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## COUNTY TAX RATES IN 1921

### STATE-AID TO FARMERS

If North Carolina ever decides to lend state-aid to the 100 thousand families who live in other people's houses in her towns and cities, and to the 117 thousand farmers who cultivate other people's land, it behooves her statesmen to know the practical business details of such an enterprise. If this policy is ever begun in North Carolina it must be firmly based on business solvency engineered by well-trained business men. It ought not to be a charity—it is not a charity in any state of the nation or in any country of the world; but it can be a dividend-producing business that turns money into the state treasury while establishing worthy wage-earners and farmers in homes of their own.

The proof of the practicability of state-aid to aspiring town and country tenants will be found in Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Ireland, England, Scotland, and Canada, where the experiment has been tried out during the last forty years; in four states of the Union—California, Oklahoma, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where direct state-treasury loans are being made for the purchase and equipment of farms and country homes; and in eight states more—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Montana, and Oregon, where treasury funds are being invested in farm mortgages.

It is easy to fail, it is hard to succeed. The story of how success was won in Victoria and New South Wales, Australia, and in Canada was told to the North Carolina Club at the University the other night by Mr. W. E. White of Cleveland county, and Miss Alma O. Cato of Gaston county. The story of California's success will be told by Mr. J. A. Dickey of Alamance county on June 5.

### State-Aid in Australia

Since 1909, said Mr. White, Australia has been settling farmers and farm laborers on farms and in homes of their own, on long-term loans at low rates of interest. Small annual re-payments carry the interest and cancel the debt in thirty-odd years. Meantime these re-payments are less than the rent would have been. The plan in Australia allows farmers of approved character to buy land with what in North Carolina goes for rent alone. The land that is sold by the state is crown land or land that the state buys at prices reckoned at twenty times the net annual rent income, and it buys the land not with the taxpayers' money, but with money borrowed by the state at low rates of interest. The annual payments of the farmers carry the interest on the bonds, pay the administrative expense, create a sinking fund, retire the bonds at maturity, and turn a small profit into the state treasury. There have been no losses to the state during these twelve years.

No money is loaned to farmers to buy land wherever they please, and to settle on separate, individual holdings. Instead, the money is loaned to farmers to settle in colony groups. It is the plan later followed so successfully in California, and by Mr. Hugh McRae in his farm colonies in the Lower Cape Fear country.

Mr. White gave details of the Rochester settlement in Victoria, where the state prepared the land, cut it into farms, built the farm-houses, bought the livestock, established and operated warehouses, butter factories, canning and drying plants, and conducted the cooperative marketing operations, all under a colony superintendent who aids the farmers on the one hand and represents the business interests of the state on the other.

It was a fascinating story he gave the Club, but the chief value of it lay in the business details of the venture. It is the end of the problem that wise legislators will be thinking most about when North Carolina makes up its mind that home and farm ownership is the only safe basis for commonwealth development.

### State-Aid in Canada

Canada has settled 43,000 returned soldiers in homes of their own during the last four years, and they are now cultivating five million acres of land, which is more than half the entire cultivated acreage of North Carolina.

In Canada, said Miss Cato, the veterans of the World War have their minds fixed on homes and farms; in the United States their attention is fixed on cash bonuses.

Eighteen states have Soldier Settlement Acts on their statute books, North Carolina among the number; but outside California and Oregon they seem to have amounted to nothing.

Unlike the colony plan of Australia and California, the Canada plan is based on liberty to settle wherever the borrowers please. Canada deliberately waved aside the demonstrated successes of the farm-group plan of other countries. And the states of the Union are following Canada's policy—or all but California. This go-it-alone, and go-as-you-please plan may succeed, but it is most likely to fail disastrously in the long run, said Miss Cato.

The papers of Mr. White and Miss Cato will be given in full in the next Club Year-Book on Home and Farm Ownership. It will be ready for interested students in the early fall of this year.

### LEADS THE NATION

That North Carolina, of all the agricultural and livestock states, stands at the top of the list in its ability to meet obligations, and in the promptness with which it does this is shown by some facts concerning the situation throughout these states as shown in statistics having to do with the War Finance Corporation. North Carolina has the distinction of having made the repayment of the largest sum of advances made by the War Finance Corporation to the various states. With over \$8,000,000 having been advanced to the banks of North Carolina for loans for agricultural purposes, these loans have been repaid in such amounts that there has been returned to the War Finance Corporation above \$1,500,000.

Here is an evidence that conditions in North Carolina are better financially than in the other states to which advances have been made.

The information of this gratifying state of affairs was obtained today from Angus W. McLean, of Lumberton, Director of the War Finance Corporation, whose term of office as a member of the board expires next week, having been made a member of the board on May 17, 1918, by the appointment of President Wilson. Mr. McLean says that he is gratified by the fine showing made by North Carolina and that while depression exists, it is more largely confined to the eastern section of the State, and to the cotton growing section, but that despite this depression conditions in North Carolina are comparatively better than in the other states.—News and Observer.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

University extension work is reaching new levels of achievement in North Carolina. The late president of the University of North Carolina, Edward Kidder Graham, interpreted University extension to mean "the radiating power of a new passion, carrying in natural circulation the unified culture of the race to all parts of the body politic."

Under the impetus of this interpretation, the University has, in the past decade, developed bureaus and services which now offer to the people of the State correspondence and class instruction; lectures, popular and technical; short courses and institutes; public discussions; guidance in community drama and community music; commercial and industrial relations service; municipal and county information; economic and social surveys; community development studies and programs; high school debating and athletic leaderships; design and improvement of school grounds; educational information and assistance, tests, measurements and advice in general administrative problems. Chester D. Snell is the director of the extension service; Professor H. W. Odum is chief of the bureau of municipal and county information; Professor J. F. Steiner is chief of the bureau of community development; and Professor E. C. Branson heads the work in economic and social surveys.—The Survey, New York.

### Released week beginning May 29 KNOW NORTH CAROLINA Community Drama

The importance of recreation in the community can hardly be over-emphasized. It is a vital social need in the lives of the people. The play impulse is an expression of the creative instinct and should be highly cherished.

Community Drama is designed to give expression to the whole people. It is a play-form uniting all the folk, not simply those of a single village, town, or city, but the people of the entire countryside.

It has sound educational values. It points the way with new vision toward the making of a better community in which to live. It becomes a living pageant of the tradition and the present-day life of the people.

The achievement of North Carolina suggests a vital contribution to be made in the expression of our national life—in a new drama of the people.

The success of the tercentenary drama, Raleigh, The Shepherd of the Ocean, produced at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1920, of a Pageant of the Lower Cape Fear, written and produced in collaboration by citizens of Wilmington, and of the native folk-plays of The Carolina Play-makers, has demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that North Carolina affords a rich background for dramatic expression—richer perhaps than that of any other single section of the country.

The Mayor of Wilmington, Mr. James H. Cowan, speaks eloquently of the achievement of that city. He says: "The Pageant will live forever in the memory of Wilmington. I consider it the biggest thing the city has ever done in the way of getting the community stirred with brotherly feeling and understanding. People now not only know their city better but they know each other better, and the latter is the really big thing after all. It was remarkable how the spirit and the glory of it grew from day to day."—Frederick H. Koch, University of North Carolina.

### MAKING A CITY GREAT

Discontinue your public improvements and close your schools for two years and see what will happen. Grass will grow on your streets. If you want to increase your national prosperity, if you want to increase your local prosperity, make your educational facilities better and your government so efficient that a lawless man cannot live in your community. Then you will attract to your city the best type of citizen, the kind that will boost your city and back every project it undertakes.

It is not the natural wealth of a state or section, nor its sunshine nor its soil that makes it great; it is the character of its people and their ideals. It is not what they have done as much as what they want to do. I do not want to see Augusta larger unless it is better. I do not want to see South Carolina or any other state grow in wealth unless it grows in virtue. I do not want to see America grow stronger unless it becomes more righteous. You cannot violate a law of nature and be successful. Make your city government good, make it efficient, and your city will grow.—Governor Cooper of S. C., address before the Board of Commerce, Augusta, Ga.

### DOWN IN THE SANDHILLS

In the Sandhills, said Robert N. Page to the State Bankers at Pinehurst the other day, we have cultivated a receptive attitude. Much of the progress we now enjoy is attributable to this. We have entertained a great many distin-

guished gatherings in the past few years through the generosity of the owner of Pinehurst, but we extend to the bankers a peculiar welcome. Within the lifetime of this generation this whole section, of acres of peach trees now laden with the promise of an abundant yield, was a primeval forest. Within a period dating back 25 years the agriculture of Moore county was nil. Less than 20 years ago the banking capital was negligible and 10 years ago the total deposits of the Moore county banks did not reach the sum of \$250,000.

Today the resources of the banks of Moore possibly exceed by the same amount \$5,000,000. This has come about not so much through the initiative of those of us who were natives as of those who came here and helped us to develop it.

I am going to confide to you the secret which lies under this prosperity. We learned some 25 years ago in this particular section of North Carolina that "damn yankees" was not one word, and we have with open arms welcomed them into this community. We have become tolerant enough even to allow our brethren from the north, particularly if they would spend several thousand dollars on a peach orchard or a few millions developing a tourist resort, to vote the Republican ticket without censure.

We are holding out both hands to the stranger who comes within our gates. No one can charge us of being slow in taking in any one who comes.—Greensboro News.

### DR. KNIGHT'S NEW BOOK

Public Education in the South is the title of a recent volume by Edgar W. Knight, professor of education in the University of North Carolina, dealing with the development of public education in the eleven southern states which formed the Confederacy. The book is published by Ginn and Company, New York and Boston, and constitutes the first attempt to give in a single volume a general survey of the growth

of public educational organization and practice in those states.

The book is the outgrowth of Dr. Knight's long study of public educational conditions in the South. It traces the development of the democratic principles of education in the southern states, from colonial times to the present, and undertakes to explain their apparently slow application and to point out from the past certain valuable lessons for the present. Present-day educational problems are set forth in the light of their historical development.

The author also had in mind, in the preparation of the volume, the need for making accessible materials on the educational history of the South. The book is a study and description of actual educational progress rather than a discussion of educational theories. It is intended as a text for use in reading circle work for teachers, in schools of education, normal schools, and other teacher training agencies.

The book was prepared primarily for the purpose of assisting teachers, educational administrators, and the public generally to a more intelligent understanding of the present educational situation in the southern states.

According to the author's preface another volume now in preparation will contain valuable documentary and source materials illustrating the development of the democratic ideal of education in the South and supplementing the present volume.

The book contains 500 pages and is mechanically very attractive. At the beginning of each chapter there is an outline and at the end of each chapter a complete bibliographical note. Each chapter also contains questions for discussion and further study. The book is completely indexed.

Dr. Knight dedicates his volume as follows: To the memory of Edward Kidder Graham, gentleman, scholar, friend; inspiring teacher of youth, brilliant leader of men, exponent and interpreter of the South's best traditions.—The Tar Heel.

## COUNTY TAX RATES AND POLLS

### In North Carolina in 1921

Based on (1) the corrected figures furnished by State Tax Commissioner Watts, March 22, 1922; referring (2) to the rate per \$100 of listed property for general purposes and necessary expense in a county as a whole, and (3) not to special taxes voted for schools, roads, and other purposes by districts, townships, and other subdivisions of the county.

Department of Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	County	Tax rate	Poll	Rank	County	Tax rate	Poll
1	Caswell	\$1.61	\$2.00	51	Catawba	.85	\$2.45
2	Clay	1.60	2.22	51	Bertie	85	2.00
3	Madison	1.54	2.00	51	Brunswick	85	2.00
4	Halifax	1.35	2.00	51	Cabarrus	85	2.00
5	Wilkes	1.31	3.66	51	Jackson	85	2.00
5	Alexander	1.31	2.00	51	Randolph	85	2.00
7	Pamlico	1.25	3.95	57	Buncombe	84	2.00
7	Avery	1.25	2.00	58	Martin	83.50	2.00
9	Henderson	1.21	2.00	59	Cherokee	83	2.80
10	New Hanover	1.20	2.00	60	Johnston	82	2.46
10	Lincoln	1.20	2.00	60	Mitchell	82	2.00
12	Tyrrell	1.15	2.12	62	Stokes	81	2.00
13	Chatham	1.12	3.32	63	Dare	80	2.94
14	Perquimans	1.10	2.75	63	Durham	80	2.00
14	Jones	1.10	2.68	63	Columbus	80	2.00
14	Surry	1.10	2.50	63	Onslow	80	2.00
14	Davidson	1.10	2.00	67	Cumberland	79	2.00
18	Northampton	1.08	3.20	68	Bladen	78	2.39
18	Washington	1.08	2.87	68	Hoke	78	2.00
18	Granville	1.08	2.00	70	Graham	77	2.31
21	Union	1.04	3.07	70	McDowell	77	2.00
22	Stanly	1.03	2.00	70	Lee	77	2.00
23	Greene	1.02	3.06	73	Hyde	76	2.01
24	Transylvania	1.01	2.00	73	Rowan	76	2.00
24	Caden	1.01	2.00	73	Rutherford	76	2.00
26	Watauga	1.00	2.77	76	Haywood	75	2.00
26	Yancey	1.00	2.00	76	Pitt	75	2.00
26	Alamance	1.00	2.00	76	Swain	75	2.00
26	Beaufort	1.00	2.00	79	Mecklenburg	72	2.00
26	Yadkin	1.00	2.00	80	Polk	70.25	2.00
31	Pasquotank	.98	2.94	81	Anson	70	2.00
32	Rockingham	.97	2.00	81	Harnett	70	2.00
33	Wilson	.96	2.00	81	Macon	70	2.00
33	Carteret	.96	1.75	81	Robeson	70	2.00
35	Hertford	.95	2.75	85	Lenoir	69	2.00
35	Franklin	.95	2.00	85	Richmond	69	1.95
35	Wayne	.95	1.75	87	Moore	67	2.00
38	Vance	.93.75	2.00	88	Duplin	65	2.00
39	Caldwell	.93	2.00	89	Gates	64	2.00
40	Craven	.92	2.82	90	Edgecombe	62	2.06
40	Ashe	.92	2.00	90	Warren	62	2.00
40	Pender	.92	2.00	90	Wake	62	2.00
40	Nash	.92	2.00	93	Chowan	60	2.00
44	Sampson	.90	2.70	93	Currituck	60	2.00
44	Montgomery	.90	2.00	93	Iredell	60	1.80
44	Orange	.90	2.00	96	Cleveland	58	1.74
44	Person	.90	2.00	97	Guilford	57	2.00
44	Burke	.90	2.00	98	Forsyth	50	2.00
44	Davie	.90	2.00	99	Scotland	48	1.41
50	Gaston	.89	2.00	100	Alleghany	41	2.00