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# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published weekly by the  
University of North Carolina  
for its Bureau of Extension.

FEBRUARY 2, 1921

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL VII, No. 11

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

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914 at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24,

## ASAFELY BALANCED CIVILIZATION

### NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

The whole teaching of modern history shows that the great nation of the future is not the nation which is predominantly agricultural, or the one which is predominantly industrial; it is the nation which most successfully combines these two qualities. Indeed, the agricultural development of this country itself is dependent upon manufactures; farming is rapidly ceasing to be a manual process; except for farm machinery, the product of our industrial centres, it could never have attained its present progress.

The fact that our urban population is increasing, therefore, is no ground for pessimism, but quite the reverse; it shows that as a nation we are achieving that balance between agriculture and industry which can alone make us a well-rounded, self-sustaining people. The Jeffersonian ideal of an agricultural democracy, if it ever represented the ideal state, which is doubtful, represents it no longer.

Should our urban population continue to grow rapidly at the expense of the rural sections, and perhaps overwhelmingly over-balance it, then there would be cause for alarm; for that would mean that, like England, we should become merely a nation of factory workers, producing manufactured products in exchange for food grown overseas—a condition unhealthy in peace time and destructive in war.

So long as our farms can abundantly feed our own population, and our factories manufacture not only for our own needs but for a large foreign trade, we are a symmetrical, wholesome, economic entity. That is precisely our condition as revealed by the new census return. After all, the United States has around 40,000,000 farm dwellers or about a third of the total population engaged in working the soil, and their crops are greater now than at any time in our history.—World's Work.

### MORE URBAN, LESS RURAL

The safe balancing of town and country civilizations is a fundamental problem for states, countries, and continents. It is fundamentally important in North Carolina. Heretofore we have been dominantly a rural people. For long years it has been true that as the countryman thinketh in his heart, so have we been in the Old North State. The culture of the countryman has been the measure and the mainspring of our civilization.

And the new census discloses eighteen hundred thousand people in North Carolina still outside towns and cities of any sort or size whatsoever, dwelling in solitary farmsteads, only seven families to the square mile the state over, only seventeen families to the square mile in our most populous county, and fewer than four families to the square mile in ten counties.

But we are rapidly ceasing to be dominantly rural. During the last census period our town and city dwellers moved up from five hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand inhabitants—a gain of sixty percent in ten years. More than two-thirds of the people of the state still live in the countryside, in social insulation—or measurably so; but the ratio drops from 79 to 71 percent.

We have long had too many producers of existence necessities—food, fuel, shelter, clothing, and the like—and too few local consumers; too few brisk, busy little towns, offering nearby farmers ready cash for everything they produce. Our apple crop illustrates the situation. We produced last year nearly eight million bushels, but barely more than three hundred thousand bushels found their way into the channels of commerce. The balance were consumed at home, sold for a song, fed to the pigs, or left to rot on the trees.

### Manufacture Leads

Under this condition of heavy rural majorities in the open country, the state has found it difficult to move up upon higher levels in mass organization for economic and social advantages. The farmers find it difficult to organize for business enterprise, for county health

departments with whole-time county health officers, public health nurses, local clinics and dispensaries, for local libraries with county-wide service, and the like; and we think about state institutions of learning and benevolence as individuals and localities rather than in commonwealth terms, as North Carolinians.

But during the last five years the cityward drift has been enormous in North Carolina. There are not fewer people in our country regions, but there are relatively fewer, because our city populations have increased so rapidly. And what is even more significant, the wealth produced by our mills and factories and foundries now overtakes by many millions a year the wealth produced by the farmers of the state. We not only lead the South in industrial enterprise, but our manufacturing industries at last produce greater wealth than all other agencies combined; that is to say, our industrial output for the first time in our history exceeds the combined output of our farms, forests, mines, quarries, and fisheries. We are being urbanized and industrialized far more rapidly than any other state in the South, and manufacture has at length displaced agriculture as the dominant factor in the economy of the state.

All of which means that we are moving into a better balanced civilization; that, all in all, the state at large considered, the cityward drift is well not ill for North Carolina. Or so it may be, if only the enormous industrial wealth of the state can be generously surrendered to commonwealth advantages.

The change is fundamentally significant, and the need is that our people understand it in competent ways.

### THE MORNING COMETH

The following from the editorial columns of a recent issue of The Manufacturers Record is interesting reading and is typical of the optimistic tone of the forward-looking publications of the country:

"Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The Morning Cometh." The whole country is asking, What of the night? and rightly so, for the night of business is dark and the clouds lower heavily. Men everywhere are oppressed with the mighty damage the storm has wrought. The lightning still shivers the trees and the thunder rolls ominously. But the watchman sees that the morning cometh. He sees that the clouds are growing thinner, the lightning strikes less fiercely, and faintly he visions a sign that the storm is passing. It has done damage, immense damage; it has swept mighty trees away; it has flooded the lowlands and made some homeless, but it has now done its worst. Its fury is over.

Soon the sun begins to break through the clouds, man reasserts his dominion and promptly starts afresh on his work. He replows, he replants, he builds stronger dams, he moves to higher grounds and goes forward to larger things. He forgets the terror of the storm, his nerves regain their calm, his muscles become firm, his backbone stiffens and he conquers all difficulties.

That is the story of business. It has faced the storm, it has been beaten down for a while, but it will soon arise and move upward to higher ground. The clouds are passing, the sun begins to shine, and the watchman sings aloud to the farmer and the merchant, the manufacturer and the day laborer, The Morning Cometh!

### A LOW AVERAGE

We have been accustomed to flatter ourselves that the common schools are an American invention. We have no peasants in this country and we think that the average of education and intelligence is very high. And yet we find as a result of the psychological tests made upon about three million men in our Army that the average mental age of the soldier was about thirteen and a half years.

When learning is looked upon as a sufficient motive for engaging the attention of the best intellects, and when

## THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

We must take humane care of all our defective and unfortunate people, whose defects and misfortunes are of such a character that they cannot care for themselves, or be adequately cared for by the private effort of loved ones. In order to accomplish this God-like purpose, the institutions and organizations set up by the state for the care of our defective and unfortunate people must be made adequate for the treatment, care and training of these helpless and defective ones within our border in a manner worthy of a people who love deeds of mercy above all material things.

And the delinquent girls and boys of our state must be cared for and trained as the conscience of a Christian civilization demands. Our institutions for this sacred and patriotic work must be strengthened and made adequate to carry out this noble purpose.

The institutions and organizations which we have set up for these noble purposes are well designed for the great work to be done, but we have discovered that the work to be done is so much greater than we knew that they must all be strengthened and equipped to do larger work than heretofore.

We must throw around the home and life of our people an enlightened world's knowledge of preventive medicine, and make ceaseless war upon sickness, suffering and death in this state. Our great department of health must be generously nourished and equipped for this humane service. Disease cannot be successfully prevented by individual effort alone. Modern statesmanship demands that every practical effort shall be made through organized health boards and expert officers to protect the health of the people. Our health department has accomplished wonders with the means furnished. I believe I express the deep desire of our enlightened people when I urge increased strength for this great department of our government.

those financial resources, which we command in a degree unparalleled in the history of the known world, have been devoted to this cause, and when it is thought better to invest twenty million of dollars in laboratories rather than in one battleship devoted exclusively to purposes of destruction, then possibly we may take the position that our material success entitles us to take among the great nations of the world.—Arthur Gordon Webster, in The Scientific Monthly.

### CORNELL'S NINE MILLIONS

Cornell University's semi-centennial endowment fund amounted to \$8,952,770 at the close of the campaign, J. D. White, Chairman of the Endowment Committee of the Cornell Board of Trustees, announced tonight.

The total represents gifts from 10,114 former Cornellians, or 82 per cent of all Cornell alumni and former students, and 408 other persons who had not attended the institution.

The sum of \$6,243,917 will be used for the purpose of increasing professors' salaries, with the exception of \$500,000 for the endowment of research. The remainder comprises gifts for buildings and improvements, including two principal items of \$1,500,000 for a new chemistry laboratory and \$500,000 for the Medical College in New York City.

Approximately 50 per cent, or 15,718 former Cornell students gave financial support to their alma mater during 1920, more than 5,000 making gifts outside the endowment fund.—N. Y. Times.

## COUNTRYSIDE IMPROVEMENT

There should be, and in the long run there will tend to be, no more farmers in the nation than are needed to produce the quantity of products which can be disposed of at a profit.

There will be farmers enough if the business of farming is made more profitable and if rural life is made attractive and healthful.

The consumers must be willing to pay prices for farm products which will enable farmers to produce them and to maintain a satisfactory standard of individual and community life.

The nation, therefore, must be prepared to omit nothing to improve the countryside. The farmers have proved themselves worthy citizens and strong bulwarks against radicalism.—D. F. Houston, formerly Secretary of Agriculture.

## COUNTRY-HOME BOOKS

Here are books that ought to be in every country home:

Games for the Home, School, Playground, and Gymnasium, by Jessie Bancroft.

Ice Breakers, by Edna Geister.

How to Build and Keep a Tennis Court, by Paul B. Williams—Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

I Hear America Singing: 55 Community Songs.—C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston, Mass.

Piano Pieces the Whole World Plays; Songs the Whole World Sings.—D. Appleton and Co., New York City.

## AMERICA'S TROUBLED HOUR

America is the country in which are to be studied the most startling revelations of what is called, more or less accurately, the mass mind. It is also the country in which, above all others, external uniformity of conduct and expression is not only imposed and enforced but is, in the popular view, harmonized without difficulty with the cardinal doctrine of the Republic. English people should realize that there are reasons lying deep in the social structure and tradition which go far to account for the great difference that exists between the British and American attitude toward individual heresy and a dissentient minority.

No country has ever been called upon to grapple with so huge and baffling a social problem as the one under which America is staggering today. Considered in the complex terms of immigrant communities, of capitalist power, of labor and social organization, of city life and the cost of living, of the Negro and the swiftly changing South, of a stupendous population moving irresistibly toward a higher material standard than has ever been touched by any people, and finally of a great nation puzzled and shocked by the convulsions of the Old World, we have the most overpowering prospect ever offered to the mind of man.—S. K. Ratcliffe, Contemporary Review.

## AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Democracy does not exist unless each man is doing his full part every minute, unless every one is bearing his share of the burden in building the state-to-be. This is the trumpet call to men today. A creative citizenship must be made the force of American political life—a trained, responsible citizenship always in control, creating always its own life.

In most of the writing on American politics we find the demand for a creative statesmanship as the most pressing need of America today. It is indeed true that with so much crystallized conservatism and chaotic radicalism we need leadership, constructive leadership; but the doctrine of true democracy is that every man is and must be a creative citizen.

All that the individual lacks detracts from society. The state will become a splendid thing when each one of us becomes a splendid individual. Democracy does not mean being lost in the mass, it means the contribution of every power the individual possesses to social uses. The individual is not lost in the whole, he makes the whole.—M. P. Follett, in The New State.

## THE GIST OF DEMOCRACY

The ultimate bond of the democracy of the future cannot be eternal principles of right embodied in a code of laws; it cannot be the selfish ties of business; it cannot be the coercive force of government and police control. The only enduring basis upon which a free people can rest their political loyalties is the conscious and reasoned conviction of the average man. The democracy of the future must be more than a body of laws, more than a social or political program; it must also be a faith, a loyalty. For, after all, the creative and and forward looking elements in human life are our faiths. To state the problem in terms of psychology, we must secure in some fashion an effective organization of the sentiments of the average man around those comprehensive political and moral values lying at the core of the democratic ideal.—Dr. Albion W. Small, in The American Journal of Sociology.

## MONEY-CROP SENSE

More soy beans, potatoes and corn, more beef and pork and more of some other food and feed stuffs will be grown in the lower part of the eastern tobacco belt next year than ever before, if the advice of expert agriculturists, including federal demonstration agents, is followed by the farmers who this fall have seen their tobacco crop sell for less than 40 per cent of last year's average and the cotton market gradually tumble to unprofitable levels.

Planters after years of unprecedented prosperity will not be ruined by the fall's setbacks, if they imbibe the lesson of diversification with experience as a teacher. The scientific agriculturists are urging larger crops of the things needed at home next year. Many tobacco planters buy on the markets everything needed for home consumption rather than keep apart a few acres from the money crops for the production of grain, meat, etc.—Carter's Weekly.

## THE CO-OPERATOR'S CREED

I believe that no man lives wholly to himself; that the whole race in general and each community in particular is a brotherhood; and that the best good of the individual is to be realized only through the common good of all. I believe that undue competition in any sphere of life is wasteful; that co-operation means an economy of men and resources; and that it promotes efficiency, true democracy and good will. I believe that it is one of the greatest needs of rural life; that it will solve many country problems; and that its success depends upon a sufficient number of men with the co-operative mind. I believe in working together with my fellows in those activities and affairs which are common to all; in making each business transaction an expression of human interest as well as a matter of reasonable profit, and in giving and demanding a square deal in all the acts of life.—Edward J. Ruliffson.

## THE CITYWARD DRIFT

I believe it would be an excellent thing for humanity if its civilization could be based on rural industry mainly and not on urban industry. More and more men and women in our modern civilization drift out of nature, out of sweet air, health, strength, beauty, into the cities, where in the third generation there is a rickety population, mean in stature, vulgar or depraved in character, with the image of the devil in mind and matter more than the image of Deity. Those who go like it at first; but city life is like the roll spoken of by the prophet, which was sweet in the mouth but bitter in the belly. The first generation are intoxicated by the new life, but in the third generation the cord is cut which connected them with Nature, the Great Mother, and life shrivels up, sundried from the source of life.—Geo. W. Russell, in The National Being.

## WARRENTON LEADS

A rare instance of comprehensive municipal ownership is found in Warrenton, N. C., a little town of less than a thousand people, which has a railroad three or four miles long connecting with the Seaboard Air Line, water works, electric plant, ice plant, opera house, all owned and successfully operated by the municipality which is also building a modern hotel to cost \$140,000 and to be paid for by a bond issue.—Bulletin, Martinsville, Va.