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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, L. E. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt.

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## A CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANITY

### RACE RELATIONSHIPS

A brief bibliography of selected books, bulletins, and clippings on Race Antagonisms, for the Carolina Club committee on Race Relationships; for a tentative report to the Club Jan. 26, and a final program report on May 31. This material is all ready at hand in the seminar room of the department of rural social science at the University of North Carolina.

1. Race Program of the Southern Sociological Conference and the Governors' Congress at Salt Lake City.—University News Letter, Vol. V, No. 46.

2. Race Program of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4.

3. Negro Race Program. Program of the National Association for Negro Advancement.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4.

A Declaration of Principles, by Representative Negroes of North Carolina, Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1919. 11 pp.; newspaper clippings concerning the Raleigh conference.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4.

The Subject in General. The Human Way, Race Studies of the Southern Sociological Congress in Atlanta. 146 pp.—Edited by James E. McCulloch, Nashville, Tenn.

Present Forces in Negro Progress, by W. D. Weatherford. 191 pp.—Association Press, 124 E. 28th St., New York.

Negro Life in the South, by W. D. Weatherford. 181 pp.—Association Press, New York.

Negro Migration in 1916-17. 158 pp.—Bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Negro Economics, Washington, D. C.

Migration of Negroes into Northern Cities, by George E. Haynes. 4 pp.—National Conference of Social Work, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Negroes Move North, by George E. Haynes. 8 pp.—Reprint from The Survey, May 4, 1918, 112 East 19th St., New York.

A Contribution to Democracy, a Record of Race Co operation. 23 pp.—Bulletin of the National Urban League, Jan. 1919, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The South's Responsibility for Negro Crime, by Bishop Gailor.—Fisk University News, March 1917, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop Thinkfield's Race Program, the World Outlook for October, 1919.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4.

Open Letters on Race Relationships, by the University Commission on Southern Race Problems.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4. Southern University Commission on Race Questions, Minutes. 72 pp.; Open Letters, pp. 45-73.—Col. Wm. M. Hunley, Commission Secretary, Lexington, Va.

Rising Standards in the Treatment of Negroes, by Hastings H. Hart.—Proceedings of the Southern Sociological Congress, Dr. J. E. McCulloch, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

Race Riots, editorial, Chicago Tribune.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4.

A Negro Preacher's Wisdom.—University News Letter, Vol. V, No. 42.

Lynching: Removing Its Causes, by W. D. Weatherford.—J. E. McCulloch, Secretary Southern Sociological Congress, Nashville, Tenn.

Race Riot Lessons, by William Howard Taft, press clipping, Philadelphia Public Ledger.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 312.4.

### COUNTRY HOME COMFORTS

The promotion of home comforts and conveniences in country homes all over North Carolina is planned by the bureau of extension of the University of North Carolina working with the State Highway Commission. A group of experienced engineering officials among the university faculty, with P. H. Daggett, professor of electrical engineering as director, has been organized to advise and assist, free of all charge, in providing for rural communities water supplies, electric light and power plants, to investigate natural water power possibilities for country homes, to prepare plans for their development, and to furnish specifications for the installation of rural mutual telephone systems.

Prof. J. H. Mustard will have charge

of electric light and power projects, Prof. J. E. Lear of telephone systems, Prof. Thorndike Saville of water power and sanitation, Prof. E. C. Branson of social science engineering.

This organization for the promotion of country home conveniences and comforts grew out of authorization by the general assembly of 1917 to the State Highway Commission to carry on this work. The commission has enlisted the bureau of extension of the university and the headquarters of the work will be at Chapel Hill. Prof. Mustard was at the State Fair with the highway commission and already several projects are being planned. Profs. Daggett and Saville are spending this week in Virginia investigating successful rural telephones and small water power developments in the country around Lexington and Harrisonburg.

### Demonstration Exhibits

To assist the work exhibits will be built at Chapel Hill showing what can be done with small facilities. These include a model water power plant on a small stream near Chapel Hill, which will furnish power for lighting, washing, pumping, ice making, dairy uses, and other home jobs. A sanitary engineering laboratory will shortly be available at the university for making tests on water and sewage, and a housing exhibit, which is expected to attract a great deal of attention on account of the present crisis in housing conditions in many parts of North Carolina, will be built. The various conveniences possible around a home, such as convenient running water and farm carriage sewerage systems for the farm houses and rural districts will be planned in connection with the model water power plant. Added to this will be a small demonstration telephone system showing the method of operating the various types of telephone apparatus.

Any of these contemplated improvements in country homes or country neighborhoods will be investigated, upon request, by engineering experts, professional advice will be given, plans drawn or criticized, knotty problems will be worked over, and general assistance of any nature will be rendered free.

### Machine Power

"Every farmer in the State is limited by lack of man power," said Prof. Daggett here today, in speaking of the work. "More help would make men more profits. Under existing conditions the only hope lies in replacing the labor of human hands with machinery. An electrical unit driven by gasoline, kerosene, or water power will do many jobs that ordinarily take the entire time of someone until they are finished, jobs that can be done better with a small motor for a few cents an hour than by any farm hand. The bureau of extension will furnish free of charge engineering assistance in selecting, purchasing, installing, and operating electric light and power plants for farm and farm community uses."

In talking further about the difficulties attendant upon the shortage of labor and the efficiency of electricity in the farm home, Prof. Daggett said:

"Every farmer needs electric lights for safety, for a fire means the loss of a barn or a home. In addition he enjoys the advantage of the best light and a reduction in the insurance rate. The electric motor makes it possible to install a complete water system in the farm buildings together with a hose for washing the automobile, etc., and for the garden during dry spells. With a motor-driven buzz saw all the wood sawing could be done as the logs are brought in during the winter months. Milking is hard work and an electric milking machine will do the milking in a shorter time and better at a few cents per hour. The same motor will also separate the cream and churn the butter. Such jobs as corn shelling, cutting ensilage, chopping feed, sharpening mower blades, corn knives, axes, scythes, etc., can be done at home, saving time that should be spent in the fields.

"In the home, sewing, washing, ironing, sweeping, mixing bread, freezing ice cream, sharpening knives, and numerous other jobs can be done with little effort and leave more time for the farmer's wife to enjoy life as her city sisters are doing. In addition there are many other appliances that will increase the comforts and conveniences of the household, such as electric fans, toasters, bread mixers, water heaters, etc.

### A CENTRAL FLAW

The war has revealed to us the magnitude and gravity of our whole problem of education. A democracy is not safe with such a mass of illiteracy as the war has uncovered. But the problem is not solved simply by decreasing the percentage of illiterates to the total population. We need not simply education, but Christian education—training that issues in religious conviction and Christian personality.

Among all the things that the chaplains and others who have been in touch with the religious side of the Army have revealed to us, few are more appalling than the lack of comprehension of the meaning of Christianity and of the elements of religious faith, which were found to be characteristic of great masses of our men, side by side with a widely prevalent and child-like religious instinct.

Such ignorance is a central flaw in a self-controlled and self-governed nation. Our strength lies in the intelligent religious convictions of our people.

In the more comprehensive sense of the term the whole problem of the church is now more clearly seen to be one of education. We have to bring every available resource to bear to make the pulpit, the Sunday school, the day school, the university, the theological seminary, all our educational factors, efficient in carrying out the great task of the church of training men and women in Christian character.—Dr. Robert E. Speer.

### Country Telephones

"Every country home should have a telephone. In 1912 there were some 650 country telephone systems in North Carolina, owned and operated privately by groups of farmers. They had in use at that time around 35,000 miles of wire and some 20,000 telephones. The new report just issued from the Census Bureau will doubtless show a very great increase of late years; but there are about 275,000 farm homes in our state, and country telephones ought to number at least 150,000—which is the number of country homes occupied by owners. Home-owning farmers now have the money and can easily afford the slight expense necessary.

"It is possible for the farmers of any community to get together and have their own telephone systems at an expense exceedingly small and well within their reach. The telephone expert of the division is ready to offer suggestions with regard to formation of rural telephone companies, to assist in selecting the proper apparatus, and to supervise the installation of new systems and equipment."—Lenoir Chambers.

### Craven is Rich

A remarkable increase in county wealth will be shown by the revaluation of taxable property in Craven county, of which New Bern is the county seat. The tax book in 1919 shows an assessed wealth of \$13,500,000, while the 1920 tax books will show an estimated increase of more than \$50,000,000. New Bern's assessed values jumped from \$7,500,000 in 1919 to \$20,000,000 in 1920.

Assessing property around its actual value shows that Craven county's wealth is more than three times the sum of its former under-valuation, which did a splendid county injustice. Besides that the tax rate will be greatly lower, another advantage that the county will get in the statistical columns.

Many times The Star has refused to accept as genuine the contrasts of the apparently low wealth of North Carolina with that of other states which we knew could not hold a candle to North Carolina in actual wealth. However, for years we went on doing ourselves and our great state injustice by undervaluing our property for fear we would have too much taxes to pay. It was impossible for the great state of North Carolina to make a favorable impression abroad with her low wealth rating and her consequently high rate of taxation.

We will never know how much dam-

age we have done our state. Yet there are unthinkable agitators who would seek to practically destroy the valuation law wisely enacted by the legislature.—Wilmington Star.

### A FORWARD LOOKING CITY

The city of Winston-Salem has taken a step forward that surpasses anything yet accomplished in any North Carolina city. The Journal of that city says:

A million dollar high school plant, the extension of the graded school system to meet the growing demands of a progressive city, a chain of public parks, a high school campus of twenty-five acres to be developed into a great public park and playground adjoining the high school campus were the gifts of Providence to Winston-Salem yesterday. The generosity of a number of our citizens, coupled with the public-spiritedness of our people has made these community blessings possible.

One cannot fully awaken to the vast possibilities these things open up to Winston-Salem without a spirit of thanksgiving. October 7, 1919, will be a great day in the annals of the Twin-City. It marks the beginning of an environment that will attract people here from all sections. It marks the declaration of independence of the city's children who for the past decade or more have never been able to have proper recreation.

Playgrounds to develop healthy children and to bring a smile of happiness to little faces! A year ago, our people visualized great public parks here in 10 or 20 years. Not even the most optimistic anticipated a chain of public parks and playgrounds for many years. Their need was apparent to all; the arrested development of the city's children because of a lack of them was an established fact.

A year ago, a million dollar high school plant in Winston-Salem would have been regarded as a dream. But in a year or two it will be a glorious reality.

This city is fortunate among North Carolina cities. With such magnificent facilities for training our children, we should forge ahead in the State rapidly. To make children healthy, efficient and upright is to build a great city.

Capital will seek a city that places the light of learning on a hill. Parents will seek a city that ministers to its children. In providing for the suitable training and development of our children, we solve the city's other problems.

We have never seen a campaign in Winston-Salem that gave such satisfaction as the campaign for schools. The interest and devotion of the people was encouraging and prophetic.

Rapidly Winston-Salem is laying the stepping-stone on which her citizenship will rise to greatness. The overflowing victory for the school and park program yesterday renews one's faith in the city's future.

Tuesday, October 7, will be known in years to come as Winston-Salem's greatest day.—Winston-Salem Journal.

### COUNTY FINANCE SYSTEMS

An encouraging sign of the awakened interest in better government was demonstrated at Chapel Hill, when the State and County council indorsed proposals for a uniform and efficient system of county financing.

A criticism of long standing against public business is that it is not conducted in a business-like way. The people know in a general way that private enterprises could not survive if handled as most government affairs are. But, with the fatalism or indifference which is characteristic of young countries blessed with boundless resources, these abuses have been regarded for the most part as inevitable wastes incident to popular government. The people have not demanded nor have they been willing to pay for better methods or abler officials.

Chairman George G. Scott, of the state board of accountancy, and Dr. E. C. Branson, of the university, asserted that under the present system of county book-keeping it is impossible to tell whether an administration is doing well or ill, and that there are no statistics for comparison of one county with another.

This judgment pronounced on existing methods of county finance was indorsed by the officials of 76 counties present, this action giving strong reason to hope for improvement in a matter which means the accounting of millions of dollars. Why should counties handle their funds in a way that would mean bankruptcy for private enterprises?—Asheville Citizen.

### THE CREATIVE INSTINCT

Back of every wage dispute, back of every labor difficulty, lies some kind of a suppression or a distortion of the creative instinct. The animating force of a man is the creative instinct; he finds his happiness in creating.

A real leader of industry seldom finds any particular pleasure in the money he earns. A very few years of success will give him more money than he can possibly spend and from then on the money earned is only the score of the game. The real fun is in doing things. The workman who is creating something never bothers about wages or hours, because his chief fun is in doing.

But you cannot have the creative expression in the shop if you do not have it in the office. The president who thinks that his company exists mainly to supply stock quotations is in exactly the same case with the workman who looks at the day's work not as a means of doing something, but as a means of getting money without exertion.—Samuel Crowther, in The World's Work.

### CITIZENSHIP FOR WOMEN

A program of ten outline studies in citizenship has been prepared by the Bureau of Extension of the University of North Carolina in response to a request which came from the Civics Department of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs. It is intended for the use of North Carolina women who are interested in becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of the national, state, county, and local governments under which they live. Under each topic presented references are given to books for use in the preparation of papers or discussions for ten meetings. A list of six books is given on which the course is based and clubs are advised to secure the set if possible. This material will be loaned to North Carolina clubs of ten or more. A fee of twenty five cents per member is charged all clubs using this program.

For further information address The University of North Carolina, Bureau of Extension, Women's Club Division, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### THE HIGH SCHOOL DEBATES

More than three hundred high schools are expected to take part this year in the High School Debating Union of North Carolina conducted by the University of North Carolina. The query will be—"Resolved, that the United States should adopt a policy of further material restriction of immigration", and the final contest to decide the state championship and the winner of the Aycock Memorial Cup will be held in Chapel Hill early in April, 1920.

The high schools participating in the debate will be arranged in groups of three, each school having an affirmative and a negative team, and those schools winning both sides of the debate will send their teams to Chapel Hill for the final rounds and the championship debate. A bulletin containing outlines and arguments on both sides of the query and references to further sources of information is being prepared by the University and will be sent to all schools.

This is the eighth year of the debating union, which was inaugurated by the literary societies of the University. In 1917 and 1918 more than 300 schools in the state debated, and an average of 80,000 persons has heard the debates each year. Durham High School won last year and Wilson has won twice, though not consecutively. A school winning twice consecutively obtains permanent possession of the Aycock Memorial Cup, donated by former intercollegiate debaters of the University. N. W. Walker is chairman of the committee in charge and E. R. Rankin is secretary.

### THE CHOWAN WELFARE MEET

The entire school forces of Chowan county met two days last week at Edenton to discuss the new school legislation, welfare legislation, health legislation, general educational plans, and matters concerning community uplift and progress. The attendance at this conference included practically all the school teachers of the county and a large number of the local district committeemen.—E. W. K.