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UNIVERSITY ALUMNI SUPPORT

THE ALUMNI RECORD

These are the facts:

Alumni and their friends have put up sixteen of the twenty-four buildings of the University of North Carolina.

Alumni established four of the five loan funds which hundreds of North Carolina boys have used to stay in college.

Alumni established the two lecture foundations, McNair and Weill, which bring to North Carolina annually the leading scholars and thinkers of North America.

Alumni established the fund which provides half of the new books and periodicals that the Library puts annually at the disposal of the students and the state at large.

An alumnus built the athletic stadium, Emerson Field.

Alumni and students largely built the Y. M. C. A. building and help support it annually.

Alumni, students, and friends have subscribed for a new social center building for the student body.

Alumni and families of alumni have provided for twelve of the University professorships, notably the Kenan professorships, and the alumni professorships. This fund has saved to North Carolina some of the most distinguished scholars and investigators in America.

Alumni, students, their families and friends (except for one gift from the state to relieve professors who served through the Civil War and the haphazard income from escheated lands) supported the University for the first 88 years of its existence.

An alumnus of the University endowed the Carr Chair of Philosophy in Trinity College, gave the grounds on which Trinity stands, contributed to and led the movement which recently raised \$200,000 for a memorial building to James H. Southgate, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, and himself an alumnus of the University.

Alumni of the University, A. M. Scales and R. G. Vaughan, contributed to and led a movement which raised \$400,000 for Davidson College. The Moravians of North Carolina entrusted their campaign for Salem to Howard Rondthaler, and Francis Osborne put through the Episcopal drives for St. Mary's and Sewanee. Alumni of the University in Chapel Hill and in the state rejoiced to contribute to the \$840,000 fund for Wake Forest College and will take a generous part in the coming campaign for \$700,000 for Trinity College.

The University plant of \$2,000,000, largely built by the alumni, is the unreserved possession of the people of North Carolina, open to all who can crowd into her congested doors, among whom today are 478 Methodists, 355 Baptists, 235 Presbyterians, and 159 Episcopalians, here by their glad right as citizens in a democratic commonwealth.

This University of the people is going to become the great University of the South, a peer of Wisconsin, Michigan, California, and the other great universities of the Western democracies in so far as the people of North Carolina see the critical needs and take hold of their urgent opportunity now.—The Alumni Review.

A SACRED DUTY

We spend infinitely more energy and money preparing raw materials for the market than we have ever dreamed of spending in preparing our boys and girls for service in the world.

If we were doing all that we could, there would remain little to be said. There might be some lamenting, but there could be no recrimination. But a state that can afford to spend \$20,000,000 a year for gasoline to run its motor cars can afford to spend \$3,000,000 a year for six years in order to give its young men and women an even chance with the young men and women of other states; and if it doesn't spend the money, it isn't doing all it can for its own people.

Education doesn't make geniuses, but neither does cultivation always make a tobacco crop. In both cases a great deal depends upon factors absolutely beyond the cultivator's control. The youth of a state is its most valuable resource, and

the point is, North Carolina is not doing her duty by herself or by the world until she has exhausted every effort that is within her power to make to produce from the most valuable of all her resources the finest product possible. In the education program the legislature is not faced with a great opportunity alone; it is also faced with a sacred duty that it is under obligation to discharge.—The Greensboro News.

THE CAROLINA SPIRIT

Parsimony in education is another name for extravagance. We have been guilty of this kind of extravagance, and if our representatives do not heed the challenge of the new day, if they do not think in terms of millions instead of thousands, they will misrepresent their constituents and do violence to a public sentiment that will no longer tolerate any temporizing with its demands.

North Carolina is aroused from ocean to mountain and college education demands instant and adequate action. The blended voices of the past and the present and the future are calling to us as they have never called before. Come to the top, they cry, you shall no longer follow but lead. Thus and thus alone will you achieve your historic destiny and place the laurel wreath of fulfillment upon the hopes and dreams and strivings of the unconquerable spirit of North Carolina.—C. Alphonzo Smith.

NOTHING TO FEAR

We need have nothing to fear, then, from any party or any politician when we make liberal provision for education. But if there were opposition, our duty would be none the less clear.

It is demonstrable that wealth increases as the education of the people grows. Our industries will be benefited; our commerce will expand; our railroads will do a larger business when we shall have educated all the children of the State.—C. B. Aycock.

POOR-HOUSE VISIONS

Human nature is very much akin, is the way Josh Billings said it. And he is right, remarked a Georgia cracker friend on the train the other day. Whereupon he recited a bit of personal history provoked by the poor-house talk of a Tar Heel in the little party of smokers.

In 1901 and 1902, when cotton prices dropped below eight cents and real estate was a drug in the market, I lived next door, said he, to the richest man in my state. He developed a nervous fit, began to walk his office floor and wring his hands, saying again and again, My wife and I will die in the poor-house. We carried him home and guarded him day and night for three months. He died of paresis, worth three and a half million dollars in the probate court.

I travel this state and the South over from end to end, and North Carolina is by long odds the richest state in my territory; but with billions of wealth you folks seem to have my rich friend's vision of dying in the poor-house. North Carolina may die like my crazy rich neighbor, but if the state dies any time soon it will die rich. It may die of fear, but it cannot die of poverty.

A BULL ON CAROLINA

North Carolina has more cotton mills, more spindles, more cotton mill operatives, a larger annual pay-roll, consumes more raw cotton, and turns out a greater variety of cotton textiles than any other state in the South.

All told, we have more than 600 cotton mills—nearly 100 of them in Gaston county. Last year we built thirty-one new mills, against a total of fifty in the entire South including Maryland. The new spindles brought into operation during 1920 in the southern states were 711 thousand, and 543 thousand of these spindles were set up in North Carolina alone. The South added nineteen thousand and new looms, and fourteen thousand of these were in North Carolina.

Our textile people are puzzled over the collapse in the market price of cotton goods, and a good many mills were temporarily closed down during the

THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION

We must make the common schools for the training and education of our children as good as any in the world. We want to go on, and ever on, until the precious boys and girls of our state have an equal chance with any in the wide world for a modern and up-to-date education.

It is no disgrace that our common schools have been so successful as to overcrowd our institutions of higher learning. But it will be a badge of shame and degradation if the higher institutions of learning are not promptly made adequate for the demands which the success of our effort to educate all the people have so rapidly made upon these institutions.

The grand army of young men and young women marching to our university and institutions for higher learning from the standard high schools of our state, and other preparatory schools, asking for training and higher learning, will be tremendously increased year by year. We must make the state's University, the Agricultural and Engineering College, our State College for Women, our Teacher Training schools, every one of our institutions for higher learning, adequate to discharge the glorious opportunities which our progress places before us. The duty is clear and cannot be escaped.

We must not look upon this condition as a liability and financial difficulty. It is our state's greatest asset, and splendid as our accumulation of material things has been for 20 years, it is all of less value than the triumph of our great educational awakening. It is not a duty which must be performed and can only be performed in sacrifice and self-denial. It is, rather, a glorious opportunity to make an investment which is absolutely certain to result in greater profit than any investment which our people could possibly make, and which will result in increased prosperity and strength to every industry in North Carolina.—Governor Cameron Morrison, Inaugural Address, Jan. 12, 1921.

holiday season. Nevertheless they know that no area in the known world offers greater opportunities for expansion in textile industries than the South offers today and in the indefinite future.

Fat years and lean years follow one another with something like the regular swing of a pendulum now as in Pharaoh's day. Cotton mill owners for the most part are banking with undisturbed optimism on North Carolina. And in fat years they have had sense enough to hedge against the hardships of lean years—a lesson that the rest of us seem to learn with difficulty.

I am a bull on America, said Pierpont Morgan, and he sat tight with undisturbed equanimity when the common stock in his steel corporation was selling at ten cents. And the result is the richest single business in America today. This may be a lean year in North Carolina, but there are numberless fat years ahead. Timid people are paralyzed by fear. Intelligent, courageous people are bulls on the Old North State, quite in Morgan's humor.

A MYRIAD-MINDED MAN

Daniel Augustus Tompkins, who died at Montreat in 1914, was a commonwealth builder, and more—he was one of the builders of the New South. He was born in Edgefield, S. C., received his college training in the University of South Carolina, and his technical training in Rensselaer Institute. His apprenticeship in industrial engineering was in Bethlehem, Pa., in engineering

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 40

D. C. VS. A. C. GENERATORS FOR FARM USE

It has been the writer's experience that many people in considering the installation of a lighting plant for home or community use are puzzled about the choice of a suitable electric generator. They have a vague idea that there are two types both in common use in the electrical industry, and as a rule they are at a loss which to select. This letter purposes to give a brief comparison of the two types, setting forth their relative advantages and applications.

As intimated in the preceding paragraph, generators are classified in two main groups and are designated as being either alternating current (A. C.) or direct current (D. C.) generators. These names are not ones taken at random but rather express literally the manner in which current is delivered from each. Thus the direct current generator sends a current out over the line to the receiving circuit which is uni-directional; that is, the current in any one wire of the circuit is always flowing in the same direction. The alternating current generator, as the name implies, is a machine which sends out an oscillating current, that is, the direction of the flow of the current rapidly reverses, flowing first in one direction along a wire and then in an opposite way. The most common rate of reversal is 120 changes per second. The two machines are similar in many points of construction but cannot be used interchangeably. Direct current generators are more compact and in small sizes cheaper than alternating current machines. They are made in

sizes ranging from a fraction of a kilowatt to several thousand kilowatts and for voltages from a few volts to about 500 volts. Special machines are sometimes designated for higher voltage. On the other hand alternating current generators are rarely built in sizes smaller than seven and a half kilowatts but can be obtained in larger sizes up to about 50,000 kilowatts, and for voltages ranging from a few volts up to several thousand.

On the average farm the generator is usually driven by a gasoline engine which makes the presence of a storage battery almost a necessity in the make up of the electric plant. Storage batteries deliver direct current and require a direct current generator to charge them. Alternating current will not do for this purpose.

Alternating current generators are usually used in power development for transmission of power over long distances and have the advantage over direct current generators in that by the use of transformers the voltage can be changed to any desired value. It is not economical to transmit direct current power long distances nor is it possible to use transformers to change the voltage. Either type of power once generated will serve equally well in most instances for performing the same tasks; however, the farmer usually finds it to his advantage to use direct current for his individual needs and alternating current for community service where houses are widely separated.—W. C. W.

BICKETT TO THE FARMER

Governor Thomas Walter Bickett possesses an abundance of hard, common sense. In his State papers, as has been remarked more than once in these columns, he strikes at the root of a problem. A recent case in point is his response to a request from J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, to call a session of the North Carolina legislature to consider the grave problems facing the farmer.

After discouraging arbitrary legislation designed to close gins, and the agitation for the deferring of tax payments, the governor likens the farmer to an army cut off from its base of supplies, and says:

It is as plain as day that if the farmers of the cotton belt would produce their own food and feed crops, then they would always be in a position to adequately deal with an emergency like the one that now confronts us. So long as cotton farmers line up in a fight of this kind, with empty supplies, they are as helpless as the man who goes into battle with an empty gun in his hand.—Monroe Journal.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

There is no preachment quite so eloquent as the simple story of achievement. There are proverbs amply to testify that a man's deeds out-volume his words. Which, for our present purpose, is but another way of saying that the history of rural community progress is written not in our well-spun arguments and verbal pronouncements but in the deeds of country people who in the nurture of successful institutions are creating a new and finer country life. The piled-up actualities of every countryside have the only real significance. Here and there, in this or that country church or school community there is a story that is well worth the telling. That patient, far-seeing leader—the story of his work would hearten many another working against great odds. Common-place it may be, but vital and therefore interesting.

That at least is our belief. To test it we are conducting three prize contests, the details of which will be sent upon request, by Dr. H. N. Morse, Editor of Home Lands, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Anyone who has a story to tell is invited to enter one or all of these contests.

offices in New York city, and in constructive industrial experience in Germany. For fourteen years he lived in the North, but even in the dark days of the early eighties he visioned the magnificent manufacturing possibilities of the South. In 1882 he turned his back upon the busy North, came back to the South, settled at Charlotte, and established a one-man business—a business that soon grew so large that his concern built 250 or more of our cottonseed oil mills. And he was almost equally busy organizing and building cotton buses.

We call him myriad-minded because he was interested in almost every phase of life—in common schools, agricultural and engineering schools, in building and loan associations—primarily for the ownership of homes by mechanics, in newspaper ownership and editorial work, in text-book writing, in public speaking on almost every field of work and thought, in literature, science, landscape gardening, domestic economy, birds and children. The most inspiring look into the soul of this remarkable man comes to us in his love for little children and young people.

He was truly a myriad-minded man, so busy with generous enterprises for others that he had no time left for the sorry business of thinking of himself—a useful and therefore a cheery, bright-faced, happy man, even in the long days of lingering affliction during the last years of his life.

We are saying these things to call attention to Dr. George Tayloe Winston's recently published Life of D. A. Tompkins. The literary craftsmanship of this book is superb. Dr. Winston tells a fascinating story from lid to lid. The college student who does not read it has missed a large chapter of real culture.

And just here we may say that some day somebody will do for the South what F. J. Turner did for the Middle West, namely, write the story of our institutions as they rose out of fundamental economic and social conditions and agencies of development. Not to know the South in terms of foundational mass urges, is to know in only superficial ways the story and the status of our civilization.

Meanwhile, it is a mortal error for any reader, thinker, or leader to be unfamiliar with Otken's Ills of the South, Thompson's From Cotton Field to Cotton Mill, and Scherer's Cotton as a World Factor, along with Winston's Life of Tompkins. The college student who misses these books is just so much the poorer in intellectual stimulus and outlook.