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

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A SCHOOL OF PUBLIC WELFARE

PUBLIC WELFARE COURSES

The bulletin of the Public Welfare Institute at the University during the full summer quarter, June 22-Sept. 15, will be going into the mails next week.

Teachers who believe that above all things the school is a social agency—the vic and social minded teachers who look forward to full-fledged leadership in the communities in which they teach—will have a chance at these courses, a score or more in number, during the summer school session, and for six weeks thereafter if they choose to remain.

Public welfare workers and social servants of all sorts—public health nurses, community organizers, juvenile court officials, commercial club secretaries, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries, Red Cross Home Service secretaries, public welfare officers and board members, the club women and other social allies will have a chance at courses ranging from ten days to twelve weeks in length, in the problems of social dependency, delinquency, ineffectiveness, and neglect.

Most of these courses are full college term credit courses for field workers and administrative officials. It is the most elaborate program on social subjects ever offered in the South. It is an established summer quarter offering of the University. And it is only one of the quarters of the full year course of the Public Welfare School that has been permanently established at the University of North Carolina under the headship of Dr. Howard W. Odum, formerly dean of the college of liberal arts of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

If you want this bulletin, address Dr. N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill, N. C., Hon. R. F. Beasley, Raleigh, N. C., or Dr. Philip Klein, American Red Cross, Southern Division, Atlanta, Ga.

What an inspiring background against which to set the State and County Council, August 10 12!

TWO NEW BULLETINS

The vital facts on the consolidation of rural schools, which has attracted widespread interest in the state, are presented in the latest publication of the bureau of extension at the University of North Carolina by Dr. Edgar W. Knight, professor of rural education at the University.

Dr. Knight shows that, though urban schools have improved notably in the past ten years, rural schools have not shown a corresponding improvement and that country children in North Carolina are not obtaining the educational advantages that city children are. As 80 per cent of the state population is rural, the larger proportion of children are severely handicapped in their schooling by having poorer paid and poorer trained teachers, poorer equipment, less time, and cruder facilities of every kind. "The condition of rural schools is admittedly the most insistent and immediately urgent task before North Carolina today", says Dr. Knight.

He sees the solution in the consolidation of small schools into larger, better equipped schools with provision to transport children from distant places in trucks. Several one-room schools ought to be consolidated into a large school with different teachers for different grades, he argues. The plan has been tried with success in Anson, Buncombe, Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Orange, Pamlico, Wake, and Wilson counties. Wilson county is using this year 20 trucks to bring children to school and expects to have 60 trucks next year.

A further course of study for women's clubs has been issued recently by the bureau of extension under the title of "Our Heritage", prepared by Dr. James H. Hanford, of the English department. It contains programs for fifteen meetings tracing the development of the American tradition and spirit through literature. Though designed, especially for club work, it has been arranged so that individuals desiring a mapped-out course of reading may have a definite schedule to follow. The outline contains many references to literature and announces that provision may be made through the bureau of extension to obtain needed books from the University library. This outline follows others of a similar nature issued by the bureau on "Americanization" and "Citizenship for Women", both of which have been studied by hundreds of women.—Lenoir Chambers.

FARM FIRE INSURANCE

So far as we know no farm organization is vigorously promoting mutual fire insurance among the farmers of North Carolina. In 1919 there were five farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the state—in Edgecombe, Wake, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union counties—but their total assets were \$65,723 and their insurance risks in force at the end of the year were nearly 25 million dollars. The average cost was \$3.20 per \$1,000.

Mutual fire insurance among farmers is a whale of a business in other states. For instance, the Pennsylvania State Grange has 69 million dollars worth of mutual fire insurance in force, says J. Clyde Marquis in The Country Gentleman. "The total Grange insurance against fire and tornado in Kansas is 36 million dollars, in Michigan it is 38 million dollars against fire and seven and a half millions against death, and in Maine it is 25 million dollars.

"Wisconsin has 200 mutual companies covering about 80 percent of all the farm property of the state. Colorado with its widely scattered farms has over \$8,000,000 in fire insurance and the cost in all cases has been small compared with the old-line companies. In Colorado it has averaged in 24 years only \$2.24 a year per \$1,000. These cases are only a few of the hundreds of mutual companies started by the Grange".—J. Clyde Marquis, in The Country Gentleman.

FARM LIGHTING SETS

The fifty-odd farm-lighting sets now on the market in North Carolina and being sold in large quantities to North Carolina farmers are analyzed, classified, and described in an extension leaflet recently prepared by Prof. P. H. Daggett and W. C. Walke and issued by the Country Home Comforts and Conveniences division of the University Bureau of Extension.

As the second of a series of leaflets designed to furnish information on electric light and power, water supply, sanitation, and telephones for persons who live in country communities, this leaflet, says Prof. Daggett, "is intended as a simple and concise guide for those who are thinking of buying a farm-lighting set. The following study has been made of the plants that are most widely advertised, a number of which are conducting extensive advertising campaigns in this state, for the purpose of classifying each one according to some mechanical feature or operating principle."

Prof. Daggett and Mr. Walke have classified the sets on the basis of direct or belted types; air cooling or water cooling; four-cycle or two cycle engines; automatic or full automatic stop; carbureters or mixing valves; gasoline or kerosene burning; poppet valve or sleeve valve; governor or no governor; battery or no battery; battery ignition or magneto; and battery-rating. Prof. Daggett announces that a series of tests will be made soon on representative plants and the results published.—Lenoir Chambers.

CITY MANAGER GOVERNMENT

The city-manager plan of municipal administration is sweeping the country. One hundred eighty cities with city managers are listed in the current number of The American City. Nearly all of them—112 to be exact—have adopted improved charters, and nearly all the remaining cities have created the position of city manager by ordinance.

It would seem, that in municipal affairs, at least, the American people are convinced of the wisdom of business administration and management. They are ready to try out a method that promises increased efficiency in city departments, and decreases the waste of the people's money. They want to see their city taxes spent for real improvements that will be beneficial to themselves and to their neighbors. They have resolved to stop the dribble of the people's money into bottomless sink holes. That's why nearly 200 American cities have abandoned the old aldermanic or city council government.

In North Carolina we have nine such cities ranging in size from Gastonia with

THE COMMUNITY LEADER

Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.

He is a man whose eyes search far ahead
In faith of what will surely come to be.

He makes the sightless citizen to see
A new town blooming where a town
seemed dead.

He has no fear of unblazed paths to
tread.

His heart exults to make his people free,
To help them realize the dream that he
Has woven from the things which
men have said.

Our towns are dowered with the gifts
of time,
God's hand has placed them under
man's control.

Help ye this man who yearns to give
his prime

In helping you attain your civic goal.
A man who works to reach this end
sublime

Need have no fear for his immortal
soul.

13,000 population to Morehead City with 3,500. The salaries paid their city managers run from \$3,600 in Gastonia to \$1,500 in Tarboro. Morganton in 1913, was the first Carolina city to try out this experiment. Gastonia is the last, having effected the change in 1919. The Carolina cities having city-managers are:

Gastonia, High Point, Goldsboro, Elizabeth City, Hickory, Thomasville, Tarboro, Morganton, and Morehead City.

SIXTY DIVORCE CASES

The Gazette is informed that at the approaching term of civil court for Gaston county next week there are 80 divorce cases on the docket and of these, 60 will come up on the calendar for this term of court for trial.

This information will doubtless prove surprising to a great majority of our readers. Eighty divorce cases in Gaston county! A few years ago such a thing would have been almost unbelievable.

Such is the case, however, and they tell us that the number has been growing with alarming rapidity during the past year. One may well pause to consider this situation and inquire into the causes of this evil which is destined to undermine the foundation of our civilization, the American home. It will destroy the fabric and fiber of our being.

Those in position to know say that the unprecedented number of divorce cases in the county is due in large measure to causes and results produced by hasty marriages. It is at least comforting to believe that the prevalence of this evil is a sporadic outburst and not a growing tendency of the times.

At any rate, the matter is one that deserves the serious consideration of our people, and both the press and the pulpit should lend all aid to the civil authorities in helping stamp out this evil.—Gastonia Gazette.

A CORRUPTER OF YOUTH

When Cicero denounced Cataline as a corrupter of youth he sealed his doom. And mind you, this in pagan Rome long centuries ago.

When a Carolina newspaper carries an advertisement which reeks with lechery, in the year of Our Lord 1920, it is time for right-thinking, courageous men and women to bestir themselves.

Corrupting youth is the double distilled quintessence of iniquity in all places and ages.

The paper needs rebuke. The community needs rebuke, if it will tolerate such advertisements and such film shows. The picture company needs to be reduced to bankruptcy, and the local movie company needs to go out of business instantly.

Public opinion needs to be aroused and focused upon everything and everybody that capitalizes the business of corrupting youth in a christian community.

However, here's the advertisement. Judge it for yourselves, and let us organize to clear the air in our commonwealth from end to end.

Commercializing Vice

"Everywoman's adventures with Passion and Wealth in her ruthless quest of love.

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 12

ELECTRICITY—THE HOME MAKER

One reason why labor is getting scarcer and scarcer on the farm is because each year hundreds of boys and girls leave the farm to seek jobs in the city. Some one has figured that five hundred young men and women leave North Carolina farms each year. Farm labor in North Carolina averages \$2.50 a day at present, according to the Federal Crop Reporter. This means that a quarter million dollars worth of labor is lost to North Carolina farmers annually. This great loss along with the threatened destruction of home life makes the situation alarming, and something must be done at once to make our boys and girls contented in their farm homes.

Much has been said and many reasons given for their leaving. It seems hard to understand why boys and girls should prefer the crowded offices and stores and a small bed-room to call home in the cities, to the old home place on the farm with its roomy house, broad acres, and cool spring at the foot of the hill. Working in the fields and seeing things grow is much pleasanter labor than office work.

The real reason for discontent is not due to the actual farm work but to the unnecessary labor and the lack of conveniences for doing the work quickly and

well. Life soon becomes dull, hard, and uninteresting around the home which has no modern conveniences. Old fashioned methods of doing the work make the work difficult: lack of running water in the homes, poorly heated and badly lighted houses make home life unattractive and young people discontented.

There was a time when modern conveniences such as running water, electric lights, etc., could only be had in city homes, but this is no longer true. A farmer who can buy the cheapest automobile can buy an electric light and power plant that will give his home electric lights equal to those in city homes. The same electric plant will pump water under pressure for a modern bath room, it will furnish power to run the hand operated machinery around the home, to operate the iron, churn, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, and other conveniences.

With electricity in the home the boys and girls not only have conveniences in their work, but when the day's work is done many pleasures can be enjoyed in the pretty, bright, electrically lighted rooms. Best of all, however, the entire family is kept in the old home—the home full of good influences, a bright, cheerful home, and a pleasant place in which to live.—A. N.

"Most spectacular banquet revels ever shown on the screen.

"Intimate glimpses of love and intrigue behind the scenes on the stage.

"Orgies of New Year's Eve on the Great White Way of New York.

"Vivid pictures of life in the underworld.

"Spendthrifts wooing pleasure in a glittering Broadway Cafe.

"Gilded halls of chance, and Fashion gambling for money and souls.

"Amazing scenes in which Everywoman loses Beauty, Modesty, even Conscience.

"The supreme hour of Everywoman's life, when she finds her heart's desire."

Legal Protection

"All Canada has provided itself with legal protection against injurious films; four of our forty-eight states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, and Maryland—and the city of Chicago, support commissions for the oversight of the millions of feet of celluloid which carry their impressions each year to the American mind. The number of states ready to deal with this topic needs immediate extension, but in every capital there is an alert and ingenious body of men and women in the employ of the picture maker, and they strive to confound the energies of those who are contributing their efforts to enact this indispensable measure of social reform.

"When twenty populous States instead of four have commissions of this character, working to a common end, we shall dry up the source of the evil. It will be seen and understood that pecuniary profit can no longer accrue from a picture of salacious appeal. Inelegancy there may still be, but money will not come to the maker or vender of indecent pictures, since his market will be closed. He will perform become a better and a more neighborly man, as he should have been on his own motion in response to the impulses of his own heart from the first day."—Ellis P. Oberholtzer, Philadelphia Board of Censors, Yale Review, April, 1920.

Isn't it time for North Carolina to join Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, and Maryland with a film censorship law with teeth in it?

We admit that the problem is difficult, but it ought not to be unsolvable.

AN AFFIDAVIT FACE

The Survey in a recent issue carried a graphic account of Dr. Howard W. Odum who leaves the deanship of the college of liberal arts of Emory University, Atlanta, to head the new school of sociology and public welfare in the University of North Carolina.

"Someone said, He has an affidavit face. As you look at him you think of cattle breeding associations and farm machinery, and if it were in the North or West you might think of silos and barns. But for all that, he is dean of a school of liberal arts in a southern university. He has been professor of sociology, he has investigated rural condi-

tions, studied negro problems, and organized classes in educational psychology among men and women of the community. It takes you some time to adjust yourself to hearing occasional polysyllables roll out of that farmer's face, but they are just as natural to him as sizing up a prize bull. In fact, it is hard to determine whether his first choice would be raising a special breed of cattle, propaganda, or soap-box work to create a social conscience in the community, a scientific and statistical study of the anthropological and industrial life of the small town, or terracing a garden in his backyard. He builds men and women in the classroom, in the office, and in chapel. Righteous indignation at social evils and a boyish joy in the goodness of man are in harmony in his jovial, almost happy-go-lucky smile and bulky, lumbering body. One never knows how it is that people love him, and that he makes men and women better as individuals and more productive as social units. One is reminded, though in a different way, of Pippa Passes. With all that, he knows the technique of social publicity, of effective advertising and money raising, and the manipulation of human weaknesses for social good. He is one of the makers of the South."—Philip Klein, Director Bureau of Educational Research, Southern Division, American Red Cross.

WAR AGAINST ACCIDENTS

The American soldiers killed in battle and those who died of wounds, disease, and accidents numbered about 77,000 during our nineteen months in the World War. During the same period 126,000 men, women, and children lost their lives through accidents of one sort and another in the United States. During these same nineteen months around 300,000 of our soldiers were wounded in battle abroad, but more than 3,000,000 persons were injured by accidents at home.

St. Louis has been taking stock of herself and something like the tale of accidents in that city is true of every other American city. For five years previous to 1918 around 500 persons were killed each year in this one city alone. The number of automobile accidents grew from eighteen in 1912 to one hundred in 1918. The school children killed by accidents on the streets and in the home averaged more than one hundred per year during these same five years. The number of deaths, however, does not tell the whole story. The number of wounded and maimed each year was around 15,000 in this one city. The loss of property due to the single item of automobile accidents was a million dollars or more each year.

The people of St. Louis have become thoroughly alive to the matter of accident prevention in industry, and through educative effort they have reduced the number of industrial accidents about thirty percent since 1912. But accidents on the streets and in the home have increased about fifty percent during the same time.

What did St. Louis do about it? Why she put into her public schools carefully prepared courses on accident prevention.

What other city is doing such a thing?