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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

PRODUCTIVE SCHOLARSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY

Books by members of the University faculty this fall, already issued or in the press, are as follows:

Party Politics in North Carolina, 1835-60—Dr. J. G. deRouillac Hamilton. James Sprunt Historical Publications, Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2.

Radio-Activity—Dr. Francis P. Venable. The first work on this subject in English.

Outline of the Literature of the English Renaissance—Dr. Edwin Greenlaw.

Nine American Prose Writers—Professor Norman Foerster.

Die Journalisten—Professor W. D. Toy. The Modern Drama and Opera; Introduction to the Drama in America; and Francois de Curel's L'Envers d'Une Sainte, under the title A False Giant.

THE MIDIANITES

The other Sunday our Bible lesson was on Gideon and his Band. It was fairly easy to say who the Midianites were in Gideon's day, but we found it hard to say in definite, graphic ways who the Midianites are in our day.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins is not in any doubt about who they are in his home city. We are indebted to him for his pamphlet on The Double Shame of Baltimore. It concerns the unpublished report of her vice commission and her utter indifference to her shame.

He reprints from The Survey Winthrop D. Lane's two reviews of this report, and blows Gideon's mighty trumpet blast, but all in vain, it seems—there is no Gideon's Band in Baltimore.

And he pours out the vials of ineffable scorn upon the smug hypocrisy which lustily sings Onward, Christian Soldiers, and cries Lord, Lord, from cushioned pews, indifferent to social conditions that beggar description and unwilling to fight for civic righteousness.

ROAD-MAKING

Bulletin 373 of the United States Department of Agriculture on Brick Roads has this to say about the importance of proper engineering supervision in road building.

In the past many communities have expended large sums in efforts to improve their public highways without first having secured the services of some one competent to plan and direct the work. The results have usually been very unsatisfactory under such circumstances and have frequently served to discourage further effort. One of the mistakes most commonly observed consists in constructing some expensive type of pavement on a road where the location is faulty or the grades are impracticable. Not infrequently sharp angles in the alignment or abrupt changes in the grade, which might be easily and inexpensively remedied by an experienced engineer, are left to impede traffic throughout the life of a costly and perhaps durable pavement.

Even in constructing common earth roads it is doubtful economy to dispense with the services of a competent engineer, and if any considerable quantity of work is to be done, such services should certainly be secured.

HE LIVED IN MICHIGAN

Frank Waller was a unique character. An honest comment is difficult to make in a newspaper. We do not want to say an unkind thing about him. He put nothing into this world and got nothing out of it. His hoarded wealth brought him an early grave, and he could take none of it with him. He was honest as he saw honesty, obeyed the laws of the land when it cost him nothing, neighbored with no one, trusted no one, got all he could and kept all he got. His uppermost philosophy of life was a false one; that is, that a man with money in his pockets must of necessity have friends and happiness.

He contracted no debts, gave nothing to charity or public enterprise, knew nothing about the high cost of living, never spent a cent foolishly, never invested or gambled. Many a lad of 10 has seen more of life worth living than he. He belonged to no societies, fraternal or religious. He enjoyed making good deals

in buying and selling. He was sober, industrious, independent, a stickler for the last pound of flesh allowed by law. He has passed to his reward. —The Marquette Tribune.

IT HAS BEEN DONE

A recent report of the British Sanitary Commissioner in India gives striking evidence of the results of modern preventive medicine in the native army. The death rate per 100,000 was 41.12 in 1880; 16.09 in 1885; 18.60 in 1890; 15.71 in 1895; 18.57 in 1900; 9.50 in 1905; 7.12 in 1910; 6.78 in 1911; 5.66 in 1912; 4.55 in 1913; 3.73 in 1915.

The mortality among the British troops fell during the same period from 24.8 to 4.3.

The great drop between 1880 and 1885 was coincident with the general acceptance of the germ theory of disease; while that between 1900 and 1905 coincided with Sir Ronald Ross's proof of the transmission of malaria by the mosquito. Dr. Ross's demonstrative work, by the way, was done in India.

Belated and Befogged

The germ theory is one of the accepted bases of modern preventive medicine. It is a third of a century old, but only the other day a minister of the gospel asked Dr. T. M. Jordan, if he really thought that disease could be prevented. Think of that, will you, in this year of our Lord, 1916!

The gospel of saved lives and postponed deaths is a kind of good news that this minister needs to preach with all his might and main, in our opinion, if he would serve the Great Physician acceptably.

NEW UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

A bulletin entitled "North Carolina Club Studies, 1915-16," is now ready for the printers. Only a small edition can be issued. If you want it let us know at an early date.

It deals with North Carolina: Her Resources, Advantages and Opportunities. The twenty-one chapters are as follows:

1. Our Mineral Resources, Joseph Henry Alfred, Surry County.
2. Our Timber Resources: Forest and Wood Lot, J. H. Lassiter, Northampton County.
3. Our Water-Powers: Available and Developed, D. E. Eagle, Iredell County.
4. Our Diversity of Products, R. E. Price, Rutherford County.
5. Our Industrial Development in 1910, H. M. Smith, Henderson County.
6. Our Industries in 1914, University News Letter, Vol. II., No. 38.
7. Our Soils and Seasons, M. H. Randolph, Mecklenburg County.
8. Food and Feed Crops in 1915: Our Six-Year Gains, University News Letter, Vol. II., Nos. 7 and 10.
9. The Crop-Producing Power of Carolina Farms, J. B. Huff, Madison County.
10. The Crop-Producing Power of Carolina Farmers, F. H. Deaton, Iredell County.
11. Per-Acre and Per-Worker Crop Production, University News Letter, Vol. II., No. 18.
12. Livestock Farming: Our Advantages and Opportunities, D. N. Edwards, Wilkes County.
13. Co-operative Enterprise in North Carolina, L. P. Gwaltney, Alexander County.
14. Economic Freedom in North Carolina, M. B. Fowler, Orange County.
15. Our Twenty-Two Million Wilderness Acres, Lawton Blanton, Cleveland County.
16. Our Need For Greater Wealth, R. E. Price, Rutherford County.
17. Taxation and Home Ownership in North Carolina, A. O. Joines, Alleghany County.
18. Elbow-Room for Home-seekers in North Carolina, G. H. Cooper, Rowan County.
19. A State Publicity Bureau, R. E. Price, Rutherford County.
20. The Fair: A Means of Stimulation and Advertisement, M. H. Randolph, Mecklenburg County.
21. Our Carolina Highlanders (1) Geographic Conditions and Influences, D. N. Edwards, Wilkes County. (2) Economic

A TRANSFORMED COMMUNITY

Dr. Archibald Johnson

I have in mind a congregation in North Carolina and not very far from here, that two decades ago had preaching once a month, and paid the preacher \$100 a year. It is a real country church and at that time was typical. It was a bleak and barren old building, and the brethren heard a gospel sermon an hour long once every month and that was all.

But a change came over the spirit of their dreams. Some man filled with the fire that comes from above arose in conference and moved that the pastor be paid \$250 and the services be doubled. It worked well. The blessed contagion spread from heart to heart. The Sunday school revived. There was a warmth and glow about the service they had not known before. They tore down the old building and built a larger and more beautiful one.

They finally decided that they had lost so much of the joy of Christian service that they would in some measure atone for it, and so they called a preacher at \$1000 a year and a good home. Land advanced in value. The farmers found a new joy in farming. The young people went to college. The neighborhood was transformed. They are now engaged in building a \$12,000 house which will be to them what the holy city was to the Hebrew!

This is not a rich church. It is composed of small farmers who own their farms and its membership has never gone beyond 175.

Status, Agriculture, Industries, Education, C. C. Miller, Watauga County. (3) Social Status, Classes and Conditions, J. B. Huff, Madison County.

GIRLS' CLUBS IN THE SOUTH

An increase since the beginning of the present calendar year from approximately 6,800 to 15,455 in the number of the women of the South enrolled in home demonstration work, carried on under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges, is shown in figures for enrollment, June 30, 1916, just announced by the Office of Extension Work, South.

In the same period, the number of girls enrolled in the canning, poultry and other agricultural clubs carried on under the supervision of the same office, increased from approximately 42,500 to 47,749.

The extension work among girls and women was being carried on at the end of the fiscal year in 420 counties in all of the 15 Southern States through 420 county agents and 50 specialists. In addition, North Carolina had 200 sub-agents, and Alabama 16 assistant county agents, who devoted their time to the extension activities.

The largest enrollment of the girl demonstrators was in the canning clubs, which had 32,965 members. In the poultry clubs 10,205 girls are learning, through their local groups, under expert leadership, the details of raising domestic fowls. In the clubs devoted to bread making, 3,721 girls were enrolled, and in other clubs, 858.

The home demonstration work for women has only one organization, but covers a number of different activities, including various phases of home economics, cooperative selling and buying, sanitation, and other home interests. —Information Sheet, Federal Agricultural Department.

WOOD-PULP PLANTS

Mr. Bion H. Butler is campaigning wood-pulp plants in North Carolina. So far we have only three wood pulp and paper plants—one at Canton in Haywood county and two at Roanoke Falls. We might have a dozen or so. Why

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 95

THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM

To get a clear understanding of this question of the length of the rural school term we must distinguish between the theoretical or possible school term and the actual school term. By the theoretical or possible rural school term we mean the legal rural school term, that is, the time school is legally kept open to all rural pupils who may desire to attend school in any one year. By the actual school term we mean the actual time, on the average, that all rural pupils enrolled on the school register actually attend school during the year.

Only Eighty Days

In theory, the North Atlantic States have a rural school term of 159.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, the actual school term is less than 120 days; in theory, in the South Atlantic States it is 119.5 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is less than 80 days; in theory, in the South Central States, it is 117.6 days, but in practice,

because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 65 days; in theory, in the North Central States it is 152.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 109 days; in theory, in Western States it is 145 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 101.5 days.

Who is to Blame

It must be remembered that these figures deal only with the average length of the rural school term as based upon the enrollment of pupils in rural schools. No attempt is made to take into consideration the large number of rural pupils who should have been enrolled but who were not because of a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws, or on account of ignorant or selfish parents who kept their children out of school for the purpose of coining their own flesh and blood into a few paltry dollars—or worse still, allowed their children to grow up in idleness and ignorance.—J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent, Federal Education Bureau.

not? We have raw materials and labor in lavish abundance. What we need is capital, industrial engineering skill, and business management.

Our wooded area is some twenty million acres. Our standing timber amounts to more than 400 billion board feet; in which particular North Carolina ranks among the first four states of the Union. We lead the whole United States in the value of farm wood lot products—firewood, posts, sills, poles, fencing and the like. We stand among the first four states in the production of pine and other softwood lumber; and among the first ten in hardwood products.

We burned five and three quarter million cords of wood in our stoves and fire places in 1910. As firewood it was worth eleven million dollars, but turned into paper it would have yielded profits amounting to 300 million dollars—profits, mind you.

Tempting Profits in Sight

Only about a third of the average yellow pine tree reaches the market as a merchantable product, says Dr. Arthur D. Little, formerly of the Boston School of Technology; two-thirds of the tree is field waste or mill waste. Some of the limbs and slabs are used as firewood, but most of it rots in the woods.

But a cord and a half of yellow pine waste makes a ton of kraft paper, and the profit on a ton of such paper in a well designed, well managed mill should not be less than \$100. These figures are illuminating; and they are the figures of Dr. Little who is an expert chemical engineer in this field.

If capital, technical skill, and business efficiency can get a clear profit of \$100 out of a cord and a half of firewood or mill waste, then there seems to be a chance for wood pulp plants in North Carolina—in Wilmington and a dozen other localities.

And the margin of profit on pulp and paper has been tremendously increased by the rise in paper prices. Print paper, for instance, has risen from \$3.00 to \$6.50 per hundred pounds within the last few months; while the prices of stationery stock and wrapping paper have also more than doubled.

But it is a far cry from a cord and a half of pine waste worth \$4.13 at the mill to a ton of kraft paper bags worth \$240 when unloaded in a grocery store. Between these two extremes lie specially trained chemical engineering and skilled workers in a technical trade. We have the raw material and crude labor; we need the capital and the technical skill.

THE STRUGGLE

The hunger for riches in these days of luxurious living is lamentable. It is found among all ranks of life.

It is the struggle of the poor who have nothing, of the thrifty who have something, and of the wealthy who have much.

In this fierce contest for filthy lucre, honesty in business is sacrificed, the honor of men forgotten and the virtue of

women made a commodity.

It is no longer sufficient to be comfortable in life, to have an abundance of necessities for the table, a good home and the joys of the simple life. It is the age of luxury and gayety—of dining, wining and dancing.

No one has enough. Everyone wants more. Comforts of life are in the discard. We must all eat, drink and be merry, but we forget that tomorrow we die.

There is pathos in the struggle of the unfortunate to put bread upon his table, shoes upon his children's feet, and to provide an education for his boys and girls and a good home for his family.

It is still more pathetic to find one who has accumulated riches thinking of nothing except a greater accumulation of wealth and length of days to walk the primrose path of dalliance.

Such as these plead with the doctor to prolong their feverish life, while they flit from health resort to health resort to find the fabled spring of perennial youth, the while retaining their grasp on accumulated treasures.

The world despises the miser and it despises still more the utterly selfish rich who turn away from the suffering and poverty that have always existed and must always exist as long as the world lasts.

But it is a mistake to believe that the people of this great country are divided into only two classes, the suffering poor and the insufferable rich.

In this land of golden opportunity the toiler who is satisfied with the conditions of simple living and who is not swept off his feet by the eager pursuit of a luxurious life can look forward hopefully to the day when he shall have achieved a competence, educated his children and provided satisfactorily for his declining years. It is for him to win or lose.

In this Republic—so highly favored of God—the miserly rich and the struggling poor are exceptions, not the rule. On every side great institutions of learning, hospitals for the care of the sick, establishments for scientific development, foundations for promoting the public welfare, and libraries for free instruction are provided with a hand so generous that we are the envy of the Old World.

This is the substantial and recognized fact. It should make the nation grateful and appreciative not only of the bounty of Providence, but also of the intelligence, the high-mindedness and noble purposes that animate the American people and that make wretched poverty, and still more wretched miserliness, the exception and not the rule.—Leslie's Weekly.

COUNTRY-HOME COMFORTS

The teachers and school children in a south Wisconsin county have been looking into the matter of home and farm equipments and conveniences.

They found 358 country homes in the county supplied with running water, 308 with bath rooms, 113 with septic tanks for sewage disposal, 102 with electric lights, 141 with acetylene lights, and 819 farms equipped with silos.

It is a livestock, dairy farming county; which means country prosperity, home comforts, conveniences, and culture.