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THE NEW EDUCATIONAL REVIVAL

THE NEW REVIVAL

The school conference at the State College for Women in Greensboro the other was a great event in North Carolina. There has been no greater conference of this sort in this state in a quarter century. The issue itself was great—it was, better schools of every grade for all the people, and a more liberal investment in educational agencies of every kind. It was great enough to bring together a hundred or more people from every corner of the state—teachers, principals, school superintendents, school board members, merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, state school and church school presidents and professors, club women, the Kiwanis and thriftarians—and to weld them into a synthetic body of public servants, busy with the problems of childhood and youth in North Carolina.

Aycock's Mantle
In the various interests represented—state, and federal—it was very like a great conference for education in the North at Salem in Aycock's day, and the one that developed under the leadership of Governor Bickett, Congressman Small, Commissioner Claxton, Superintendent Brooks, ex-Superintendent Joyner and the rest, was very like the educational fervor that developed in the state in the early eighties of the last century.

The Greensboro conference developed the fact that North Carolina is once more awake and anxious, and ready for their heroic effort for larger school revenues and better schools. And we are to say that the leaders in this new revival will spring up just as abundantly and serve the state just as ably as the educational leaders in the quarter of the old century. Out of the revival came our city graded schools, teachers' institutes, public high schools, summer school at the University, the normal schools for both races, the State College for Women, and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The list of noble leaders in that great movement is a long one. It includes Alexander Graham, D. Matt Thompson, Tomson, the Blairs, Noble and Moses, Alderman, Melver and Joyner, Little and his summer school corps, Primrose, Leazar, Pullen, Walter, Josephus Daniels, Massey and Hill, and many others of their sort.

The Main Issue
The leaders who stand up to lead today must be tall men and true if they rank with the leaders of yesterday. And their mission must be just as clear. They must not miss the thing that was plainer than the keystone at Greensboro, namely, that North Carolina is dominantly a rural state and that the country school is the wheel in our educational scheme. The leaders in the great educational revival just beginning under Brooks's leadership will plead for many essential things, but above all they must go to the country people, on the stump, in every country community in the state in a campaign of blazing appeal for better country schools for the country children of North Carolina.

Better country schools! Among other agencies this is the greatest. It is fundamentally necessary. Attention and effort must be centered on it, or North Carolina will be fatally hindered and crippled as she moves to the front in the forward march of American states.

MILLIONS FOR ROADS

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the highway projects in 17 southern states, authorized and begun by the states and the federal government jointly, covered 2,671 miles of good road and the expenditure of \$23,393,827, on a basis of 50 percent by the federal government and 50 percent by the states. In our own state the basis was half and half. During this period these state and federal road contracts called for 255 miles of road in North Carolina and \$1,716,100 of expenditures. It appears that North Carolina jumped in ahead of 11 southern states in expenditures and 14 southern states in mileage.

During the fiscal year ending June 30,

1920, the road projects authorized by the federal government and the 17 southern states amounted to \$55,000,000 in round numbers. The total in North Carolina is around \$3,650,000, and only four states stand ahead of us, namely, Texas, Missouri, Georgia, and Oklahoma. Reducing road business to definite contract form is slow work, as men of sense know, but our state highway commission has been gaited faster than the highway authorities in 11 other southern states.

The contract figures just given out by the federal Department of Agriculture are as follows.

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Texas | \$9,363,021 |
| Missouri | 5,435,013 |
| Georgia | 4,307,437 |
| Oklahoma | 3,690,349 |
| North Carolina | 3,648,489 |
| Tennessee | 3,623,762 |
| Alabama | 3,359,221 |
| Virginia | 3,175,062 |
| Kentucky | 3,125,892 |
| South Carolina | 2,925,174 |
| Mississippi | 2,877,266 |
| Arkansas | 2,686,682 |
| Louisiana | 2,177,868 |
| Florida | 1,834,753 |
| West Virginia | 1,701,538 |
| Maryland | 1,491,607 |
| Delaware | 260,424 |

THE PLAYMAKERS

Go away from home to learn the news. It took a reference in the Red Cross Magazine, of New York, to call our attention to the work that is being done by the Carolina Playmakers at Chapel Hill, whose production of When Witches Ride, a play of North Carolina superstition, is declared by the magazine to have been "one of the most remarkable productions of the new development in American folk art".

The Playmakers have a little theater at Chapel Hill, the Play-House, where they work at dramatic productions based on material gathered in North Carolina—folk lore, traditions, superstitions, of the Old North State. They make their own costumes and scenery. It would be rash to risk a judgment without having seen their work; but if it is sincerely and intelligently done, the possibilities that it affords seem well-nigh infinite. This form of dramatic art at any rate has grown enormously popular in America recently, and it is interesting to learn that it is being experimented with in North Carolina, using North Carolina material for the framework of its productions.—Greensboro News.

A GREAT RECORD

North Carolina measured up splendidly in the number of Distinguished Service Crosses awarded in the late war. New York furnished 368,000 troops to the armies in France and won 613 D. S. Crosses. North Carolina furnished 73,000 men and won 173 D. S. Crosses.

North Carolina stood twenty-first among the states in the number of men furnished but seventh in the number of D. S. C. winners.

The 30th Division, composed of troops from North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, is credited with an even dozen Medals of Honor, the highest award in the gift of the nation, which is three more than any other division received; and the 30th also won 307 D. S. C's. The next divisions in order of honors were the 2d, 1st, and 3d.—Rockingham Post Dispatch.

WELFARE IN FRANKLIN

During the month there have been between twenty and thirty cases handled by the juvenile court and the Superintendent, out of court.

About 90 trips have been made to schools looking after the attendance and more than two hundred and fifty letters written.

One hundred and fifty permits have been written excusing children temporarily from attending school to help on the farm.

The school attendance has been increased about forty per cent over what it has been before.

The outside pauper list was given me to investigate and several were found on the list who had no right to be there.

A man who had been on the list had

ROOSEVELT'S RELIGION

Theodore Roosevelt once said: I know not how philosophers may ultimately define religion, but from Micah to James it has been defined as service to one's fellowman rendered by following the great rule of justice and mercy, wisdom and righteousness.—Kansas Industrialist.

been dead for some time but some one was still drawing his pension.

Another man had his three children on the list and upon investigation it was found that one of them had married and had several children, another was grown and making a good salary while the youngest was large enough to support himself. They were all stricken from the list.

Several have attempted to get on the pauper list who upon investigation were found not entitled to a place there.

Between twenty and thirty soldiers and sailors have been assisted in securing compensation, insurance, uniforms, back pay, allotments, medical treatment, etc. One soldier was placed in a hospital and treated free by the government.

This gives in a general way an account of the work that is being done and shows the possibilities for good that exist when full cooperation is given it by all the people.—Joseph C. Jones, Superintendent of Public Welfare, Franklin county, N. C.

WIPE OUT THIS DISGRACE

More women die in child birth in the United States than in thirteen other principal countries. There are 23,000 of them every year. And 125,000 babies die before they are six weeks old because of lack of proper care. They die because the United States is the only important country in the world that has no legislation for mothers.

There is such a bill now before Congress—a maternity and infancy bill worthy of every citizen's support. Will the men and women who read this write to your Congressman and Senators to support this bill? Get up a petition and have your friends sign it. The Sheppard-Towner Bill must be passed.—Good Housekeeping.

RICH IN MOTOR CARS

North Carolina today has 120,000 licensed motor vehicles and 1,110 dealers. This is an increase of fifty per cent over the corresponding period last year, in the number of cars. Of the 120,000 cars registered, 109,000 are passenger cars and 10,500 are trucks, while there are 1,650 licensed motorcycles.

These figures show that the State during the first nine months of the present fiscal year has registered 40,400 more motor vehicles than were registered during the whole of last year.

The first automobile licensed in North Carolina was on Feb. 1, 1909.

GRAHAM AND CHASE

There is a story to tell in the very recent past and the very vivid present of one of the oldest and greatest of the southern state universities. In fact, in point of actual service it is the oldest state university in existence; in point of extended service to its state, in the quality of its faculty, and in its programs of culture and democracy, who shall find its superior? The story—constituting perhaps the most distinctive chapter in educational administration in southern universities—centers around two leaders, both of the new generation. In these leaders were common, to a remarkable degree, the qualities of young manhood, loyal service, simple living, genuine and sincere motives, and calm but resolute purpose.

The one, the lamented and beloved university president of the yesteryear, leaving a remarkable heritage and notable inspiration, finds his eulogy written by the President of the United States "as one by gift and character alike qualified to play a distinguished part and playing it to the admiration of all who knew him." The other, the president of today and tomorrow, confident, clear-eyed, passionately devoted to the ideals and service of a great state university, dreams

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 11

DO'S AND DON'TS ON FARM TELEPHONES

A telephone company is a public service utility and as such should sell service. It can be materially assisted by the cooperation of the subscribers. Below are given a few Do's and Don'ts which if observed by all concerned will greatly improve the service:

Do's

- (1) The telephone is a delicate instrument. Treat it as such.
- (2) Keep the telephone clean inside and out. Dust and moisture permit leakage of current and make conversation over the line less clear.
- (3) A good sharp turn to the generator handle will throw the drop at "Central." Nothing is gained by more.
- (4) If the phone fails to function, report the fact to the manager, don't try to fix it yourself.
- (5) You know your ring, answer it as quickly as possible—let others alone.
- (6) Be patient with "Central," she is sometimes busy.
- (7) Talk in a clear, distinct tone. Don't explode in the transmitter.
- (8) Put your mouth about an inch from the transmitter when talking.
- (9) Hang up the receiver, with the ear piece down, as soon as you are through talking.

dreams of a living democracy and plans for its realization through better education and the new citizenship. The one, the university's own son, "giving himself freely, wholly, joyously that she might be strong and large and abound in the noblest life", sought to make the state university "the instrument of democracy for realizing all the high and healthful inspirations of the state," and in so doing he interpreted to the people of the state "democracy, culture, efficient citizenship guided by a competent and confident leadership." The other, a student of education, for a decade a teacher in the university itself and a worker in the state, winning his way by simple, quiet worth and deserved merit, dreams of his state university as one which "typifies and serves and guides this new civilization" of the South, "an institution shot through with the spirit of service, broad and quick in its sympathies, practical in its training for the practical things of that life which in its astounding complexity confronts the new generation, resolutely keeping in the foreground those spiritual values by which alone a state can survive." The one, a southerner of national reputation, the planter of good seed which will "grow up and set in motion potential evolutionary processes that will go on and on working themselves out in the life of the university and the state," held democracy to be the "main and active manifestation" of culture and magnified "democracy and work" as the heart of American civilization, holding at the same time that "culture and work" are the basis of a sound democracy. The other, a son of the nation, reaping where another hath sown, loving the South, expresses the strong conviction that "the next great creative chapter in the history of the nation is to be written here in the South where is now the real center of that pioneering spirit which has made America possible," and sets himself to the task of aiding in the building of the greater South through an education which will add "to individual competency public-mindedness, and to public-mindedness an abiding sense of spiritual realities."

Surely the story, but faintly suggested here for fuller investigation and study, is typical of the South's best hopes and of its highest aspirations for the newer citizenship. And who can measure the influence of the university president in this new day?—Howard W. Odum, Kenan Professor of Sociology Elect, University of North Carolina, in The Survey.

THE TONSILS CLINIC

An emergency hospital, in which 51 children of Chapel Hill and Orange county were operated on for tonsils or adenoids, transformed our city schoolhouse Friday and Saturday.

Colored children were treated in a room specially provided for them.

The domestic science room was the operating room. Every device that is re-

Don'ts

- (1) Don't buy cheap phones and expect high-class results.
- (2) Do not remove the mouthpiece from the transmitter. It is carefully adjusted to feed the sound waves to the transmitter most effectively.
- (3) Don't rub on the line. Someone might be talking about you. Besides "rubbing" ruins the batteries.
- (4) Don't drag your rings. Make them snappy.
- (5) Don't use the phone in a thunder storm.
- (6) Don't declare that you have been "trying for half an hour to get you" when in fact you have been about five seconds. There are cases on record where murder has been committed in that time.
- (7) Don't get mad and try to take your spite out on "Central" by ringing in her ear. You can't.
- (8) Don't think all the poor service is due to the company. Some of it may be due to you.
- (9) Don't let the wires remain in contact with branches of trees. The only things that the wires should touch are the glass insulators.—J. E. L.

quired in modern surgery was provided. The Club Clinic brings along everything that a first class hospital contains. The two distinguished doctors—Dr. Gibson of Raleigh, and Dr. Darden of Durham—and the six registered nurses are as amply provided with the tools of their craft as tho they were working in private sanatoria.

The large rooms at the east and west ends of the school basement were the wards, one for the boys and one for the girls. The clinic had its own cots, mattresses, sheets, etc., and every patient was kept for at least 24 hours so that no possible danger could result from too early removal after operation.

Miss Dunn, the chief nurse of the State Health Board, said that a nominal club charge was made when the parents were able to pay it. But every child that needed treatment received it, pay or no pay, and several operations were performed free of charge in Chapel Hill.

The six nurses were helped materially by the mothers and sisters of the brave little patients. The nurses alone, said Miss Dunn, could not have handled all the cases.

The State Health Board, through Miss Dunn, wishes to thank Mr. Morrison and Miss Oaks, the Chapel Hill Public Health nurse, for their unceasing cooperation. Miss Klink of the University Infirmary lent extra cots and invited overflow patients into the Infirmary. The teachers cooperated by going out after the children.

The whole experience was a triumph for the program of the State Health Board and for the desire of Chapel Hill to make its schoolhouse into a real community center in every sense of the word. The basement of the school was transformed. It was as clean, as orderly, as quiet, and as precisely administered as an up-to-date hospital.

In the last year more than 1000 such operations have been performed in North Carolina without a single casualty.

Chapel Hill is glad to be added to the list of North Carolina towns whose children have benefited by the State Health Board Tonsils clinic.—E. N.

HANGING IN THE BALANCE

Western civilization hangs today in the balance. Every gain that the race has made is threatened with destruction. Only a thin line separates France and England and Italy from the menace of barbarism. Upon our Nation may devolve the responsibility of keeping the torch aflame. Upon the trained intelligence, the clarified insight and the disciplined will of our people in all likelihood will depend the fate of the world in the decades that are to come. First, last, and all the time it is an educational problem. It is your problem and my problem; your duty and my duty. At no time in the history of our profession has the need for devoted, consecrated, and united action been so imperative as it is today. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder with unbroken ranks and see the battle through to glorious victory.—W. G. Bagley.