

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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BURDEN OF FEDERAL WAR TAXES

COUNTRY CONVENIENCES

At Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the seat of the State University, a tiny newspaper is published each week. The name of this little organ is The University News Letter. It is a great little paper, having as its editors some of the state's best thinkers and scholars. About one-eighth of each issue of this paper is printed under the caption, Country Home Conveniences. Week in and week out it spreads and re-spreads the splendid propaganda of home improvement. Another noteworthy fact about the little paper is that it enjoys a wide circulation and is sometimes quoted by so notable a contemporary as The Literary Digest.

Country homes can be equipped with modern conveniences. The University News Letter says so, and several Johnston county farmers have demonstrated the fact beyond the stage of theory. One day last week I stood in a Johnston county farmer's field and admired it for the many signs of improvement that I saw. The surface was rolling and the soil was sandy, but a perfectly arranged system of dykes had made of it a field with just enough tilt to give it good drainage. Barnyard manure and legumes had put new life back into the soil that was once so leached that it would scarcely sprout a cowpea. In a near-by lot I saw a sleek Jersey cow, and about under orchard trees I counted some fifty hives of Italian bees, all housed in painted, patented hives. We approached the house and one of my observations was a Delco Electric Engine busy filling a reservoir. It was near the hour of nightfall, and as night came on I saw the house suddenly lighted by a switch of electricity. I was cordially invited to partake of a supper of buttermilk, but an odor of frying ham from the kitchen told of other things besides buttermilk.

The owner of this farm modestly stated that he came there as a tenant farmer some ten years ago. He stated also that he thought his home was as well equipped as the best equipped homes in Smithfield, his home being equipped with a sanitary sewerage system with septic tank. Safely made investments and carefully supervised work on the farm are, he thinks, about all the secret there is to the whole business of fitting up the country home with all the comforts and conveniences of the city home.

In this work the farmers will find much help from the University News Letter, and it is free to all who will invest a request for it.—H. V. R. in The Smithfield Herald.

THE NATION'S BULWARK

The bulwark of the nation is education, because—

It is a financial investment that yields the highest dividends.

It results in safe and sane citizenship.

It increases the ability and desire to serve others.

It adds to the appreciation and happiness of life.

It multiplies the chances of success in life.

With no schooling the child has only one chance in 150,000 of rendering distinguished service.

With elementary schooling the child has four times the chance of the one without it.

With high-school education he has 87 times the chance.

With a college education he has 800 times the chance.

Fewer than 1 per cent of Americans are college graduates, yet this 1 per cent has furnished—

Fifty-five per cent of our Presidents.

Fifty-four per cent of our Vice-Presidents.

Forty-seven per cent of our Speakers of the House.

Thirty-six per cent of our members of Congress.

Sixty-one per cent of our Secretaries of State.

Sixty-seven per cent of our Attorneys General.

Sixty-nine per cent of our judges of the Supreme Court.—Wisconsin Educational News Bulletin.

LENOIR RANKS LOW

Lenoir county had \$68 per inhabitant invested in automobiles in December 1920, but only \$5 per inhabitant invested in public school property. Only fourteen counties made a better showing in automobiles but seventy-five counties made a better showing in public school property.

Here are the correct figures and they are published to correct the mistake in The University News Letter of February 23rd, 1921. The mistake in the table was due to the error of a transcribing clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The total investment in public school property in Lenoir is \$160,500. The clerk by mistake wrote \$630,000 as the total value of public school property. The correct figures leave Lenoir county with a high rank in automobiles, but drop her to very low rank in public school properties.

Remember that the per capita investment in public school property in Lenoir is \$5 and not \$20 as published in the University News Letter.

CAROLINA LEADS

The largest hosiery mills in the world are in North Carolina—Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham.

The largest towel mills in the world are in North Carolina—Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis.

The largest denim mills in the country are in North Carolina—Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro.

The largest damask mills in the country are in North Carolina—Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids.

The greatest underwear factory in the country is in North Carolina—Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem.

Gastonia is the center of the fine combed yarn industry of the South.

North Carolina embraces more mills that dye and finish their own product than any other Southern State.

North Carolina leads the entire South in the knitting industry.

There are 513 textile mills in North Carolina, as compared with 180 in South Carolina and 173 in Georgia. North Carolina mills are equipped with 5,321,460 spindles, as compared with 5,038,988 in South Carolina and 2,706,022 in Georgia.

Three-fourths of all the new spindles and looms set up in the South in 1920 were set up in North Carolina alone.—News and Observer.

THE PRICE OF WAR

The nations of the world are not likely to do anything with the problem of disarmament until the masses begin to have some acute realization of the terrific money cost of war. And it looks plainer than a pickstaff that western civilization will either disarm or go into bankruptcy. How could it be otherwise?

The federal income of the United States was last year close to six billion dollars. Directly and indirectly the federal government levies a tax upon the people of the United States of nearly fifty-four dollars per inhabitant, counting men, women, and children; or nearly two hundred and seventy dollars a year per family. For the most part this federal tax burden is paid indirectly, in small amounts, a few cents at a time; but, all in all, it is paid, and the total approaches three hundred dollars a year per family.

Nearly sixty-eight percent of our federal income is spent for interest on war debt. Twenty-five percent of it goes for current military expenditures, army and navy.

Which is to say, ninety-three percent of all our federal taxes are on account of past or future wars.

Only six percent of the total goes for government functions—the salaries of federal office holders from the president down, and for public works—public buildings, harbor improvements, good roads, and so on. And only one percent—one cent in every dollar of federal expenditures—goes for education, health, research, agriculture, forest protection,

PEACE

Henry W. Longfellow

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, Peace!

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

and the like; for conservation and development in general.

Less than one cent of every dollar goes for agricultural education and promotion.

In other words, but for past wars and preparation for future wars, our government could be run for about seven percent of what we are now paying—for \$3.86 cents per inhabitant instead of \$53.72.

We can stand this burden perhaps longer than any other country in Christendom. The Old World countries are about to collapse under their burden of war debt and current war expenditures. J. Ellis Barker, the distinguished English economist, sees nothing but inevitable bankruptcy for Europe on this score.

There can be no peace on earth to men of good will so long as our civilization is based on war and preparations for war.

Billions spent for war! The end is bankruptcy, inescapable bankruptcy for Europe, and almost as certainly for America.

JACKSON COUNTY PROGRESS

The year starts well for the development of resources in Jackson County. At a cost of \$95,000 Sylva has just completed a water system that taps the head of Fisher Creek close to the summit of one of the highest peaks of the Balsam range. The Tuckasee and Southern Railway is extending its lumber and common carrier line from the county seat to Cullowhee and the end of the year is expected to see the road enter this school center of the counties west of Asheville. Work has begun on the Jackson County Highway from Sylva to the South Carolina line, passing through Cashiers Valley where it will intersect the road to Lake Toxaway and Brevard by way of Fairfield. Through the Scot's Creek section Jackson is extending another link of the Asheville, Murphy highway. It will also be welcome information to travelers in all the mountain section that the State Highway Commission is expected to let a contract soon for the completion of the road between Sylva and Addie, thus affording an improved road from Sylva to Asheville.

The close of the road-building season will probably also see the finishing of a road up Savannah Creek to the Macon County line, a thoroughfare that has been a trial to man and beast since pioneer days.

Jackson is rich in minerals, timber and grazing lands. Only the lack of roads has kept Jackson from being one of the richest counties in the State in agricultural and manufactured wealth. And now, with good roads and a freight and passenger carrier railway penetrating sections where almost virgin resources await development, the future looks very promising for the people of Jackson.—The Asheville Citizen.

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 49
A GOOD INVESTMENT

THE COST OF ELECTRICITY

Electric light and power on the farm are very cheap. The average farm home uses only five cents' or ten cents' worth of electricity in a day.

One cent's worth of electricity will do any one of these things:

Light a large reading lamp for 5 hours,
Light an ordinary fixture in the kitchen, bathroom or bedroom for 8 hours,
Light an electric lamp in the barn for 10 hours,

Pump 225 gallons of water,
Run a 9-inch fan for 5 hours,
Run a washing machine for 40 minutes,

Heat an electric iron for 22 minutes,
Run a sewing machine for 2 hours,
Run a milking machine for 1-4 hour,
Run a churn for 1 hour,
Run a separator for 1 hour,
Run a grindstone for 1 hour,
Run a fanning mill for 1 hour,
Run a corn sheller for 1 hour,
Run a vacuum sweeper for 1 hour.

Saving with Electricity

Electric light and power for the farm are not only cheap, but actually save time and money. On many farms where electric light and power are used the following amounts of time and money are saved each week.

Cleaning and trimming lamps..... 3 hrs.
Operating cream separator..... 1 hr.
Operating washing machine..... 3 hrs.
Operating grindstone..... 1-2 hr.
Pumping water..... 5 hrs.

THE METHODIST CAMPAIGN

The Southern Methodist Church has undertaken this year an extensive movement in the interest of its high schools, colleges and universities, the Christian Education Movement, the every-member canvass of which is set for the week of May 29 to June 5.

The five special objects in view are as follows: To develop in the mind of the church an adequate conception of the place of Christian education in the life of the church, the nation and the world; to promote the cause of Christian education by tying the home, the Sunday school and the Christian college more sincerely together; to lead at least 5,000 young men and women to pledge themselves for whole-time religious service; to deepen the moral and spiritual life of Methodists and promote the spirit of Methodist liberality; and to raise for Methodist schools, colleges, and universities thirty-three million dollars.

The North Carolina Conference has set out to raise \$1,322,500, and the Western Conference \$1,607,000, a total for North Carolina Methodists of \$2,929,500.

Rev. H. M. North, Raleigh, is educational secretary of the North Carolina Conference and Wade Marr director; and Rev. T. F. Marr is secretary of the Western Conference and Mr. Norwood director.—Susan Iden, Publicity Director.

FINANCING COTTON

We doubt if any public question of today is more generally misunderstood than the proposal of the War Finance Corporation to finance the export of cotton to Central Europe.

In the fall of 1919, six months before the War Finance Board considered such an enterprise, cotton exporters in the United States were endeavoring to devise means for placing cotton in Central European countries on a credit or consignment basis, in order to meet the inability of the European buyer to pay cash. The results from such efforts were negligible because it was necessary for the American exporter to retain title to goods shipped to countries with whom the United States was at war, which goods might be confiscated or otherwise disposed of without any protection to the American owner.

In the spring of 1920 the War Finance Board, under the authority granted by Congress, attempted to advance credits to American exporters in order to enable them to place cotton in

Operating fanning mill..... 1-2 hr.
Using electric iron..... 1 hr.

Total time saved..... 14 hrs.

An hour of labor on the farm is worth at least 40 cents. So the 14 hours saved by electric light and power are worth 14 times 40, or \$5.60 per week. This means a saving of \$291.20 per year.

An electric vacuum sweeper saves some time too by making the sweeping a quicker and easier job. This saving might be added to the time given above.—The A. B. C. of Electricity for the Farm.

A CORRECTION

In our Letter Series No. 47 in the University News Letter of April 6, 1921, a typographical error occurred in the second paragraph, the omission of a whole sentence making the paragraph convey a wrong meaning. The paragraph should read:

"If you went to a horse sale and were picking out a horse, what is the first thing you would do? Quite simple, isn't it? You would look at his mouth and tell by the inspection of his teeth how old he is. This will give an indication of the number of useful years of work that can be expected of him, or in other words his reliability. The same is true in selecting a lighting plant. An old horse is very much like a poor lighting plant. It does all right while it is going but its life is short."

Europe and thereby make a market for it. It was contemplated that the surplus cotton in the United States could be disposed of in this way. After extended effort on the part of the War Finance Board, it financed exports to the amount of about \$10,000,000, which, based on the market price at that time, meant the sale of about 50,000 bales, and the bulk of this would probably have been sold without the assistance of the War Finance Board. We doubt if the efforts of the present War Finance Board will have any greater success than those in the past.

The reason is not difficult to ascertain: The United States government does not propose to finance the buyer in Europe, because it has no authority under the law to do so, and, further, because it would have no assurance of the European buyer meeting his obligation. It can only finance the American exporter and the American exporter takes all the risk of confiscation, destruction by revolution, and other contingencies both as to the safety of the cotton and the security of the payment of the purchase price. We are still at war with Central Europe and the American exporter has no protection from confiscation or other dangers confronting such a hazardous business, and will undertake it only with the greatest caution and in a limited way.

The seat of the whole trouble is largely the inability of the European customer to pay. If the cotton is sold in Germany it must be sold for marks. Marks were worth twenty-four cents before the war. They are now worth about one and one-half cents, or one-fifteenth of the pre-war price in dollars. Therefore, comparatively speaking, if cotton can be placed in Europe after paying freight, insurance, commissions, etc., at twenty cents per pound, it will cost the German buyer about fifteen times that amount or \$3.00 per pound. It is clear that a great amount of cotton can not be sold in Europe under those conditions. Marks must be enhanced in value, peace must be restored, and the purchaser in Europe must be able to pay before either the government of the United States or the American exporter can deliver any great quantity of cotton in Europe.

This is the plain situation which confronts the Southern cotton grower, and should be sufficiently persuasive to induce him to plant more of something to eat and less of something for pauperized European customers to wear.—Wilmington Morning Star.