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## OCCUPATION GROUPS IN CAROLINA

### LIVELIHOOD IN CAROLINA

More folks and fewer workers, 353 thousand more folks and 52 thousand fewer workers, a 134 thousand decrease of workers in country occupations and a 120 thousand increase of workers in city occupations, 11 thousand fewer folks engaged in domestic and personal service, cooks, house-maids, yard-men and the like—such in brief is the story of the occupational census of 1920 for North Carolina.

The occupational groups of the state in 1910 will be found in the University News Letter Vol. I, No. 8. A table of comparisons will be found elsewhere in this issue. The 1920 details follow.

There were 2,560,000 people in North Carolina, in round numbers, in 1920. Nearly eighteen hundred thousand are ten years years of age and over. Nearly one-half, or 48.6 percent of this age group are engaged in gainful occupations outside the home, or 895,621 all told. Women engaged in household work in their own homes are not accounted by the census authorities as being gainfully employed.

The gainfully employed of the state are 52,218 fewer than in 1910—or so read the figures on January 1, 1920. Many of these people are going to school. The schools of all grades and types are everywhere fuller than they have ever been before in North Carolina. Others are taking a holiday, perhaps. It seems to be the fashion of late.

### Fewer Farm Workers

The people at work in agriculture and forestry number 477,543. This group of workers is 134,024 smaller than in 1910. Here is a sudden decrease of more than one-fifth or twenty-two percent of the farm workers of the state. It accounts for the 615,000 acres that have gone out of cultivation during the last census period. The country exodus is only just begun in North Carolina. The chances are that a still larger number of farm families will desert the countryside during the present census period.

The second largest occupational group in North Carolina is engaged in manufacture and mechanical industries. They number 211,019 workers, and the ten-year increase was 74,175 or 54 percent. This increase, in contrast with the decrease of farm workers, clearly shows the drift of our farm populations into the urban, industrial centers of the state.

### On Tom Tiddler's Ground

The domestic and personal servants are 56,534, and they are nearly 11,000 fewer than in 1910—a decrease of sixteen percent. It is not news to anybody to say that cooks, house-girls, and yard-hands are taking a vacation. They are hard to get, hard to keep on their jobs, and still harder to pay. They are slated for hard times by the boll weevil. Another year or two and they will be glad to take any job they can get at almost any price anybody is willing to pay—in North Carolina as in the cotton states south of us. A multitude of people playing around on Tom Tiddler's ground will get down to work when the boll weevil gets busy in North Carolina.

The next largest group of workers in the state are the merchants and bankers. With their employees they number 52,931, an increase of 16,324 or forty-four percent during the last ten years.

The people engaged in transportation, mainly railway and street-car workers, number 36,331—an increase of 11,248 or forty-five percent.

The people engaged in professional service, doctors, teachers, preachers, lawyers, and the like, number 29,749. The ten-year increase is 12,536, or seventy-three percent.

Clerical workers, bookkeepers, cashiers, typewriters, stenographers, canvassers, agents, and the like, almost exactly doubled in number during the last ten years. The increase was from 10,249 to 20,509, or one hundred percent.

### More Public Servants

Public office holders, local, state, and federal, are 9,003 instead of 2,600 in 1910. Here is the largest ratio of increase in the state—247 percent.

The smallest occupational group in North Carolina are miners and quarrymen. They are 2,002 compared with 952 ten years ago.

It appears that farm workers in North Carolina still outnumber all other occupational groups combined, but also it appears that they are greatly diminished in number.

It is also clear that all other occupational groups except the miners and fishermen are city groups—that is to say, their occupations center in towns and cities. Their increase contributes to city growth, and city growth in North Carolina draws directly upon the surrounding country regions. This fact explains the fifty-four percent increase in urban population in North Carolina during the last ten years, in contrast with the nine and one-half percent increase in country population. Our city population increased nearly six times faster than our open country population during the last ten years.

The table of occupational increases and decreases appears elsewhere in this issue.

### TEACHER-CITIZENS

I have seen no sadder spectacle than the typical school man and woman of my early manhood, holding places theoretically supposed to be the radiating centers of civic understanding, but fearing to lose those places if they spoke other than the lines of their antiquated books. I have seen town councils call before them experts upon public questions and never a schoolmaster heard. I have seen delegations go from town and city to the legislature for community needs and no teacher in the lot. I have seen men and women away from home conceal the fact that they were teachers because the country had conceived of them as strangers to the concerns of other men.

I resent being held in such isolation; I want to study and to teach with the live citizens around me are thinking about. I want to know what is going on in the world. It is essential to my happy life. It is essential to the mental tone of a teacher to be given regular rations of public opinion, gathered by trained editors, served appetizingly, prepared for people, not for schools, fresh and warm, but not, as many lessons are, cooked to a crisp.—William McAndrew, *The World's Work*.

### COUNTY TB. HOSPITALS

North Carolina is at last becoming aroused to the importance of local responsibility and local effort in behalf of the piteous white plague victims of the local communities.

It is preeminently a local responsibility. It is necessary to stop and think only a minute or so in order to realize this fact. North Carolina, for instance, has right around twenty-five thousand open, pronounced cases of tuberculosis.

The ratio of such cases is right around ten per one thousand of population, and North Carolina is not in worse but in rather better case than most of the states of the Union in this particular.

This state cannot build a sanatorium for twenty-five thousand patients, nor can it equip such an institution for the care and cure of twenty-five thousand consumptives. The enterprise is impossible as a state responsibility and effort. The best the state has been able to do so far is to arrange four hundred beds in the state tuberculosis hospital at Sanatorium, and the need is for twenty-five thousand beds.

The alternative is inescapable. There must be beds in sufficient number in local hospitals to care for the local patients. Wake must have her own hospital for the seven hundred and fifty cases that must otherwise die year by year in private homes in Wake county. Mecklenburg must take care of her eight hundred cases in her own hospital, and Guilford her own seven hundred and ninety cases, and Forsyth her seven hundred and seventy cases, and so on the state over. It must be done in county or county-group hospitals. There is no other way to do it. In the richer states, like New York, and New Jersey, mandatory state laws require the building of county or county-group hospitals.

### HOMES OF COMMON MEN

Woodrow Wilson

The great voice of America does not come from seats of learning. It comes in a murmur from the hills and woods, and the farms and factories and the mills, rolling on and gaining volume until it comes to us from the homes of common men.

Do these murmurs echo in the corridors of our universities? I have not heard them.

We are at last beginning to see the necessity for such institutions in North Carolina, and various counties are now bestirring themselves in behalf of white plague victims and of the homes infected by such victims.

### COUNTY HOSPITAL EFFORTS

A large delegation of Guilford county citizens went before the board of county commissioners and asked that they authorize an election to let the people of the county decide whether bonds shall be issued and sold to provide funds for the erection and maintenance of a county sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. As a result, the election will be held on December 20 and from that time on it will be strictly up to the people of Guilford County whether the tuberculosis patients of their county receive proper treatment or not. The election will be the decision of the people as to whether or not they care to save the lives uselessly sacrificed to tuberculosis every year in Guilford.

The county commissioners of Gaston county have taken the same step and an election will be held February 18, 1922.

Mecklenburg county has gone a step further. A site for a county sanatorium and \$10,000 for maintenance has been secured and construction will begin in a short time.

Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, and Davidson counties are contemplating the erection of one county-group sanatorium to take care of the patients from these counties.

Randolph and Catawba counties are also interested and we may expect word any time that the elections have been ordered.

I would like to insert here that the county sanatorium approved by the voters in Wake county two years ago is completed and will be opened for patients immediately. But, alas, the people of Wake did not care! Let us hope that the county has enough people who do care, will make another effort, and that it will be successful.

Kinston, Statesville, Henderson, Tarboro, Clarkton and other cities have called for tuberculosis clinics to discover the cases.

Every city in the state will engage in the sale of Christmas seals to provide funds for the treatment of patients and for other forms of tuberculosis work.—N. C. Tuberculosis Association, Press Service.

### A DECENT START IN LIFE

Out of 100,000 pupils in New York public schools alone who have to repeat their work yearly, 50,000 have defective eyesight. In a school in Detroit, Michigan, 600 children were graded by mental tests. Of the 100 with the highest rating 44 were without any physical defects. Of the 100 with the lowest rating only 17 did not have such defects. In Omaha during the last school year 22,249 school children were examined. The total number of physical defects found was 18,382. Through the knowledge thus obtained 46 percent of those examined were relieved of the defects and started on the way to successful life. Statistics show that pupils with good teeth make better grades in school than those with poor teeth. Likewise they do better work when they get into business.

During 1917-18 the Health Department of the City of New York estimated that about 20 percent of the children in the public schools were suffering from malnutrition. Of 59,000 children examined in Detroit recently 19 percent were ten pounds or more underweight and nearly 7 percent were 15 percent or more underweight. Will such conditions add to our future industrial and commercial efficiency? More than fifty

years ago Herbert Spencer pointed out the fact that health training was the first consideration in education. Centuries ago the Greek teachers stressed physical development and produced the highest type of civilization the world had known.

We have been slow to learn the lesson they taught. The time has come when the business men must find out by personal investigation whether the children of their communities are getting a decent start in life. They must see for themselves whether or not children are cooped up in buildings where wrong lighting ruins the eyes, wrong seating twists the backs, and poor sanitation promotes disease. The facilities and leadership in the teaching of health and the development of strong bodies must likewise be investigated. For a period of years over 50 percent of the deaths among Michigan school teachers between the ages of 25 and 34 have been from tuberculosis. An unhealthy teacher can not do much for the physical education of those in her charge. Good health is the foundation of business efficiency and success, and American business men will see to it that their children have this asset.—U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Press service.

### THE SWEDISH WAY

Young people's rural associations have been formed throughout the rural areas of Sweden under the general directorship of the Nation's foremost educators. The associations came into vogue in 1918. Their aim is to rouse and encourage interest in the vocation of the farmer, to help young people to the education and training that fits them for this calling, and especially to counteract the tendency to leave the farm.

The associations work toward these ends by—(1) leading the young people to a more thorough acquaintance with their own locality, its past records, and present opportunities; (2) providing chances for farm experiment among the young people; (3) furnishing recreation and such amusement and fun as young folks require; (4) helping to direct the activities of young people so that their energy will not be frittered away in useless endeavors.

The associations have no political complexion. Any person interested in rural life may become a member. Every boy and girl of proper conduct is eligible at the age of 13 or over. There is no fee except for supporting members.

The associations award prizes for rural activities adopted for competition such as plowing, soil preparation, gardening, cereal production, etc. Their organ is the *Journal for Country Youth*. The associations enjoy a liberal State subvention.—P. H. Pearson.

### NO MONEY BETTER SPENT

Education comes high, but we must have it. We are likely to have more of it and to pay more for it. We are creating one new high school for every day in the year.

In 1870 the United States had not more than 500 high schools. Before that, if any one wanted education beyond

what the common schools afforded, he went to an academy, and his father paid for his board and tuition, or he worked his own way through.

In 1880 we had about a thousand high schools. In 1890 we had 2400. We are more than doubling every ten years. Now we have 13,951 high schools, and a new one is born every day.

These schools require 81,035 teachers, all of whom are paid out of the proceeds of taxation. Fifty years ago we had just a few academy teachers, living out of the proceeds of tuition which the fathers of the children dug out of their fathers.

The old method cultivated in the student a sense of values which the present method does not always produce. The boy who lifted his small trunk up to the back of the stage and kissed his mother goodbye, and who depended for his tuition on his father and on his own earnings for his pocket money, was likely to know the worth of what he was getting.

But the present method is intended to bring the advantages of all the educations which the average boy or girl will take, within the easy reach of that girl or boy.

And they are going to high school.

When about six weeks ago, the high schools of the country opened, not less than two millions of boys and girls entered their doors and took up their work with more or less enthusiasm.

It costs more than the tax-payers ever supposed they were likely to pay, but there is no money which they spend more willingly, and not much that is better spent.

Education comes high, but we must have it.—Wm. E. Barton.

### A GLOOMY PROSPECT

A town that never has anything to do in a public way is on the way to the cemetery. Any citizen who will do nothing for his town is helping to dig the grave. A man that "cusses" the town furnishes the coffin. The man who is so selfish as to have no time from his business to give to affairs of the town is making the shroud. The man who will not advertise is driving the hearse. The man who is always pulling back from any public enterprise throws bouquets on the grave. The stingy man who is always howling hard times preaches the funeral and sings the doxology. And thus the town lies buried from all sorrow and care.—Mebane Enterprise.

### COMMUNITY SPIRIT.

Every community has its spirit. With some it is a spirit of honor and integrity and progressive intellectuality. With others the spirit of greed, gouge, repression and retrogression predominates. The first attains its aim in life, while the latter aims no higher than that which it attains.

This community has its choice. We can progress with the march of time, or we can procrastinate while time marches by. This is an age when men do things, or they do nothing. The community that has the will to grasp its opportunities also has the power to make them.—Morven Sentinel.

## OCCUPATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1920

Based on the 1910 Census and Press Summaries of the 1920 Census. Increase in population 352,836; decrease in workers outside the home 52,218. The ratio of total population engaged in gainful occupations fell from 43 to 35 percent. The ratio of workers ten years old and over fell from 60 to 48.6 percent. Similar details show for the United States as a whole. The figures cover both races and sexes, ten years and over, engaged in gainful occupations outside the home.

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| Occupation Groups  | 1920      | 1910      | Inc.     | Prct. Inc. |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Agriculture and forestry.....   | 477,543   | 611,567   | -134,024 | -22        |
| 2. Mfgre and mechanic industries....   | 211,019   | 136,844   | 74,175   | 54         |
| 3. Domestic and personal service..   | 56,534    | 67,223    | -10,689  | -16        |
| 4. Trade and banking.....  | 52,931    | 36,607    | 16,324   | 44         |
| 5. Transportation.....   | 36,331    | 25,083    | 11,248   | 45         |
| 6. Professional service—doctors, teachers, lawyers, preachers....                  | 29,749    | 17,213    | 12,536   | 73         |
| 7. Clerical occupations—cashiers, bookkeepers, stenographers, canvassers, etc..... | 20,509    | 10,249    | 10,260   | 100        |
| 8. Public service—office holders....   | 9,003     | 2,600     | 6,403    | 247        |
| 9. Miners and quarrymen.....   | 2,002     | 952       | 1,050    | 110        |
| Grand total of workers.....  | 895,621   | 947,839   | -52,218  | -6         |
| Population of state.....   | 2,559,123 | 2,206,287 | 352,836  | 16         |
| Ratio of workers to total population.....  | 35        | 43        |          | -8         |
| Ratio of workers to population ten years old and over.....                         | 48.6      | 60        |          | -11.4      |