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FARM MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS

WHAT NEXT IN N. CAROLINA?

The Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products, said Mr. F. J. Herron of Buncombe county, to the North Carolina Club at the University in the third regular club meeting of the college year.

Mr. Herron pointed out incidentally that Buncombe county is a good example of a county which has a great opportunity for the development of cooperative marketing, in that it has an abundance of natural resources suitable for the development of a large variety of farm industries. The speaker pointed out that Buncombe already has one of the best local markets in the state, but that this is inadequate; that a system should be worked out to enable farmers to ship their products to other markets in competition with the products of other farm areas in the South, North, or West. He showed that Buncombe had already made a start by the organization of the cooperative business of the Farmers' Federation about three years ago near Biltmore.

In order to have a successful cooperative marketing association, said the speaker, it is necessary to have first, a sufficient business locality; second, confidence in cooperative organizations; and third, competent leadership.

Some of the fundamental principles necessary for cooperative marketing organizations are as follows:

Cooperation Principles

First, the membership must be restricted to patrons only, who are willing to put their support into the organization and share the obligations as well as the profits.

Second, the ownership of capital must be limited to a reasonable number of shares in order to prevent a few members from monopolizing the business.

Third, a fixed rate of interest at six percent should be paid on invested capital.

Fourth, profits should go to members only, according to (1) the capital invested by each, and (2) the business done through the organization.

Fifth, each member should have only one vote regardless of how many shares he holds or how much capital he has invested. This enables all members to have an equal voice in controlling the organization.

Sixth, emphasis on some special farm crop or industry is the simplest and most successful form of cooperation in a community where few crops are produced in commercial quantities.

Seventh, agree on a convenient locality in order to centralize the organization and specialize on the conditions peculiar to that particular farm area and to develop the particular crop or industry that offers the largest money returns.

Eighth, membership must be legally binding and not merely voluntary. If members are allowed to join and withdraw when they please there could be no organization, or else it would be liable to failure at any time. In which event nobody would be responsible, and there would be no obligation on any one to bear the slump in business should that occur.

The above is only a part of Mr. Herron's paper on this subject; the entire paper with all others which are read to the Club will be published in the 1922-23 Year-Book of the North Carolina Club.—A. M. Moser.

STATE-AID TO FARMERS

State aid as a means of helping the 1,153,000 tenant citizens to own homes on the 22,000,000 idle acres of land in North Carolina was discussed by D. E. Scarborough, of Hoffman, last night at a meeting of the North Carolina Club of the University which is this year making a study of prospective constructive measures for the betterment of the social, economic, and civic life of the state.

Mr. Scarborough had made an extensive study of his subject and in his discussion he presented a survey of his findings to the club. After picturing the acute farm tenancy situation in the state, the speaker described the methods that have been used in several foreign countries where the problem of

farm tenancy has been solved. Denmark is a typical example of a country in which such a problem as we face has been successfully handled. Half a century ago Denmark was a country of large estates, 90 percent of the farm land being cultivated by tenants. Now it is a nation of small farms cultivated by thrifty and prosperous owners. The transformation was brought about by means of state aid. The Danish government advanced aid to the poor but ambitious farmer to acquire a tract of land of his own by provisions of the Danish land act. This act provided for the purchase by the government of large areas of idle land and the sale of this to worthy and ambitious farmers. Only a small initial payment was required, the full payment for the land being extended over a period of years, with a moderate rate of interest, so that every worthy farmer would have a chance to own a tract of land of his own.

Plans very similar to this have also proved successful in Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and—nearer home, in California. Such a plan was given a trial in California three years ago. The legislature of that state made an appropriation of \$260,000 with which to buy large uncultivated estates, improve them, subdivide them into small farms, and sell them to worthy citizens on easy terms. This plan proved so successful that in these three years many farmers have been lifted into home and farm ownership and a profit of \$180,000 above the interest paid the state has been made, which could be turned over to the state treasury but which will be used for civic improvement. It is not a charity plan, but simply a sound business proposition.

For the remedy of the problem in North Carolina, Mr. Scarborough recommended the adoption of a graduated land tax and an easy-purchase plan offered by the state, such as that which was tried out in California.—Greensboro News.

THE LAND BARON

The North Carolina club at Chapel Hill has turned its attention to the problem of farm tenancy according to yesterday's paper, and we therefore look forward to something of interest on that subject in the News Letter before long. According to the newspaper story of the club's meeting, D. E. Scarborough, the speaker of the evening, broached the subject of state aid to the farm tenant in the purchase of land. He cited the experience of Denmark and in this country of California as showing that it is sound business for the state to purchase large tracts of land, subdivide them, and resell them to industrious farmers.

Certainly there are few things of more importance to the future of North Carolina than the settlement, if settlement can be made, of the problem of farm tenancy. In eastern North Carolina especially we are drifting into a condition approximating that of Ireland before the passage of the land acts. An enormous area in the eastern part of the state is held by absentee landlords, whose interest in the land is confined to the rents it can be made to produce under tenant farmers. Many of these estates were inherited. The owners live in town and their sole effort to make a living consists of the effort necessary to collect their rents.

Obviously to have any considerable portion of the land in such hands is a menacing condition for any state to face. Much was made of the alleged oppression of the "po' farmer" by the revaluation of 1920; but as a matter of fact a great deal of the most frantic opposition to that revaluation came from these land barons of the east. If the lands were assessed for taxation at their real value, it would be necessary to cultivate them intelligently and intensively to make them profitable; and intelligent, intensive cultivation never has resulted from the tenant system. Only the man who owns the land he tills gets out of it all that it is capable of producing. Only the man who tills the land he owns is entitled to consideration by the state as a sort of farmer who is adding materially to our agricultural wealth. Absentee landlords may be able to live in princely style themselves; but as a rule their great

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA A Virginia Verdict

It makes a true Virginian boil, he declares, to witness the wonderful progress being made in North Carolina, in good roads and numerous other respects, and then to visit his own home state and view the resigned spirit of self-satisfaction. Think what these Tarheels would do with such a seaport as Norfolk, or with other unexcelled Virginia natural resources.

Our correspondent's personal account of the widespread awakening in North Carolina has been confirmed by too many observers to be viewed with the least skepticism. North Carolina beyond all question is setting a pace that is causing the state to be singled out for comment in every part of the Union. North Carolina newspapers are this week giving columns of space to the reproduction of James Arthur Seavey's article in the New York Times of October 22, discussing at great length the phoenix-like upspringing of a new era down home.

Says Mr. Seavey: If ever a commonwealth went in, head over heels, wholesale and retail, latitudinally and longitudinally, to boom and develop itself, that commonwealth is the Old North State. That which has hit North Carolina is not even a forty-seventh cousin of the old western boom. It is possible that the native captains of industry would object to its being called a boom at all. It is, rather, a financial, industrial, and commercial regeneration—the phoenix of the new South risen from the ashes of the old.

And the Times's writer does not reach the halfway line of his article before he gives away the whole secret: The whole commonwealth has come to realize that parts cannot be greater than the whole; that in the long run, what is good for Raleigh is good for Asheville, and that what works to the disadvantage of Charlotte bodes no good for Salisbury. Teamwork is performing the miracle—teamwork and universal appreciation of the fact that nature has endowed the state with the makings.

This is the combination our correspondent would like to see applied in his native state. He knows it will work; it is working all about him in North Carolina.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

estates are a source of weakness, not of strength, to the state.

We hope that the North Carolina club will be able to bring to light the facts with regard to this phase of farm tenancy. We believe that the truth about the feudal estates that are being built up in some sections of North Carolina would startle the state, and perhaps set us on the path to solution of the most dangerous economic factor in our rural life.—Greensboro News.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT BODY

Some interesting facts have been learned about the student body of the university of North Carolina. According to a statement issued by the registrar's office, there is a total enrollment of 1,865 for the fall session. Of this number 92.7 percent are North Carolinians and 7.3 percent are from other states or foreign countries. Of the other states South Carolina tops the list with 38 and then, in order, comes Virginia, 21; Florida, 11; Tennessee, 10; Georgia, 8; District of Columbia, 7; New York, 6; Alabama, 5; Louisiana, 4; New Jersey, 4; Connecticut and Ohio, 3 each; Massachusetts, 2; and Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, one each. Of the foreign coun-

tries China and Cuba lead the list with two each and India, Japan, and Mexico have one each.

In regard to religious affiliation the Methodists lead with 594. Then comes in order, Baptists, 468; Presbyterian, 293; Episcopalian, 213; Lutheran, 89; Catholic, 35; Christian, 32; others, 90.

The report of the registrar shows: Graduate students, 79; Law, 111; Medicine, 76; Pharmacy, 90; specials, 25; seniors, 152; juniors, 238; sophomores, 456; freshmen, 640; total in University 1,867, less duplicates, 2, making a total enrollment of 1,865. The number of teaching professors in the University is 122.—Louis Graves.

NEWS LETTER BIRTHDAY

Yesterday was a birthday momentous to North Carolina. It marked the beginning of the ninth year in the life of a Tarheel institution which has done more than any other one agency, private citizen or public official, to put this state where she is today, the cynosure of national attention. In brief, yesterday The University News Letter was eight years old.

The News Letter is a one-page marvel of instruction, prophecy, and inspiration. There is no phase of North Carolina's phenomenal development to which it has not contributed. Its specified field is Rural Social-Economics, but, as its birthday issue explains:

"Fortunately, rural social-economics in the University of North Carolina means much more than a mere study of country-life conditions and problems in the state and nation; it means a study of these problems as consequentially related to every business and everybody—to the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, to church life and school enterprises, to small-town conditions and functions, to county affairs and county government, to public finance, public highways, public health, and public welfare, and so on and so on."

The News Letter, by carrying to North Carolinians the results of those studies, has been the giant hand of leadership to the state in overcoming the obstacles that stood in her way. It has brought us the best methods of procedure from other states. Where good methods were wanting, it has evolved them. By comparison with other states, it has thrown the spotlight upon our shortcomings and followed that up with constructive suggestions. It has not been satisfied to urge achievement; it has also outlined methods of accomplishment.

It has done all this so well because of the spirit it has shown. Its spirit is the spirit of the new North Carolina. It's vision of the state's possibilities has been always true, its confidence in

North Carolinians always unflinching. The state press has encouraged and applauded North Carolina. Her Governors have made many reforms real. Capitalist and farmer, by enterprise and industry, have converted her magnificently rich and varied resources into amazing wealth and power. But in it all The News Letter has stood out, demanding still bigger results, describing the defects still uncorrected, preaching a civic spirit that meant progress invincible.

This builder of North Carolina has, at the start of its ninth year, half a million readers. It goes, free of charge, to any North Carolinian who requests it in writing. No North Carolinian who wants to serve his state and improve himself, can afford to be without it. It is the voice of the North Carolina of today, progressive, resolute, indomitable, a wonder worker, a seeker after learning, a maker of millionaires.—Asheville Citizen.

A \$50,000 GIFT

President Chase has received a letter from Alfred W. Haywood, one of the executors of the will of the late Robert K. Smith, telling of Mr. Smith's bequest of \$50,000 to the university. Mr. Haywood, a North Carolinian and a graduate of the university, now practicing law in New York, writes:

"Mr. Smith, formerly of Caswell county, North Carolina, but at the time of his death a resident of New York city, died October 24. Mr. Smith was a well-known figure in the tobacco business and was for many years vice-president of the American Tobacco Company and later, until his retirement, vice-president of the P. Lorillard Company.

"Though Mr. Smith left North Carolina over thirty years ago he always maintained a strong affection for the state, its people, and institutions. He included in his will a bequest to the university in the amount of \$50,000."

The co-executors with Mr. Haywood are Thomas S. Fuller, also a North Carolinian, a university alumnus, and a lawyer in New York, and the Farmers Loan and Trust company, of New York. Some time will be required to complete the administration of Mr. Smith's estate, so that the bequest to the university will not become available immediately.—Louis Graves.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

Per Farm in the United States in 1920

Based on the 1920 Census of Agriculture, covering (1) the total value of farm implements and machinery in each state, (2) divided by the number of farms.

The average in the United States was \$557; in North Carolina it was \$202, and forty-three states made a better showing.

Our low rank is due to (1) the small average size of our farms, (2) the large ratio of tenants, (3) the maximum of hand tools and one-horse implements, and (4) the minimum of labor-saving farm machinery.

Tables to follow: Value of Buildings, Livestock, Implements, and Cultivated Acres per Farm in North Carolina Counties.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr.

Department of Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	States	Value Per Farm	Rank	States	Value Per Farm
1	South Dakota	1,506	25	Massachusetts	605
2	North Dakota	1,470	26	Maryland	605
3	Iowa	1,449	27	Rhode Island	590
4	Nebraska	1,231	28	Connecticut	585
5	California	1,156	29	Ohio	571
6	Nevada	1,148	30	Maine	562
7	Minnesota	1,015	31	Utah	527
8	Montana	964	32	Missouri	526
9	Illinois	939	33	New Hampshire	463
10	Kansas	936	34	Oklahoma	420
11	Idaho	912	35	Texas	354
12	Arizona	884	36	New Mexico	327
13	Wisconsin	883	37	Virginia	269
14	New York	879	38	Florida	251
15	New Jersey	857	39	South Carolina	249
16	Colorado	831	40	Louisiana	242
17	Oregon	828	41	Tennessee	212
18	Washington	826	42	West Virginia	211
19	Pennsylvania	810	43	Georgia	204
20	Wyoming	748	44	North Carolina	202
21	Vermont	730	45	Arkansas	187
22	Delaware	669	46	Kentucky	179
23	Michigan	623	47	Mississippi	147
24	Indiana	621	48	Alabama	134