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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

BOOKS BY UNIVERSITY MEN

The Trees of North Carolina.—Dr. W. C. Coker and Mr. H. R. Totten.
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.—Dr. Archibald Henderson.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT

The Mississippi State Board of Health has taken a step in the prevention of malaria. In one of the Delta counties the attempt is being made to prevent human beings who have the malarial organism in their blood from infecting the malarial mosquitoes. Every man, woman and child (about 6,000) in the county was asked to submit to a blood examination for this organism. Very few refused. Intensive treatment with quinine is applied to all persons harboring the organism whether or not they show symptoms of the disease.

Since the mosquito becomes a malaria carrier only thru biting an infected person, it is hoped that by this means the reservoir of infection may be drained and the disease abolished. It is too soon to know the final results of this experiment but the preliminary reports are most encouraging.

NO END OF FAIRS

School fairs, community fairs, the State fair—more than a hundred fairs in North Carolina this fall! A dozen years ago there were less than a half dozen all told the whole state over.

They evidence a tremendous social awakening in our country regions. The county or community that does not have a fair these days is as dead as Dickens said Mr. Marly was—dead as a door nail.

North Carolina is a mighty good state. The fairs are helping our own folks to find it out. Pretty soon we will believe it so strongly that the people of other states will begin to look this way and to move in bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage. Our wilderness spaces need to be occupied. Our farm lands need to come into the market at something like their real value. Our sparsely settled areas need to fill up with thrifty home-owning farmers from the North and West.

The century-old notion that North Carolina is a good state to move out of is changing; and the greatest change is taking place in our own minds—which after all is the main matter.

A TEXT ON NORTH CAROLINA

The other day the Greensboro News was gracious enough to say, We think that a volume containing the gist of the North Carolina Studies that the University News Letter has been running ought to be placed as a text-book in every public school in the state.

The North Carolina Club Year-Book which is now in the hands of the printers is exactly in keeping with the idea of the Greensboro News.

As long as the small edition lasts it will go free of charge to the people who want it and write for it.

A copy will go promptly with our very special compliments to the Editor of the Greensboro News, and to Mr. Lawrence Holt of Burlington whose letter sometime ago suggested a University Bulletin of this sort.

It may chance that the teachers of the state in their institutes and the pupils in our high schools can well afford to thumb this little volume thoroughly.

Also it may chance to be suggestive to the farmers, the bankers and other business people, the legislators and people of the state in general who are minded to think constructively in large ways in terms of the common weal and the Commonwealth.

WEALTH BY MANUFACTURE

At the first meeting of the North Carolina Club for the year 1916-17, Mr. W. E. Price of Rockingham county presented for discussion The Primary Wealth Produced by Manufacture in North Carolina in 1914. The paragraphs that follow summarize the report and the discussion.

Nearly 120 Million Dollars

Our latest figures come from the Federal

al Census of Industries covering the year 1914. Here we find that the value added to raw materials by the processes of manufacture in our 5,507 establishments amounted to \$119,000,000; in which particular North Carolina led the 13 southern states.

Manufacture ranks next to Agriculture among the producers of primary wealth in the state, although it produces less than half as much wealth, the total for the farms in 1915 being \$242,000,000.

Wonderful Increases

Manufacture is a big detail in North Carolina life. In 1914 it employed capital amounting to \$253,842,000, engaged 151,333 persons, dispensed \$56,283,000 in salaries and wages, and turned out products valued at \$289,412,000.

Manufacture in North Carolina increases at amazing rates. In 1850 the product of our manufactures, mines, and mechanic arts amounted to only \$9,111,000. The total in 1914 represents a gain of more than three thousand per cent.

In the ten year period from 1904 to 1914 our cotton mills increased from 212 to 293; our hosiery and knitting mills from 40 to 74, our carriage and wagon factories from 125 to 137, our furniture factories from 105 to 109, our cotton oil mills from 43 to 62, and our fertilizer factories from 27 to 41.

Our textile products increased in value in round numbers from \$51,000,000 to \$99,600,000; our tobacco factory products from \$28,000,000 to \$57,800,000; our cotton seed products from \$3,705,000 to \$15,000,000; and our fertilizer products from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Southern Leadership

At the close of the five-year census period in 1914 North Carolina led the 13 southern states:

In the average number of industrial wage earners, 136,840.

In the primary horsepower employed in manufacture, 508,236.

In the total annual wages paid, \$46,038,000.

In the value added by the processes of manufacture, \$119,470,000.

In the ratio of increased value due to manufacture, 26 per cent.

In the number of textile mills, 367.

In the amount of raw cotton consumed in manufacture, \$68,748,000.

In the total value of our textile products, \$99,636,000.

In the variety of cotton goods produced.

In the number of furniture factories, 109.

And in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco we led the whole United States.

Our Leading Industries

Viewing our manufactures in detail we find that in 1914 five big industries were producing 83 per cent of the total value of our manufactured products. Arranged in the order of importance they were:

Textile mill products	\$99,636,000
Tobacco factory products	57,861,000
Timber and wood-work'g prod.	57,000,000
Cotton seed mill products	15,269,000
Fertilizer products	10,308,000
Miscellaneous products	40,350,000

Home-Furnished Materials

In several respects manufacture is carried on in North Carolina under ideal conditions.

First. For the most part our mills and factories use raw materials that are produced abundantly in North Carolina. Our cotton mills now consume all the cotton the State produces—last year 353,000 bales more than we produced. In 1915 we produced nearly 200 million pounds of tobacco worth \$22,221,000; but our tobacco factories in 1914 consumed raw materials worth some two million dollars more than our 1915 crop. Our timber and wood-working establishments multiply and flourish because lumber is abundant and cheap in North Carolina. In 1915 we ranked among the first four states in the production of softwood lumber, and among the first ten in hardwood production. The materials consumed in 1914 by our factories producing furniture, carriages and wagons, cars and coffins amounted to \$9,795,000; but our lumber camp and saw mill products amounted to \$16,320,000.

Because our leading industries are based directly on our own home-produced materials, the additional wealth they

THE HOPE OF THE STATE

Governor Locke Craig

The moral and intellectual growth of North Carolina has kept pace with her material growth. We have not forgotten that the child is the hope of the state.

There are now in attendance upon our public schools more than twice as many children as in the year 1900, and they are going to school nearly twice as many days in the year. The houses in which they are taught cost nearly nine times as much, and their teachers are paid two and a half times as much. Then the average value of a school house was \$158; now it is \$1,162.74. Then there were 1190 log school houses; now there are but 65. Soon these will give place to handsome structures similar to those that are the ornament and pride of nearly every school district in the state. This has cost money but money that the patriotic citizens of North Carolina willingly paid.

create remains at home for the most part to reward North Carolina wage-earners and investors, merchants and bankers.

Second. Tobacco factories and hydro-electric concerns excepted, manufacture in North Carolina is carried on by many small corporations in a large number of small enterprises. The wealth created therefore tends to be rapidly and evenly distributed among many people.

In the North and East the reverse is true. There the tendency is toward a small number of large plants rather than a large number of small plants. In consequence there is a startling concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people and widespread poverty and distress among low-grade workers and their families. Dr. Scott Nearing reports that nine-tenths of the wage-earners in the great industrial area north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi do not receive wages sufficient to keep them above the poverty line. A recent report of the U. S. Public Health Service shows the same distressing facts.

No such poverty and distress exist in the industrial centers of the South. For instance, a Co-operative Cotton Mill company is being organized in Gastonia; the stock already subscribed amounts to \$54,000, and it has been taken largely by cotton mill operatives—superintendents, floor bosses, spinners and weavers. Even the doffer boys are taking a share or two.

Large Enterprises

On the other hand, our tobacco factories and hydro-electric concerns are controlled by large corporations. The tobacco business is rapidly coming into the hands of a few big companies that are centralizing their plants. In 1904 there were 55 tobacco factories in the state; in 1914 there were but 36. During the same period, however, the value of tobacco products was doubled.

Of the water power developed in the state, two corporations in 1915 controlled 75.1 per cent. These same concerns controlled 66.5 per cent of the total power of the state—water, gas, and steam. Eight companies controlled 94 per cent of the developed water power of the state; and fourteen corporations controlled 89.1 per cent of our total power.

STATE GOVERNMENT COSTS

Last week we presented a table showing the per capita cost of state governments in 1915. The figures covered the state tax burden for protecting persons, property, and health, providing social necessities, promoting the general welfare of the laboring classes, caring for dependents and defectives, restraining and punishing delinquents, bettering social conditions, promoting education, research, literature and art, providing for recreation, caring for productive properties, managing investments, negotiating loans, and performing other services and carrying on other activities authorized by law for state government ends.

In North Carolina \$1.76

In North Carolina the per capita state tax burden for these purposes was \$1.76. Its

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EDUCATE OR PERISH

The further we delve into the question of rural school attendance in its relation to the length of rural school term the more evident it becomes that we need an aroused public opinion for a better rural school attendance and a more rigid and effective enforcement of compulsory attendance laws to make sure of this better attendance—not alone for the betterment of the children themselves, but as a matter of simple justice to the taxpayers. It is unjust to tax A to pay for teaching B's children when the authority that levies and collects the tax from A allows B to keep his children out of school whether it be through indifference, ignorance or selfishness. Furthermore, it is a crime against B's children to let him keep them out of school.

Sinning Against Childhood

Whether poor attendance of pupils comes from indifference of parents, a sleeping public opinion, or a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws—or from any or all of these things—the penalty falls hardest upon the children in their lost opportunity for an education, though society must pay a heavy toll in the end for its own sinning against such children.

As a concrete example of the magnitude and gravity of these problems in some of the States, take Pennsylvania. The enrollment in her public schools for the year ending July 5, 1915, reached the

colossal figure of 1,461,937. The average daily attendance in her public schools for that year was 1,166,513—making her average daily absences climb to the startling number 295,424. The cost of enforcing the compulsory attendance law in Pennsylvania for the same year was \$198,991.71. These figures cover both rural and urban schools. The latest available statistics on separate attendance in urban and rural schools of Pennsylvania (1910) show that the number attending daily in every 100 enrolled in the urban schools of this State was 82, while in the rural schools it was only 76.6. It is evident, therefore, that the rural schools of Pennsylvania had a larger per cent of pupils in the 295,424 daily absentees than did its urban schools. Yet Pennsylvania is one of the six States with the highest daily attendance.

Worth \$9 A Day

Statisticians claim that every day a pupil attends school is worth nine dollars to him. On this basis the 295,424 pupils daily absent from Pennsylvania's schools last year cost over \$2,655,000 daily, or for the school term of 170 days, over \$450,000,000. For the nation at large the 5,000,000 boys and girls daily absent from school lost thereby on a school term of 160 days, \$7,200,000,000.

We must educate or we must perish, said Beecher.—J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent, Federal Bureau of Education.

application was as follows: Highways and Recreation, less than 1 cent; Public Health and Sanitation, 5 cents; Protection of Persons and Property, 10 cents; Conservation and Development of Resources—mainly Agriculture, 11 cents; General Government costs—Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Upkeep of Public Buildings, etc., 14 cents; General Expense—Old Soldier Pensions mainly, 25 cents; Charities, Hospitals and Corrections, 39 cents; and Public Education and Libraries, 71 cents.

These figures do not cover state outlays or investments in permanent properties and public improvements, nor interest charges on funded, floating, and other debt; either in North Carolina or other states in the table presented last week. So much by way of re-stating accurately the information assembled by Mr. W. R. Watson from the Census Bureau Bulletin, The Financial Statistics of States in 1915.

Operative Cost 14 Cents.

In to-day's issue Mr. Watson presents a table ranking the states according to the per capita cost of general government in 1915. That is to say, the cost of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state governments, the upkeep of public buildings and the like,—the operating cost of the civil machinery, so to speak.

These averages ranged from 14 cents per inhabitant in North Carolina and Georgia to \$1.91 in Nevada.

That is to say, it cost 14 cents per inhabitant to oil the civil machinery in North Carolina in 1915. Barring only Georgia, this was the smallest figure on this account in the United States.

It was nearly twice as much in Arkansas and Tennessee; twice as much or more in Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Mississippi; three times as much or more in Louisiana, Virginia and Texas; four times as much in Florida, and five times as much in Kentucky.

In other words, it cost 14 cents per inhabitant in North Carolina in 1915 to collect and expend \$1.62 for commonwealth support and protection, progress and prosperity—the price say, of a moving picture ticket or two.

WEALTH AND WELFARE

This nation could easily increase its savings to ten billion dollars per annum; and this huge sum could then be used for the development of our own country; for the promotion of civilization and for the advancement and upbuilding of near and remote countries of the earth. —John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency.

THE PER CAPITA OPERATING COST OF STATES

Covering the Year 1915. Based on Federal Census Bulletin, Financial Statistics of States, dated April 28, 1916.

W. R. Watson, Darlington, S. C.
University of North Carolina.

Per Capita Cost in the United States at large 45 cents.

Rank	State	Per Cap. Cost	Rank	State	Per Cap. Cost
1	North Carolina	\$.14	25	New Jersey	.44
1	Georgia	.14	26	New Mexico	.46
3	Alabama	.22	26	West Virginia	.46
4	Minnesota	.26	28	North Dakota	.47
4	Arkansas	.26	29	Virginia	.48
4	Washington	.26	30	Texas	.49
4	Tennessee	.26	31	Oregon	.51
8	Indiana	.27	32	Idaho	.52
9	Nebraska	.28	33	Delaware	.55
9	Oklahoma	.28	34	Colorado	.56
11	South Carolina	.29	34	Florida	.56
11	Kansas	.29	36	Massachusetts	.63
11	Mississippi	.29	37	Montana	.64
14	Missouri	.31	38	Wyoming	.68
15	Maine	.32	39	California	.69
16	Pennsylvania	.33	40	Kentucky	.70
17	Iowa	.37	41	Connecticut	.71
18	New Hampshire	.38	42	Utah	.80
18	Ohio	.38	43	New York	.81
18	Illinois	.38	44	Maryland	1.00
18	South Dakota	.38	45	Rhode Island	1.07
22	Michigan	.41	46	Arizona	1.18
22	Wisconsin	.41	47	Vermont	1.43
24	Louisiana	.43	48	Nevada	1.91