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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published Weekly by the University of North Carolina for the University Extension Division.

FEBRUARY 18, 1925

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

VOL. XI, NO. 14

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carrell, J. B. Bullitt, H. W. Odum. Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912

HOW RICH IS NORTH CAROLINA?

WHAT IS OUR TRUE WEALTH

The answer is four and a half billion dollars, or so it was on December 31, 1922, according to a Census Bureau report (Estimated National Wealth) recently mailed out to the public—a thin little bulletin of thirty-four pages, the preface of which is the best brief chapter in print on the true wealth of the states of the Union.

Bulk totals alone considered, North Carolina stands somewhere near the middle of the column with twenty states making a better and twenty-seven states a poorer showing.

The Census Bureau bulletin on Estimated National Wealth goes to the public once every ten years. It takes all of ten years to assemble, properly appraise and check over the details of the tangible or material wealth of the United States. The intangible wealth of stocks, bonds, trust deeds, mortgages, liens, notes of hand and solvent credits in general are omitted in these estimates of true national wealth; for reasons that need not now be detailed.

Since the states of the Union differ so widely in size and density of population, their relative rank is best exhibited on a per-inhabitant basis. On this basis of comparison North Carolina drops toward the bottom of the column with a per capita true wealth of \$1,703. Seven southern states outrank North Carolina in true wealth per inhabitant, with averages ranging from \$1,773 in Tennessee to \$2,358 in Florida. Only six states made a poorer showing. All of them were southern, with per-capita true wealth ranging from \$1,469 in Kentucky to \$1,216 in Mississippi which foots the column. On the whole the Southern states occupy the lowest fourth of the column, largely because of negro populations, but southern states both above and below North Carolina have heavy negro populations with relatively little wealth. Counting the negroes out would make little or no change in the rank of North Carolina.

Stock-Taking in Carolina

The estimated true wealth of North Carolina in detail at the close of 1922 was as follows:

Rank	True Values
23rd	Real or landed property and improvements thereon..... \$2,371,365,000
31st	Railroads and their equipments..... 251,694,000
14th	Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements..... 238,327,000
34th	Street railways, shipping, water works, etc..... 81,257,000
19th	Motor vehicles..... 67,779,000
15th	Manufactured products..... 429,185,000
1st	Agricultural products..... 340,815,000
20th	Clothing, personal adornments, furniture, horse-drawn vehicles, and kindred property..... 600,665,000
17th	Imported merchandise..... 21,541,000
31st	Mining products..... 3,232,000
19th	Livestock..... 103,397,000

Because ten states are bracketed in couples, it is impossible to show the rank of North Carolina in the details that follow. However, it is possible to give the estimated true wealth of these properties as per the bulletin quoted: Privately owned central electric light and power stations..... \$39,656,000
Street railways..... 13,649,000
Telephone systems..... 12,042,000
Pullman and other cars not owned by railroads..... 6,911,000
Shipping and canals..... 5,040,000
Telegraph systems..... 3,959,000

True Values vs. Tax Values

These details of estimated true wealth in North Carolina provoke comparisons, in particular with tax values as these appeared on our tax lists, state and county, in 1922. For instance, we know that real or landed property subject to taxation in North Carolina had a true value of \$2,371,000,000, but that landed property and improvements thereon were returned for taxation at only \$1,659,000,000 in round numbers. In short our real

estate values were listed for taxation at almost exactly seventy cents in the dollar of true values. That is to say, upon an average the whole state over, the rates ranging in the different counties from one-third to three-fourths.

Also we know that our \$103,000,000 worth of livestock was listed for taxation at \$53,000,000 upon an average the state over, which is right around fifty cents in the dollar of true values. The variation of tax values for livestock in the different counties of the state shows a startling range of values. These tax inequalities are almost as startling in the townships of a single county, or so in many counties.

Horses for instance range in average tax value from \$44.68 each in one county to \$101.34 in another county. Mules range in average tax value from \$37.50 to \$118.70 each. Hogs have an average tax value of \$.96 in one county and \$10.19 in another county. Sheep range in average tax value from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Dogs are cheap in Martin county being worth upon an average 67 cents each upon the tax books, but in Lenoir county they have an average tax value of \$60 each.

It is interesting to note that the estimated true wealth of personal properties in North Carolina, town and country, were \$600,665,000 and that these properties were returned for taxation at \$599,000,000 in round numbers. And yet we were told in one county the other day that not one-fourth of the personal property of the county was on the tax book.

Pertinent Tax Studies

However, we cannot in a brief space contrast true values with tax values in all the classes of property listed for taxation in North Carolina. The contrasts, of course, can be exhibited in deadly parallel columns, but it would call for painstaking, prolonged study of the 1923 Report of the State Commissioner of Revenues. The chances are that our State Department of Public Revenues already has these contrasts detailed in a table showing in one column estimated true wealth side by side with the total tax values in another column. What it would take many weeks for a student to do outside the State Revenue Office, could be done by our revenue officials in Raleigh in a very few hours. Such an exhibit given to the public at this time would be of immense value to the people who are responsible for the Revenue Act soon to be proposed to the Legislature now in session.

FREE SHEETS OF VALUE

The true university of these days, said Carlyle, is a collection of books. For up-to-date universities it is also a steady outpouring of bulletins, pamphlets, news sheets and the like. Books must usually be purchased; but this extension service literature generally goes free for the asking. Yet it is none the less valuable for all that.

This university-in-print covers a large campus reaching out into the remotest hamlet of the state. It knows nothing of tuition fees, breakage fees, or registration fees. It enlists all applicants; none are rejected. Its service is open to both sexes, all creeds, all races, and all classes. It is absolutely democratic. None of its students are ever expelled, none ever put on probation, and none are ever lost through graduation. It bestows no degrees, holds no examinations, calls no roll. But its value is unquestioned for it is educating its large student body in competent citizenship and is bettering human relations everywhere.

The University of North Carolina News Letter goes weekly, fifty times a year, to some 20,000 readers. It has served the state for ten years preaching the gospel of thrift and industry, cooperation and community enterprise, better marketing, better schools, better churches, and better homes. It has carried intimate, vital facts pertaining to everyday living throughout the length and breadth of the state. But it is only one agency.

The Health Bulletin, published monthly by the North Carolina State

EDUCATION PAYS

The youth trying to find himself.
The young worker seeking to increase his powers.
The professional man ambitious to serve better.
The statesman wishing to improve democratic government.
The farmer eager to make the most of the land.
The manufacturer needing reliable workmen.
The merchant searching for intelligent buyers.
The person of leisure pursuing the enduring satisfactions.
The religionist who wants right conduct from high motives.
Any one who cherishes the full, richer life of continued growth and improvement.—Home, School and Community.

Board of Health at Raleigh goes into about 50,000 homes. If man is the sickest beast alive, as some writer says he is, then there is something radically wrong with his boasted civilization. When he comes to realize that his real enemy is disease and not other men, then he will have gone a long way toward establishing a more satisfying social order. The Health Bulletin cannot be too well circulated among the people of our state.

Natural Resources is a bi-weekly publication of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey at Raleigh and is now in the second year of its existence. The recent oil scandal at Washington stands as a symbol of America's ruthless exploitation of natural gifts that can never be replaced. Conservation and sane development are words whose full meaning should be drilled deep into our consciousness and this sheet is doing it.

Public Service, issued by North and South Carolina Public Utility Information Bureau, 506 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, N. C., is in the first year of its organization. It addresses itself to the business and civic affairs of the two Carolinas.

State School facts is published monthly by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Raleigh. School finances, school attendance, school consolidation and school problems all loom large in North Carolina affairs and intelligent citizenship demands lay interest and knowledge about the educational facts of our state.

North Carolina Rural Life is published monthly by the Department of Agricultural Economics at the North Carolina State College at Raleigh. With about 70 percent of our total population rural it is good that this paper devotes itself exclusively to rural life and problems. It suggests much to be translated into action by teachers, ministers, and leaders whose field is rural.

North Carolina Agriculture and Industry is another State College news sheet. It is published weekly and carries tables and analyses of interest to farmers and business men. North Carolina Commerce and Industry, issued monthly from the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, is a companion sheet treating affairs of trade, transportation, and industrial opportunities and problems.

The free news publications mentioned here are only a few. Wide-awake inhabitants of this fast moving state are already acquainted with these and others. He who would keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without them.—Edgar T. Thompson.

FREE TB. CLINICS

The Extension Department of the North Carolina Sanatorium is trying to make it possible for every person in North Carolina with tuberculosis to find it out and to find it out in time to get well. To do this it employs two whole time traveling specialists to hold diagnostic clinics free of charge in any part of the state. Dr. S. E. Lee and Dr. D. R. Perry, the clinicians employed for this work, are experienced physicians in tuberculosis.

A special bulletin, "Tuberculosis, Its Symptoms, Cure and Prevention," that gives in detail the symptoms of tuberculosis and what one who has tu-

berculosis should do to get well, is issued by the Extension Department. It is sent free of charge to any one requesting it.

Every morning from 8 to 11 diagnostic clinics, also free of charge if the patient writes for an appointment, are held at the North Carolina Sanatorium. An appointment for examination can be made by writing the superintendent, Dr. P. P. McCain.

Many far advanced cases of tuberculosis say: "If I had only known the early symptoms of tuberculosis!" Early diagnosis means tuberculosis cures, lives saved and money saved for the state and for its citizens.

Traveling Clinics

The free traveling tuberculosis clinics in North Carolina were first begun in 1920. At that time the work was under the supervision of and was financed by the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association. Since February 1924 it has been carried on under the direction of the Extension Department of the North Carolina Sanatorium and has been supported by state appropriation. Thousands of persons have been examined and hundreds of cases have been diagnosed and treated since these clinics were begun.

The clinics away from the Sanatorium are held under the auspices of the city or county health officer, the local physicians, the public health nurse, the superintendent of public welfare, Civic League or local health organizations, interested individuals, and the county medical society. If you would like for your county or community to get the benefit of a free clinic, take the matter up with one of these officers or organizations or write to the Extension Department, Sanatorium, N. C.

Every person in North Carolina should have a thorough physical examination. But it is almost imperative that the following classes of people be examined: (1) Those who have any of the symptoms of tuberculosis. (2) Those who have been closely exposed to infection by an open active case in the family, especially children. (3) Any one who is ill in any way and has not obtained a positive diagnosis of another disease.

By writing the Extension Department, Sanatorium, N. C., any citizen of North Carolina whose health isn't what it ought to be may receive free of charge information that may keep the citizen from filling an untimely grave, a victim of tuberculosis that might have been cured.—State Sanatorium Bulletin.

BEAUTIFYING CAROLINA

The citizens of North Carolina are taking an ever-increasing interest in the beautification of their surroundings—home, school, and church grounds, streets, roads, and parks—and during the last few years the University has received a great many requests for general information regarding our trees

ESTIMATED TRUE WEALTH Per Inhabitant In 1922

Based on a Census Bureau bulletin entitled Estimated National Wealth in 1922.

Forty-one states have a higher per capita true wealth than North Carolina whose figure is \$1,703. Seven southern states outrank us ranging from \$1,733 in Tennessee to \$2,358 in Florida. Only six made a poorer showing and all of them were Southern.

Department of Rural Social-Economics, University of North Carolina.

Rank	State	Per Inhab.	Rank	State	Per Inhab.
1	Nevada	\$6,998	25	Ohio	\$3,048
2	Wyoming	4,663	26	West Virginia	3,040
3	South Dakota	4,482	27	Indiana	2,942
4	Iowa	4,274	28	Missouri	2,908
5	Oregon	4,182	29	Michigan	2,899
6	California	4,007	30	Wisconsin	2,887
7	Nebraska	4,004	31	Delaware	2,728
8	North Dakota	3,692	32	Maryland	2,665
9	Montana	3,691	33	Maine	2,586
10	Connecticut	3,614	34	Vermont	2,389
11	Washington	3,600	35	Florida	2,358
12	New Jersey	3,524	36	New Mexico	2,299
13	Arizona	3,512	37	Virginia	2,050
14	Kansas	3,493	38	Texas	2,010
15	Minnesota	3,442	39	Oklahoma	1,864
16	New York	3,436	40	Louisiana	1,855
17	Idaho	3,301	41	Tennessee	1,773
18	Illinois	3,295	42	North Carolina	1,703
19	Colorado	3,285	43	Kentucky	1,459
20	Utah	3,247	44	Arkansas	1,439
21	Massachusetts	3,243	45	South Carolina	1,385
22	Pennsylvania	2,187	46	Georgia	1,306
23	Rhode Island	3,086	47	Alabama	1,244
24	New Hampshire	3,074	48	Mississippi	1,216

and also their utilization for decorative purposes. It is in response to such demand that the University Extension Division announces the publication, through its bureau of Design and Improvement of School Grounds, of the bulletin, How to Know and Use Trees, by Dr. W. C. Coker and Mrs. W. J. Matherly.

North Carolina has been particularly blessed in the rich variety of its trees, as the only states with a greater number are Florida and Texas. The bulletin therefore stresses the trees native to the State, especially their use for shade and ornament, and contains a key to all these species "in the hope that it may encourage a real botanical interest in our arborescent flora and be a help to teachers in determining species in a community." There are also descriptions of decorative trees and large number of full-page illustrations, which include not only photographs of grounds and trees but more than sixty drawings of their leaves with fruit and flowers. The species described, while by no means all that grow in North Carolina, include along with the native trees a few that have been introduced and have become almost naturalized.

For Tree Lovers

In addition, the bulletin outlines the simple principles of design and planting, transplanting, pruning, etc., and makes practical suggestions for school ground, street, and roadside planting so that it will be helpful to those interested in town improvement as well as to school officials. It contains also lists of trees and shrubs suitable for use in different sections of the State and a number of cuts showing practicable planting designs made for schools and churches.

It is hoped, furthermore, that the bulletin may be found useful in connection with courses in nature study that are already being given in the schools and may serve to stimulate the introduction of others with trees as the subject. It is believed that the children would be interested in such a course, and certainly through their better acquaintance with one of its most wonderful and valuable assets they would be enabled to appreciate more fully the great natural beauty of our State.

How to Obtain Bulletin

Due to the large number of illustrations, the expense of publication has been so great that it will not be possible to distribute the bulletin without charge, but it may be procured at cost price, \$1.00 a copy, from the University Extension Division, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE WOMAN VOTER

It is my honest and convinced belief that there are some questions, vital and international, that women see with a more unclouded vision than men, questions that only women will fight for. That is why I am so keen about helping women voters, not only in England and America, but in all countries. There are things bigger than parties, even bigger than countries, though neither party nor country likes to think that anything is bigger than itself.

If only we, the newcomers of political life, can keep that greater vision of bigger things before us, then the world will become more the sort of place one dreams of and less the kind of nightmare one dreams in.—Lady Astor.