

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published weekly by the
University of North Carolina
for its Bureau of Extension.

The news in this publica-
tion is released for the press on
receipt.

MARCH 10, 1920

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. VI, NO. 16

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

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912

FARM TRUCKS IN CAROLINA

LOYAL ALUMNI

The mid-year meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the local alumni associations of the University of North Carolina was held in Chapel Hill on the evening of February 26. The following fundamental forward-looking measures were adopted:

1. The policy of a salaried, full-time Alumni Secretary who shall devote all of his effort to the advancement of alumni purposes. The President was authorized to appoint a committee to meet in Raleigh within a short time to make definite plans for securing such a secretary.
2. The holding of a conference of presidents and secretaries of local alumni associations at Chapel Hill during the fall of each year. The officers of local associations are urged to make every effort to attend each year.
3. The county alumni associations were urged to support the carrying through of the program for University development set forth in the February number of the Alumni Review.
4. The suggestion for a general catalogue of the University was heartily endorsed and it will be brought to the attention of the local alumni associations. The alumni were urged to assist energetically (1) in securing data regarding alumni and (2) in the sale of the catalogue locally.
5. The attention of the local alumni associations was called to the pressing need for a new hotel at Chapel Hill, and the cooperation of these associations is to be earnestly sought to this end.

Those present for this alumni conference were: W. M. Hendren, Winston-Salem; R. D. W. Connor, Raleigh; J. C. Cheshire, Jr., Raleigh; J. R. Baggett, Lexington; Judge H. B. Stevens, Asheville; A. B. Wotz, Gastonia; H. M. London, Raleigh; President H. W. Chase, Chapel Hill; A. H. Patterson, Chapel Hill; Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill; Louis R. Wilson, Chapel Hill; E. R. Rankin, Chapel Hill; P. H. Gwynn, Jr., Reidsville; C. W. Johnson, Asheville; O. Clarkson, Charlotte; C. T. Woolen, Chapel Hill; Collier Cobb, Chapel Hill; W. Umstead, Jr., Tarboro; A. M. Coates, Chapel Hill; Howard E. Rondal, Winston-Salem; W. C. Wicker, Elon College.

The group of alumni officers present at the conference pledged in behalf of their local associations, and individually, the sum of \$1050 to carry on the work of the alumni office during the time intervening between February 26th and commencement.

COMMUNITY MUSIC

New plans for the development of community music in North Carolina are announced in a recent leaflet of the bureau of extension of the University of North Carolina, prepared by Paul J. Weaver, Professor of Music.

Defining community music as everything that will be of aid in making the community musical, Mr. Weaver says that the "sing" is the fundamental expression of community music, "for here everyone can participate, no matter what the age or creed, and no matter if some cannot even carry a tune". The community chorus is the next step beyond the "sing" and beyond that comes the men's chorus, the community band, the community orchestra, and other community instrumental organizations.

Mass music such as this, Mr. Weaver says, has proved its importance in American life. "It is in its very nature democratic. It is a most potent force in binding men together for a common cause and in forming and directing public sentiment. It is recognized as a vital factor in the present Americanization movement".

Through the bureau of extension Mr. Weaver will be sent out to deliver lectures on community music and to lead community sings throughout the state. He has already started at Chapel Hill a series of Sunday afternoon concerts, which have been largely attended by students in the University.—Lenoir Chambers.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

The South Atlantic division of the American Red Cross and the University of North Carolina have pooled interests

and will establish during the 1920 summer school at Chapel Hill a public welfare school offering 12-weeks courses for social workers of every kind, and especially for North Carolina county superintendents of public welfare, and public health nurses.

Specialists of the Red Cross staff who have been training workers during the war will be sent to the summer school where they will cooperate with N. W. Walker, Director, and members of the University summer school faculty, and between them the courses in the new school will be arranged. Three specialists will be at Chapel Hill for the full time, a survey director and his assistants will come for part of the time, and special lecturers of national experience and reputation will come from time to time.

"It will be the only school of its kind in the South," said President Chase, in making the announcement, "and it marks an important step in university development. The rising tide of social consciousness which has been sweeping over North Carolina and the South have brought our people face to face with new problems and new conditions. The demand for trained social workers is more insistent in this state than ever before, and the University, with the cooperation and assistance of the Red Cross, is making this effort to supply the need."

Public Welfare Courses

The school this summer will serve two classes of persons. The full course of 10 weeks plus 2 weeks of field service will be for social workers of every kind, community workers, playground directors, workers in schools, in industrial plants, in Red Cross home service, and in Y. W. C. A.'s. Instruction will consist of class room courses and also special methods in case work and in field surveys.

In addition to these general courses a 6-weeks training course for the county superintendents of public welfare is being planned. Recent social legislation in North Carolina has developed a large group of social workers without previous training or experience. This group the University is trying to serve with this course. Special systems of instruction are being arranged by the officials of the Red Cross and of the University and it is their declared intention to train the county superintendents by means of the best experience that can be found.

Aiding and supplementing both these courses will be the second annual State and County Council which will be held again in Chapel Hill during the summer. It is expected that this conference will attract a large number of social workers of national reputation.—Lenoir Chambers.

THE CHAIN GANG SYSTEM

The county chain gang as it commonly exists in North Carolina today is a blot on our civilization, said R. E. Boyd, of Gastonia, in his report to the North Carolina club at the University, at the meeting called to hear the recommendations of the public welfare committee on reconstruction work in jails, penitentiaries, and chain gangs.

The county chain gang is a primitive plan for punishing misdemeanants by county authorities, Mr. Boyd continued. It is unavoidably crude, often cruel, and invariably degrading. It effectually hinders the reform of prisoners and their restitution to society as useful citizens. It should be abolished.

Prison Farm Recommended

Specific recommendations by the welfare committee, of which T. J. Brawley, of Gastonia, is chairman, included the abolition of the county chain-gang system, of the convict lease system, of turnkey fees, and food allowances to sheriffs on the present basis. In their place the state prison farm was recommended for misdemeanants and felony convicts alike, together with compensation to the families of the prisoners. Emphasis was placed on the indeterminate sentence, probation and parole. The establishment of vocational schools was urged for all prisoners in care of the state. It is the job of the state to punish and reform, said Mr. Boyd. It is possible to the state, but impossible to local authorities.

The committee also recommended that

IN THE COUNTRY

M. W. Brabham

I was born in the country. God's earth is to me a part of life. I like to dig. By digging I learn to think; I unearth strange sleeping silences; powers of thought fresh from the soil come forth to see God's light and sky. Thoughts, like creatures, prone to rest all day—are made to move when I dig.

I like to sow. By sowing, I learn to trust; God's promises can never be forgotten when with Him I make things grow. He plants His word as I sow the seed; out of my life He bringeth fruit; weak though my will, He sendeth showers and sunshine which makes me believe and pray, and trust and serve.

I like to reap. By reaping, I bring joy; I gather God's promises in my hand and my heart goes out to Him for His goodness and mercies to all mankind. He makes His Word full in due season; golden grain and whitened staple tell of His wealth and purity. I like to live because to me it hath been given to dig and sow and reap.

My closing days on earth shall be in the country; digging, sowing, and reaping; serving my fellow man from day to day; then at the close to know that friendly earth is receiving me back and that upon my resting place God's sun and rain shall ever fall—this is, indeed, to make of that silence a sweet communion with all I have known and loved.

some state body, such as the state board of public health or of public welfare should inspect the county jails at frequent intervals and report conditions to the judges of the circuit courts, the judge to have power to enforce improvements and to send prisoners to another county jail when the jail in the home county is indecently unfit.

New Policies

Special emphasis was laid by the committee on the success of the prison farm plan for misdemeanants in Indiana. The penitentiary and farm for felony convicts in North Carolina is doing well, said Mr. Boyd, but its usefulness could be increased by the institution of a few new policies. Among these were mentioned greater attention to the diversification of crops and the care of livestock, compensation to the prisoners' families, and the teaching of farm trades, such as blacksmithing, farm mechanics, plumbing, orcharding and trucking, buttermaking and poultry farming.—Lenoir Chambers.

TWO SOVEREIGN CITIZENS

A \$300,000 school bond issue was passed in a district near Cleveland by two lone voters. Snow kept the other voters away. Representative government has its obligations and non-voters here have no cause for complaint.—Oxford Public Ledger.

THE KANSAS JAIL

The jail situation in Kansas and practically all over the Middle West, and possibly all over America, ties itself up with rural politics. The city people are under a leadership who appreciate the horror of the situation, and they may be moved. The American farmer does not care what kind of a jail is maintained at the county seat, just so he keeps out of it, and he thinks anybody who is in jail ought to be there.

It will be pretty hard to move him, and he controls the finances of the county court house. About the only thing you can do is to make county affairs more responsive to the more intelligent leadership of the community.—William Allen White, in The Survey.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCES

Missionary societies and church people of all creeds and denominations in America can find material for thought, says

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 2

WATER POWER FACTS

The power developed by falling water is dependent on two factors (1) the height of fall, called the head, and (2) the amount of water flowing, called the discharge. The head is measured in feet, and the discharge is measured in cubic feet per second.

The head or fall that is available is usually not known, unless there happens to be a steep water fall at the site. Usually an artificial head must be constructed by building a dam. Then the height of the dam will be the average head.

The discharge is a very important quantity in considering possible power. It is very difficult to estimate on account of the fluctuation in the flow of the stream, which varies with the seasons, the rainfall, and the amount of vegetation on the drainage basin. For these reasons a single observation of the discharge of the stream is of little use in estimating the power that can be economically de-

veloped from it. A few observations of discharge may, however, give sufficient information to enable intelligent estimates of the power to be made when the long-time discharge of neighboring streams is known, when the conditions of soil, bed-rock, rainfall, etc. are considered. It frequently happens that discharge measurements for a period of years have been made on some river in the vicinity, and that these figures, when corrected by considering the factors noted above, may be used to furnish a reasonable estimate of power. In such studies, which should be made for developments of over 10 horse-power, the University offers the free advice of the engineering faculty.

By far the best figures to use for discharge are actual measurements made on the stream it is desired to develop and extending at least over the driest part of the year. Single measurements of discharge may be made by use of a current meter.—T. S.

the Detroit Free Press, in a statement by Bishop Tucker, of Kioto, that Japan sent a special commission to the United States to study the influence of Christianity on the lives of American people.

Their report on their return was that "while education, commerce, and industry have been developed to a wonderful degree, there is little evidence that the Christian religion is regarded as important by most of the the people".—Literary Digest.

CHURCH DISUNION ABROAD

Bishop Weldon, dean of Durham, England, declares in an interview that society is threatened by forces which repudiate the Christian faith. The bishop has just returned from a conference on Christian reunion at Oxford which was attended by both conformist and non-conformist ministers. There was a general agreement, he stated, as to the necessity of drawing churches together.

"The world is rocking under men's feet," he said. "Society is threatened by forces which repudiate the Christian faith and the Christian moral code. The church runs a grave risk of losing her influence upon national life. The decadence of regular church-going has long been a cause of anxiety. The statistics of divorces are alarming, and it may be necessary to rebuild human morals from the foundation.

"Meanwhile the church is disregarded because she is divided. It is too much to expect that the world will listen to her when she speaks with many discordant voices. Unity alone will be the secret of her power. The same need which has driven political parties to coalition, drives reformed churches to federation.

"The opportunity has come with the necessity. It is now or never. If ecclesiastical statesmanship does not avail itself of the spirit excited by war, the chance of Christian reunion, of Christian intercommunion will be lost and may not recur in the life of the living people."—The Associated Press.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR FARM USES

FEDERAL WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, FEB. 25, 1920

A table valuable mainly as indicating motor truck distribution in farm areas for farm purposes alone.

States	Motor Trucks	States	Motor Trucks
Alabama	847	Nebraska	2,939
Arizona	95	Nevada	41
Arkansas	721	New Hampshire	283
California	1,019	New Jersey	862
Colorado	804	New Mexico	104
Connecticut	357	New York	3,171
Delaware	100	North Carolina	1,450
Florida	380	North Dakota	501
Georgia	1,808	Ohio	2,261
Idaho	329	Oklahoma	723
Illinois	2,261	Oregon	369
Indiana	1,548	Pennsylvania	2,760
Iowa	2,773	Rhode Island	152
Kansas	1,732	South Carolina	1,190
Kentucky	818	South Dakota	1,708
Louisiana	310	Tennessee	978
Maine	435	Texas	1,668
Maryland	596	Utah	173
Massachusetts	661	Vermont	282
Michigan	1,636	Virginia	1,128
Minnesota	1,255	Washington	682
Mississippi	957	West Virginia	465
Missouri	2,065	Wisconsin	1,465
Montana	359	Wyoming	174