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STATE-AID FOR HOME OWNERS

CAROLINA'S FAME ABROAD

The following clipping from a recent editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch shows how much North Carolina is being praised and advertised for its good roads program:

News comes from Charleston that West Virginia, to the west, through its Legislature called in extra session for that purpose, has voted an issue of bonds in the sum of \$50,000,000 for the building of good roads. To the south, North Carolina recently issued bonds in a similar amount that it might lift itself out of the mud. To the north, Maryland, already known as a good roads state, is spending millions of dollars each year in the construction and maintenance of highways that are a joy to the traveler after crossing the boundary from the Virginia mudholes that are called roads only through courtesy.

Already North Carolina is receiving advertising throughout the length and breadth of the country by reason of its progressive action, which is bringing in new industries, fresh capital and added inhabitants. It is not beyond reason to believe that before it has laid a mile of road out of the newly available funds it will have received in advertising dividends a large percentage of its roads investment. The same promises to be true of West Virginia. It has proved true of Maryland. It is true of every other state that has let it be known to the world that its emergence from the mud stage has been decreed.—Lexington Dispatch.

THE 126th COMMENCEMENT

With former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels delivering the commencement address, with Governor Cameron Morrison presenting the largest number of degrees ever given at the University, more than 170, and with the Rev. Charles E. Maddry, secretary of the Baptist State convention, preaching the baccalaureate sermon, plans for the 126th commencement of the University of North Carolina, June 12-15, point to the largest and most important finals in the history of the University.

Mr. Daniels' address, the most important speech of the commencement, will be delivered in the historic Memorial Hall on the morning of June 15, the final day of the school year. From the same platform Governor Cameron Morrison, attending his first commencement as Governor, will hand degrees to more students than have ever before received diplomas in the entire history of the University. The senior class of the college ranges up close to 130 men and women and the number of graduate degrees will be markedly larger than ever before. Registrar T. J. Wilson, Jr., thinks the total number may extend as high as 180.

Governor Morrison will be the chief speaker at the annual alumni luncheon, the big event of alumni day, June 14.

The full program calls for Sunday, June 12, to be marked by two important events, the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Maddry, himself a University graduate, to the senior class. That sermon will take place in Gerrard Hall in the morning. In the afternoon the annual Y. M. C. A. vesper services will be held on the campus with the Rev. W. D. Moss, of the Chapel Hill Presbyterian church, preaching.

Monday, June 13, will be class day, with the final exercises of the senior class dominating the scene. The orations for the Willie P. Mangum medal will take place in the morning and the final class meeting in the afternoon under the historic Davie poplar.

Alumni will hold the center of the stage Tuesday, June 14. The election of a president of the general alumni association to succeed R. D. W. Connor will be one of the principal events of the business meeting of the association in the morning. President H. W. Chase will speak to the alumni, and in addition to a number of routine business matters to be transacted there will be short addresses by representatives from each of the re-union classes, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, and 1921.

The annual alumni luncheon will be

held in Swain hall, with Governor Morrison as the center of attention and short talks from several alumni. The trustees will hold their annual meeting in the afternoon, a number of special events for the alumni will take place, the returning classes will hold their special dinners, and the day will close with a special presentation by the Carolina Playmakers and the reception to the alumni.

Wednesday, June 15, commencement day proper, will mark the final exercises in Memorial Hall, the address by Mr. Daniels, and the presentation of diplomas.

The commencement dances under the direction of W. D. Carmichael, Jr., of Durham, chief ball manager, will start Wednesday afternoon and will last through Thursday night, with more than a hundred visiting young ladies.—Lenoir Chambers.

STATE LOANS TO FARMERS

California has loaned a million dollars to hand-picked people who want to become farm owners or home-owning farm laborers. Two farm colonies have already been started—one near Durham in Butte county, and the other at Delhi in Merced county. The state legislature has authorized a further bond issue of ten million dollars to extend the experiment.

The two farm colonies already settled under this plan cover fifteen thousand acres. The settlers pay in advance five percent of the purchase price of the ready-made farm and forty percent of the improvements provided thereon by the state. The balance is paid in twenty to thirty-six years at five percent, on the amortization plan.

The Farm Settlement Board, with Elwood Mead as executive, prepared the farms in these two colonies, and set them in seed crops and fruit trees, erected the homes and outhouses, the school building, the community center building, the stock-show building and automobile camping sheds, and laid out the athletic field, swimming pool, and tennis courts, the open-air auditorium, the greenhouses and experimental gardens—all in advance. What the settlers bought was ready-made farms in communities already organized and equipped for comfort and companionship.

The clearing of forest lands in lonely places no longer appeals to prospective farmers, and the county or state that expects to populate its waste places in the primitive fashion of frontier days will fail.

And by the way, the Kingdom of Solitude in North Carolina numbers twenty-two million acres at present. It is a round eighty-five million acres in California. But California is going at her problem hammer-and-tongs, and other states will be wise in our opinion to follow suit at the earliest possible moment.

The Need is Urgent

"If we are to maintain high social and economic ideals on the farm, if American farmers are to be able to clothe and educate their children," says Elwood Mead, "then there must be in this country, as there has been in western Europe and Australia, constructive action by the government which will open to American farmers and farm workers the opportunities for land and farm ownership formerly afforded by free land. This cannot be left to private enterprise because the incentive to the action is social and political and not money-making. The reasons that led Australia to advance hundreds of millions of dollars to building up a sound rural civilization must sooner or later constrain other American states to adopt the policies of California.

"Some adequate system of advice and credit is needed to enable worthy landless people with little money to become farm owners, and, in this way, avert the growing dangers and evils of tenantry. From being a nation of farm owners, we are rapidly becoming a nation of tenant cultivators. Half of the land in some of the richest agricultural states is now farmed by tenants. As a rule, the leases are short, most of the tenants remaining only one or two years

DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION

Edward A. Ross

The mediaeval church taught the children of the common people what was essential to salvation, but had no idea of educating them to rise in life. The state at first institutes universities to provide it with trained servants, but as it gains in social purpose it pushes general education. In fact, the spirit of a government may very well be gauged by noting its policy with reference to the different grades of education.

If it is generous in elementary schools but stingy in high schools, it reflects the ideas of the comfortable classes, who can pay tuition. Only when it opens an educational path to the summit for every youth able to climb the Parnassian steeps is it in the way of democratizing knowledge.

on any one farm. In this, and in other particulars, the conditions of these tenants are worse than in European countries because law and custom have not thrown safeguards around tenantry in the United States as in other countries where tenantry is an older institution."

AMERICAN LITERATURE

The Women's Clubs Section of the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina offers as the State Federation study course for 1921-1922 an outline on Studies in American Literature, by Professor C. A. Hibbard of the English Department of the University. It is not designed to be of historical interest as the program for 1920-1921, on Our Heritage, was, but it is an attempt to outline some of the most important American writers with some of their most characteristic productions. In the sixteen meetings devoted to this study opportunity is afforded for reading by all members of the groups, and it is hoped that each member will avail herself of the opportunity of reading along the lines of each meeting with those who have special papers to prepare. This will make all take an active interest in the proceedings and will make it possible for all to join in the discussions.

The first meeting is given over to a study of Our Nature Writers, including Thoreau, John Muir, and John Burroughs. A sincere study of this meeting will undoubtedly increase one's interest in and appreciation of flowers and birds. Why does not every woman spend a part of her time in learning the habits and traits of our North Carolina birds? Could anything be more interesting and more useful than a knowledge of the plants and flowers peculiar to North Carolina? Would not this knowledge stimulate one to make a special study of the many varieties of some of our flowers such as the iris, the spirea or hundreds of others worthy of special study? The first program of Studies in American Literature shows how some of our foremost American writers made birds and flowers a large part of their lives and how they can be made a part of ours.

It is unnecessary to describe each of the sixteen meetings contained in the booklet, but two others are of unusual interest, those on the Contemporary Literary Magazines. The history of the publications of our literary magazines parallels closely the development of American Literature. To know just what these magazines have done, to follow their vicissitudes and victories, to see the reputations they have made, for themselves and their contributors, is the object of the study of this program, writes Professor Hibbard in an introductory paragraph. If this program stimulates some of the women to read our best magazines and our best newspapers regularly and to try to get a picture of what is going on in the world around us, the study course is worth while.

At the end of the program is a list of the books referred to in the course of study and also a list of the magazines with their places of publication.

One book has been selected which

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 57
WATER SYSTEMS—II

THE HYDRAULIC RAM

In all sections of the country where the land is rolling many springs are to be found near farmsteads, but located at a level considerably below that of the buildings. Frequently the only source of water for the house is just such a spring, and too often the job of carrying the daily supply of water falls on the women of the household. Or it may be that some distance from the barn is a stream of relatively pure water flowing in abundance and that the water of this spring could be profitably used in barns or yards if the water could be easily and economically gotten to them. The hydraulic ram serves just such purposes as these and might be described as a type of pump or engine which utilizes the power derived from a large part of the water of a flowing stream to lift a small part of this water and deliver it at some point above the level of the stream itself and some distance from it if desired.

Simplicity

The ram is really simple both in construction and operation though its action is often regarded as little short of magical by those who do not understand it. It is made up of five essential parts, consisting of the drive or supply pipe, a waste valve, a check valve, an air cylinder, and a discharge pipe. The operation of the ram is as follows: water from the spring or other source of supply flows down the supply pipe which is laid with considerable fall, and entering the base of the ram begins to flow out of the waste valve which is open. The momentum of the water rapidly increases until the waste valve is closed then acts like a hammer opening the check valve in the bottom of the air chamber. Flow continues until the air in this compartment has become sufficiently compressed to check the flowing water, at which point the check valve closes. The compressed

air in the air chamber forces water out through the discharge pipe to the point of use. Meanwhile the waste valve has again opened and the above operation repeats itself resulting in a pulsating flow at the end of the discharge pipe.

Essential Points

There is a definite relation in size between the supply and delivery pipes, the former usually being twice as large as the latter. In order not to confuse these two pipes it is to be remembered that the supply pipe is the one which conducts the water from the spring or stream and furnishes the driving power for operating the ram, while the delivery pipe leads from the ram to the house, barn or other point of use, supplying from 1-7 to 1-10 the amount of water that flowed through the supply pipe. The elevation and length of the delivery pipe is limited by the total fall of the supply pipe, the amount of water available, and the amount desired at the point of delivery. Rams must always be placed at some point below the level of the source of water supply. This fall must be as much as two or three feet and as a rule is made one foot for every seven foot vertical rise in the discharge pipe. The length of the supply pipe should not be less than 8 or 10 times the total fall where this is five feet or less. A stream or spring affording a flow of as little as two or three gallons per minute may be utilized to operate a ram. As a working rule a ram can be counted on to lift to a reasonable height from 1-10 to 1-7 of the total quantity of water supplied it.

Rams are inexpensive both in first cost and operation and there is practically no limit to the life that can be expected. Their wide and satisfactory use is testified for by thousands of homes enjoying the comforts of a modern water system made possible by the use of this simple water-operated machine.—W. C. W.

contains assistance for each meeting. This book, Pattee's Century Readings in American Literature, together with ten copies of the program, are given with the registration fee of \$5.00, and other books called for in the program are loaned by the University Library to clubs registering for the course. Single copies of the program are available for fifty cents each. Sample copies will be sent on approval upon request.

For further information, write to the Women's Clubs Section, University Extension Division, Chapel Hill, N. C.—Miss Nellie Roberson.

WHAT CAROLINA PAYS

Among the many educational bulletins gotten out by Hon. P. P. Claxton, retiring Commissioner of Education, one of the best and most forceful was the one recently made public on What Do We Pay For Education in the United States? Mr. Claxton presents the figures for the year 1905-1918, covering the period from the time a child enters primary school up to the time he graduates from high school. In that period Alabama and Mississippi, the lowest, spent \$63 per child; Montana, the highest, spent \$637 per child.

North Carolina, next to the very lowest, spent \$67 per child, South Carolina distancing us by just one dollar. The average over the United States was \$252. Dr. Claxton says:

In a country in which we blithely acknowledge that all things wait on education—the public health, material prosperity and wealth, social purity, civic righteousness, political wisdom, the strength and safety of State and Nation, and, finally, the thing for which all these exist, that is, the individual welfare and happiness of the people, we have recklessly (recklessly is probably the word) spent \$252 per child that the attainment of all these things may be assured.

And North Carolina spent only a fourth of that amount! But we are waking up in this State and, particularly since the inauguration of the six-months public school, have expenditures

been more liberal. They must be yet more liberal. Truly, since so much, if not all things, waits on education, generous provision must be made for it.—News and Observer.

A COMMUNITY BUILDER

Twenty-five years ago Eugene Haberman, just graduated from Pennsylvania University, went hunting geological specimens. At Highlands, North Carolina, then forty miles from any railroad, he suddenly felt a passion for that most vague and most real thing known to men, which we call Home. He settled. He located an experimental school, where for ten years he worked as an unknown forerunner of Professor John Dewey. It was a pay school, though Haberman did most of the paying, and he ran a country printing-press for a living. He built on the doctrine of interest, of group effort and self-building through communal work. He exploited the local environment. I first met Haberman, an elderly man now, among his pupils who had grown to be men. He was leading a discussion of national economic policies from where he sat on a cracker box in the general store of Highlands. That store was a community center, and Haberman's school was a community center.—John Collier, in Hanifan's Community Center.

THE BLIGHT OF ILLITERACY

Ignorance is self-perpetuating. Poor schools may become endemic in a region. Nevertheless, the intelligent communities must submit to be governed in part by the representatives of the dark-minded districts.

No wonder they resort to state compulsion or state financial aid to level up educational opportunities within the state and advocate Federal compulsion or Federal financial aid to level up within the nation. Nor is this tendency to nationalize education peculiarly American; it is, in fact, world wide.

All progressive people are coming to feel that the child's schooling is too much a social concern to be left entirely to the discretion of the parents or even of the local community.—Edward A. Ross in The Principles of Sociology.