Brief History of Swain, (2) Natural Resources and Advantages, (3) Industries and Opportunities, (4) Facts About the Folks, (5) Wealth and Taxation, (6) Public Schools, (7) Farm Conditions and Practices, (8) Food Production and the Local Market Problem, (9) Things to Be Proud of in Swain, and (10) Swain County Problems and Their Solution.

The work of the authors on this bulletin registers a high-water mark. There is no such bulletin for any other mountain county, and it will be a great pity if the lively, alert citizens of Swain do not arrange at some early day for its publication.

WOMAN CITIZENSHIP

Continuing its work of helping women prepare themselves for their duties as citizens, the bureau of extension of the University has issued a new bulletin for study by women clubs under the title of Constructive Ventures in Government, a manual of discussion and study of women's new part in the newer fields of citizenship. It has been prepared by Dr. Howard W. Odum, new professor of sociology and dean of the school of public welfare.

The bureau has already issued 3 bulletins on allied subjects which have been studied widely by women's clubs, Mrs. Thomas W. Lingle's Americanization Studies of the peoples and movements that are building up the nation; Prof. D. D. Carroll's Studies in Citizenship for women, and Dr. J. F. Hanford's Our Heritage, a Study through Literature of the American Tradition.

The new bulletin is not a technical study of civil government but a program of study based on the interpretation of present-day social problems and needs of local, state and national government. Some of the chapters deal with Government and Social problems of the Town and City, Government and Social Problems of County, Village, and Open Countryside, Government and Public Service to the State. The last chapter deals especially with North Carolina, the state administration, public finance and business, public welfare, public health, public education, franchise and voting.—Lenoir Chamber.

OUR TIMBER SHORTAGE

No substantial decrease in the price of lumber and timber for building and manufacture can be expected in the near future. True, wholesale prices

TRUE AMERICANISM

Henry Van Dyke

What is true Americanism and where does it reside? Not on the tongue nor in the clothes nor among the transient social forms, refined or rude, which mottle the surface of life. True Americanism is this:

To believe that the inalienable rights of man to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness are given of God.

To believe that any form of power that tramples on these rights is unjust.

To believe that taxation without representation is tyranny; that government must rest upon the consent of the governed, and that the people should choose their own rulers.

To believe that freedom must be safeguarded by law and order, and that the end of freedom is fair play for all.

To believe not in a forced equality of conditions and estates, but in a true equalization of burdens, privileges and opportunities.

To believe that the selfish interests of persons, classes and sections must be subordinate to the welfare of the commonwealth.

To believe that the Union is as much a necessity as liberty is a divine gift.

To believe that a free state should offer an asylum to the oppressed, and be an example of virtue, sobriety, and fair dealing to all nations.

To believe that for the existence and perpetuity of such a state a man should be willing to give his whole service in labor and in life.

have dropped 35 percent in the remote shipping centers during the last six months, but the public is paying more than ever for wood construction and manufactured wooden products of every sort whatsoever.

The annual demand is around 56 billion board feet of lumber, pulpwood, acid wood, and fuel. What we do not produce at home we must import from abroad, from Canada mainly.

As for lumber alone, the annual demand is around 35 billion board feet. But in 1918 we produced only 32 billion feet, which is the smallest total in 20 years—more than 8 billion feet less than in 1910.

Five years ago North Carolina stood fourth from the top in lumber cut, with more than 2 billion board feet to her credit; but in 1918 she fell to the tenth place with one and a quarter billion feet. Similar decreases occur practically everywhere except in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states.

We are taking about 26 billion cubic feet of material out of the forests of the United States yearly; and we are growing new timber at the rate of about 6 billion cubic feet a year.

All of which means that the timber of the country as a whole is being used and destroyed four times as fast as new timber is growing.

Wholesale Consequences

As a result the price of wood of any sort for any use whatsoever is beginning to be prohibitive. When labor and transportation again become normal, coal will be cheaper than wood to burn, and brick and concrete cheaper to build with.

Wood has at last become a luxury in America as in the Old World Countries. The price of lumber is so high that we are now entering upon a national era of brick and stone, steel and concrete construction. Sooner or later every country moves out of perishable wood into durable brick and stone construction. In America this era has come a century or so earlier than any prophet could have foreseen.

Meantime the shortage has forced news print into figures that threaten the weekly press with bankruptcy. The

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 33

FARM LIGHTING SET STORAGE BATTERIES—I

Like the proverbial chain, every farm-lighting set has its weak link, and that link is the storage-battery. The weakness of this link, however, depends not so much on the material of which it is made as upon the way it is treated. The way the battery is made has something to do with it, of course, but whether it lasts one year or ten depends most largely on how it is treated from week to week, and month to month.

A storage battery is a good deal like the farm horse in some respects. The work you can get out of a horse in the long run depends on the amount of food you give him. If you continually work him too hard and feed him too little he will starve to death. On the other hand over-feeding is not only expensive but dangerous.

Regular Rations the Rule

Just so with storage batteries. You can't take more energy out of them than you put in. If you do you will starve them to death, literally. And just like the horse, if you habitually give it more than is necessary you will not only be wasting money but you will soon have your battery in just as bad a condition as if you had starved it.

Give your batteries regular rations with an occasional blow out in the way of an overcharge. They like it just as

you like every once in a while to go to a barbecue where you eat just a little more than you really need. If you don't over-do it, perhaps it is good for your spirits.

Just Like, How Old Is Ann?

We have often been asked how long a storage battery will last. It is a good deal like the question, How old is Ann? We have seen batteries go to pieces in a few months. This is quite common with automobile starting and lighting batteries. But the automobile battery bears just about the same resemblance to a farm lighting battery that a Shetland pony does to a fourteen hundred pound farm horse.

Did you ever see a man of what you might call comfortable proportions riding down the street behind a little Shetland pony? That is just the sort of a job a little three-cell automobile battery has when it strains and tugs to start a super-six on a cold day. And the job that a farm lighting battery has in starting the simple little one-cylinder engine on a farm lighting set is just about as large as a good big farm horse would have if you hitched him to a brand new rubber-tired sulky.

No, there isn't any comparison between the automobile battery and the farm lighting battery. And thereby hangs a tale!—P. H. D.

wood-working establishments are with great difficulty securing fit material in steady reliable quantities at any price. Building construction is four years delayed on account of the war, and the housing problem is everywhere acute. Wood construction is well nigh impossible because lumber and labor are both so high that nobody can figure dividends on costs. Practically every thing is dropping in price except wages and wood.

The situation is serious and the general public ought to be accurately informed about it. Write your Congressman for (1) the June 1920 Report of the Forest Service on Timber Depletion, Lumber Prices, Lumber Exports, and Concentration of Timber Ownership, (2) for Circular No. 112 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Timber Depletion and the Answer, and (3) write the State Geological and Economic Survey at Chapel Hill, N. C., for the bulletins on Our Future Hardwood Supply, Forest Protection or Devastation, and A Minimum Forest Policy.

THE NEW VOTER

If the women continue as they are beginning, they will soon know more than their husbands, not only about the wheels of politics but about what makes the wheels go round and round and run over the jay-walking man reformer.

Woman has always been clever at using whatever happened to be handy to accomplish the purpose that engaged her attention at the moment. Where a

man pulls a six-shooter or calls out the reserves to rout the villain, she foils him with a hatpin. Where he calls in a plumber and his helper with a wagon-load of tools, she reaches up into her back hair and performs prodigies of plumbing with a blond hairpin.

Already she is bending the current-events club and the sewing circle to political uses. To her direct mind the why and wherefore and the mechanism of voting are the most important of current events. She opines that she will find the heathen in politics needing her attention, if not her ministrations. She is more absorbed now in the complexities of the machine than the obscurities of Browning.

Having cheered herself hoarse at one national convention without result, she is already planning to go out of the cheering business. At the next convention she intends to sit in the back room where the nominating is done.

If you will listen to the new voter's conversation, you will discover that she not only wants to know but that she wants to do. The hand that wields the defensive hatpin may not shoot at the rear tires of the machine that tries to run her down, but it is capable of throwing tacks in the road. Men have been telling the politicians to "be good and you'll be happy". Women will tell them to "be good or you'll be sorry". And she will use the handiest weapon. She is a practiced wielder of the hairbrush and the ruler, and she knows the tender spots.—The Saturday Evening Post.

THE LUMBER CUT BY STATES, 1918

Thirty-two billion board feet, the total output of 22,546 mills, cutting fifty thousand board feet or more each. The output was 8 billion feet less than in 1910, and 5 billion feet less than in 1915.

Based on The Forest Service Reports

Department of Rural Social Science, University of North Carolina

States	Board Feet	States	Board Feet
1 Washington.....	4,603,123,000	22 New Hampshire.....	350,000,000
2 Louisiana.....	3,450,000,000	23 Kentucky.....	340,000,000
3 Oregon.....	2,710,250,000	24 Montana.....	340,000,000
4 Mississippi.....	1,935,000,000	25 New York.....	335,000,000
5 Arkansas.....	1,470,000,000	26 Missouri.....	273,000,000
6 Texas.....	1,350,000,000	27 Indiana.....	250,000,000
7 California and Nevada.....	1,277,084,000	28 Ohio.....	235,000,000
8 Wisconsin.....	1,275,000,000	29 Oklahoma.....	195,000,000
9 Alabama.....	1,270,000,000	30 Massachusetts.....	175,000,000
10 North Carolina.....	1,240,000,000	31 Vermont.....	160,000,000
11 Minnesota.....	1,005,000,000	32 New Mexico.....	88,915,000
12 Florida.....	950,000,000	33 Arizona.....	83,661,000
13 Michigan.....	940,000,000	34 Maryland.....	71,000,000
14 Virginia.....	855,000,000	35 Connecticut.....	64,000,000
15 Idaho.....	802,529,000	36 Colorado.....	56,882,000
16 West Virginia.....	720,000,000	37 Illinois.....	42,000,000
17 Maine.....	650,000,000	38 South Dakota.....	29,533,000
18 Tennessee.....	630,000,000	39 New Jersey.....	19,500,000
19 South Carolina.....	545,000,000	40 Iowa.....	14,200,000
20 Pennsylvania.....	530,000,000	All other States.....	44,817,000
21 Georgia.....	515,000,000	Total.....	31,890,494,000