

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEWS LETTER

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CHARLES WESLEY BAIN, M. A., LL.D.

Just as the University News Letter goes to the printer, news comes of Dr. Charles Wesley Bain's death. He was a distinguished Greek scholar. He had the rare gift of teaching. But also he was crowned with the graces of wise counsel, happy comradeship, and enduring friendship. His students, his brothers in the faculty, and the University deeply mourn their loss.

We have long thought of him as Tennyson thought of Arthur Hallam—

"Would the great world grew like thee, who growest
Not alone in knowledge and in power;
But day by day and hour by hour,
In reverence and in charity."

CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

State Expenses in North Carolina in 1912

A recent bulletin sent out by the Federal Census Bureau, entitled National and State Revenues and Expenditures 1913 and 1903, gives us a chance to study North Carolina in contrast with the rest of the States. The statements that follow are based on this Bulletin.

Is our State government unnecessarily expensive? How does it compare with other states? In answer we find that the per capita cost of our State government in 1913 was \$1.46. It was more in every other State in the Union, South Carolina alone excepted.

The per capita cost ranged from \$1.46 in North and South Carolina to \$10.45 in Nevada.

Per Capita Cost of Government in the United States, 1912

1. North Carolina	\$1.46
1. South Carolina	1.46
2. Tennessee	1.84
3. Arkansas	1.87
4. Oklahoma	1.89
5. Georgia	1.96
6. West Virginia	2.14
7. Illinois	2.21
8. Missouri	2.27
9. Mississippi	2.29
10. Ohio	2.63
11. Iowa	2.69
12. Alabama	2.77
13. Nebraska	2.90
14. Indiana	2.92
15. Kansas	2.96
16. Texas	2.97
17. New Mexico	3.09
18. Delaware	3.15
19. Virginia	3.22
20. Kentucky	3.33
21. New Hampshire	3.41
21. Florida	3.41
23. Colorado	3.46
24. Pennsylvania	3.71
25. Louisiana	3.92
26. Oregon	4.17
27. Michigan	4.30
28. Washington	4.47
29. South Dakota	4.60
30. North Dakota	4.84
31. New Jersey	4.88
32. Wyoming	5.20
33. Wisconsin	5.27
33. Maryland	5.27
35. Connecticut	5.58
36. Maine	5.84
37. Utah	6.09
38. Arizona	6.20
39. Rhode Island	6.32
40. Vermont	6.51
41. Montana	6.66
41. Minnesota	6.66
43. New York	6.93
44. Massachusetts	7.02
45. Idaho	7.81
46. California	7.98
47. Nevada	10.45

The Right End Foremost

Some thirty odd counties in North Carolina have long been saying, Tobacco and cotton first, home-raised food and feed stuffs last.

Dr. Thomas N. Carver, Economic adviser for the Federal Department of Agriculture, is saying, The first business of the farm is to feed the farmer's family and the farm animals.

The first business of a county is to be self-feeding, no matter what else it does.

And it is important for a growing city to be the center of a well-developed food-producing region. The high cost of living forces this primary concern upon every city Board of Trade.

In Winston-Salem the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. leads the way. It is not only generous citizenship, but enlightened statesmanship.

A DEBATE OUTLINE

The Crop Lien Abolished

The North Carolina Club at the University has just abolished the crop lien and the time-credit business of the supply-merchants. Or such was the verdict of the popular vote after hearing the affirmative arguments, urged by N. C. Shuford of the Buncombe County Club and R. E. Price of the Cleveland County Club, and the negative arguments of Messrs. Joyner and Davis of the Warren County Club.

Affirmative Arguments

The affirmative speakers admitted that the crop lien was a necessity in the days of land-poverty and labor-penury just after the war; but contended that the crutch of those days had now become a cross. First the crop lien aided poverty, then it thrived upon poverty and perpetuated poverty, said the affirmative. It kept the victim poor by exacting long profits and high interest rates for accommodation. It encouraged extravagance, wastefulness and irresponsibility; it discouraged the raising of home supplies and the development of thrift. It is the mainstay of the one-crop, farm-tenancy, supply-merchant system of farming, which allows the farmer to create great wealth year by year in cotton and tobacco, but makes it impossible for him to retain it. It gives negro tenants an advantage over white tenants; as evidenced by the fact that more than half the farm owners in Warren County are negroes. Negro tenants live upon a lower level, stand the hardships of it better, and rise out of tenancy into farm ownership oftener than white tenants.

Negative Arguments

The negative speakers contended that abolishing the crop lien affected more than half the farmers of the State, all the tenant farmers and most of the small farm owners; that it meant chaos and confusion in the business of 41 counties of eastern North Carolina, where negro populations and tenancy farming are main features in agriculture; that the landlords were not able to finance their tenants directly and without the crop lien farm tenants could not live; that farm labor would therefore be compelled to desert this region; that land values would be destroyed, that farming as a business would dwindle, that the cultivated area would decrease, that seventy-five million dollars of annual wealth in cotton and tobacco crops would be jeopardized, and that the commerce and trade of these counties would be thrown into a hopeless muddle.

It was admitted that the system was bad; but, said the negative, it cannot be safely abolished until a practicable economic substitute can be found. Rural credit associations are everywhere slow in developing strength and power. They could not be a mainstay for our landless farmers within the next quarter century.

It was a lively spirited debate, and developed the heat that one so commonly sees when such questions are under discussion in our Legislature. The Carolina Club members are getting ready to handle such practical problems and to do so ably in legislatures and congresses after awhile.

Wide Awake

North Carolina is wider awake this minute than ever before, said Bion H. Butler in last Sunday's News and Observer.

And there is new life in old Orange, said the State Journal in a recent issue. The people of Orange are girding up their loins for a long pull, a steady pull, and a pull all together for progress. Orange is quite capable of keeping steady pace with North Carolina in rapid development.

ITS FIELD IS THE STATE

Constructive citizenship looks to President Graham's inaugural with an interest beyond the dignified formalities of the induction into office of the head of the state's University.

Dr. Graham, as president of the University, we already know. The impulse of his work and his ideas has already gone out through the state, and already there has been fruitful performance. The University has perceived the wider horizon of the day, it has achieved personal touch with thousands of citizens who will never enter its immediate premises. Its field is the State; the sphere of influence to which it aspires embraces all the people of the state, and all their interests and activities.

In fine harmony with the broad educational spirit of our times, it is no longer the University of the learned, the teachers, and those looking forward to the teaching profession; the doctors, clergymen, lawyers, journalists, those contemplating these vocations, and the members of their immediate families.

It has become a light set upon a hill to shine for all the people. It declares itself ready to help all, and not only that but it goes about finding and creating the ways in which the ministrations are to be performed.

It is in this expanded conception of the duty of a great state institution, this response to the stirrings of our generation, yearning above all other things for knowledge, for the truth, wherein we shall be set free, that the quality of the new president of the University has already been revealed.

No more auspicious day in the life of the University, in the life of the state whose best and highest it must necessarily typify, than this day of the inauguration of President Graham.

—Greensboro Daily News.

CAROLINA CLUB NOTES

Banker-Citizens

The Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. is offering \$250 in cash prizes for the best per-acre yields of hay. More than 500 farmers in 16 counties are already registered for the contest, says the Winston-Salem Journal.

Mr. R. M. Stockton of the Forsyth County Club at the University finds that the food and feed consumed in Forsyth county in the census year amounted to \$2,560,000, more than the farmers of the county produced.

This bill for imported supplies needs to be lessened in 96 counties of the state. Only three were self-feeding communities with surpluses to market in 1910.

Country-Minded Ministers

A little group of country ministers in four Missouri counties has begun to study manures and fertilizers, flocks and herds, seed selection, diversification and rotation of crops, and the marketing of farm products. They are feeding the multitudes.

But Orange has such country-minded ministers—three at least. Rev. O. B. Mitchell is calling together the farmers of Goresville community March 20th, to discuss with them better methods of farming and prizes for the best acres of corn and cotton.

The country-minded ministers will solve the problems of the country church. Once-a-month sermons by absentee ministers will hardly do it.

More Workers Needed

The cityward drift of country populations has decreased leadership in the country-side and the loss is vital.

The country church surveys in Orange are beginning to come in. Our greatest need, says one of the reports is, More religion and more leaders.

Sixty-five of the University men under Mr. Frank Graham, the Y. M. C. A. Secretary, are teaching in seven country Sunday schools in Orange—Clark's Chapel, Rankin's Chapel, Orange, Ephesus, Smith's Level, Calvander, and Mt. Carmel.

They are in training for leadership. They are gaining in religious experience and power.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LETTER SERIES NO. 20

Gastonia to the Fore

In the Gastonia Gazette of Tuesday, March 9th, Superintendent Joe S. Wray of the Gastonia city schools presents an article to teachers on, What is Involved in Making Correct Language the Language of Habit? The discussion and the practical suggestions are so very much to the point that we call the attention of teachers to the following statements.

The Problem Stated

Quoting from Chubb, he thus states the problem. In no subject do the forces of the social environment against which the school has to strive make themselves so continually felt as in English. In literary studies the high ideals and sentiments of the race by its poets and seers clash with the average commercialized ambitions and soiled ideals in whose atmosphere the child is reared; while in language work the higher usages of literary English exacted in the school are in perpetual conflict with the barbarisms of the swarming illiterates outside.

The schools are held responsible by the public and by the colleges for linguistic faults that have their roots and their favoring soil in the illiteracy of the community. The standards of the community are more potent than those of the school; and against the illiteracy of the playground, the street and the home, the literacy of the schoolroom has a weak chance.

General Methods

The following general plan for the daily practice exercises in solving this problem is recommended as sound in principle as well as serviceable:

1. Provide for exercises that require correct use of forms commonly misused.

2. Call attention to the form used and the manner of using it.
3. Secure repetition of the correct form.
4. Ask pupils to tell what form has been used and how it has been used.
5. Lead to a simple statement of a direction for its use.
6. Require further repetition to fix the habit.

Specific Help

1. Make a list of errors of speech common among your pupils and in the school neighborhood—add to it as an epidemic error appears.
2. Plan a systematic series of daily oral exercises, each to have the particular fault noted on your list. Plan it through carefully and follow it persistently.
3. Inspire the pupils with a desire to speak correctly and lead them to feel that these exercises will help them to do so, just as daily practice helps them to play good baseball, basketball, or football.
4. Make the exercises short and lively.
5. Make it the main purpose of this daily exercise to have every pupil individually use as many times as possible the correct form chosen for the day's practice.
6. Require sensible sentences, with some point to them. Introducing the game element helps to give "points".
7. After their repeated use in sensible sentences, call attention to the forms used, the manner of using; simple rules may be made by the pupils.
8. Vary the exercise as much as possible within the general plan. The resourceful teacher will have many devices for "keeping up steam" to keep the machinery moving.

SCHOOL NEWS

A Steady Advance

Sometimes we get discouraged about educational conditions in North Carolina. Yet, consider the following figures from the latest report of Superintendent J. Y. Joyner. The figures are for the rural schools alone.

The total available fund in 1913-1914 was over \$857,000 greater than in 1912-13.

The amount spent for buildings and supplies in 1913-14 was greater by \$200,000 than in 1912-13.

The percentage of enrollment in the white schools was greater by nearly 4 per cent in 1913-14 than in 1912-13.

Likewise in percentage of attendance for these same schools the increase was nearly 4 per cent.

The average term of the white schools was increased by 13 days, and of the colored schools 19 days, during this period; the average increase for all schools being nearly three weeks.

The number of districts having log schoolhouses was decreased by 89, the number having no schoolhouse was decreased by 56, (these figures include both races.)

There was an increase of over 3,000 in the number of teachers employed in local tax districts and the total number of such districts was increased by 190.

Other equally encouraging figures might be given but these are enough to show that the educational situation is steadily improving. There is much to be done but there is ample promise of diligent application to the task.

The Only Curse

Shakespeare said, and Shakespeare is good authority, Ignorance is the only curse and knowledge the wing's wherewith we fly to Heaven.

It sounds extravagant.

But Isaiah, who is better authority, had much the same thing in mind when he said, Israel doth not know; Israel doth not consider. The people perish for lack of knowledge.

So they did in Judea; so they do in Orange, and everywhere else.

In 1910, there were 1448 illiterates in Orange, the home of the State University; 625 of them were white and 292, or more than a ninth of them all, were white males of voting age.

Curing the curse of illiteracy is a main concern of the county campaign that has begun in Orange county.

WINSTON-SALEM WON

On Friday, March 12, the first annual State-wide contest for high schools in basketball came to a conclusion at a game played in Bynum Gymnasium, Chapel Hill, between the Raleigh High School team, representing the eastern section of the State, and the Winston-Salem High School team, representing the western section of the State. The result was a score of 25 to 13 in favor of Winston-Salem. The Twin-city boys will be awarded a cup to commemorate their victory.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES

The University professors under the auspices of the Bureau of Extension will be busy delivering commencement addresses for high schools over the State during the next few months. These addresses are delivered anywhere in North Carolina and the only charge is the necessary traveling expenses of the speaker.

A few of the speakers, places, and dates already arranged for are:

A. H. Patterson, Madison, April 23.
Collier Cobb, Wadesboro, May 11.
C. L. Raper, Winston-Salem, May 28.
H. W. Chase, Hillsboro, April 30.
M. C. S. Noble, Sparta, March 30.
L. A. Williams, Townsville, April 28.
Zebulon Judd, Wake County Commencement, Raleigh, April 9.

STATE-WIDE DEBATES OCCUR
MARCH 26

One thousand debaters are enlisted for the triangular debating contests which occur next Friday, March 26. A debate will be held at each of the 250 schools which are members the High School Debating Union.

The winners of the triangular contests will compete at Chapel Hill for the Aycock Memorial Cup on April 9. From first to last these debates are open to the citizens of the State, who are cordially invited to attend them.

The High School Debating Union is conducted by the Bureau of Extension and the Di and Phi Literary Societies of the University. Since its organization two years ago, it has met with a wonderful growth and success.

A few typical triangles are: Concord, Salisbury, and Statesville; Carthage, Pleasant Garden, and Monroe; Charlotte, Greensboro, and Raleigh; Wilmington, Goldsboro, and Durham; Washington, New Bern, and Elizabeth City; Winston-Salem, High Point, and Reidsville; Wilson, Kinston, and Greenville.