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CAROLINA COLLEGE STUDENTS

CAROLINA'S RANK IS LOW

Seven thousand seven hundred twenty North Carolina students of college grade were in the colleges, universities, and professional schools of the United States in 1920-21, and this total does not include the students in teacher-training schools and in separate or independent theological schools. Eighteen hundred forty-five of these Carolina students were attending institutions in other states.

These are the figures of George F. Zook, specialist in Higher Education in the Federal Bureau of Education, who has been checking the names of college students by states in the college catalogues of the country.

For every 332 inhabitants in North Carolina there was one Carolina student in college in 1920-21, in the home state or in some other state. Thirty-six states made a better showing. See the table elsewhere.

In 1896-7 it took 987 inhabitants in North Carolina to furnish one college student. In proportion to population, North Carolina students of college grade have nearly exactly trebled in number during the last quarter century. While the population of the state was being multiplied by two, her students of college grade were being multiplied by three. Which means that the state is gaining in college culture—not suddenly, but slowly and surely.

How Other States Rank

The state that makes the best showing is Oregon, where there is one college student for every 112 inhabitants, against 332 in North Carolina.

If North Carolina believed in college culture as Oregon does, we should have twenty-three thousand students in college instead of less than eight thousand. If we believed in college culture as Kansas and Nebraska do, we should have sixteen thousand students in schools of college grade.

The state that makes the poorest showing is Tennessee, where it takes 604 inhabitants to furnish one student of college grade.

Fourth in the South

Naturally the South lags behind, because of the large ratios of negroes in the various states. There are large numbers of negroes in Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia, nevertheless these three southern states make a better showing than North Carolina.

How we rank in the South appears in the following table showing the number of inhabitants per college student in 1920-21.

1	Oklahoma	264
2	South Carolina	270
3	Virginia	317
4	North Carolina	332
5	Mississippi	346
6	Texas	365
7	Florida	374
8	Louisiana	433
9	Alabama	443
10	Georgia	477
11	Kentucky	498
12	Arkansas	566
13	Tennessee	604

Fourth in the South and thirty-seventh in the Union is North Carolina's rank in college culture. We have done well of late years, but we must do still better in the years ahead.

The California Way

A recent summer in California brought us to a keen realization of the distance North Carolina must go in order to catch up with a state that is near the top in college culture.

For instance, we found 14,000 students of college grade in the University of California, or 3,000 students more in the State University alone than we had in the thirty-one state and denominational colleges of North Carolina all put together. The white population of California is almost exactly twice that of North Carolina, but the students in the University of California are more than four times the combined enrollment of the University of North Carolina, the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and the State College for Women.

Upon looking about for an explanation we found that eighty percent of the elementary school graduates of

California go on into the high schools, and that ninety percent of the high-school graduates go on into the colleges and universities of the state; that a tax rate of three dollars a hundred for public schools alone was common the whole state over; that million-dollar high-school buildings were commonplace; that a local polytechnic high-school plant here and there represented a larger investment on part of some small city than the whole state of North Carolina has yet been willing to invest in her University.

California believes in college culture free for all, and is willing to pay for it. She spent for this purpose in university appropriations for current expenses in 1920-21 ninety-three cents per white inhabitant. The same year North Carolina spent thirty-two cents per white inhabitant to support her three state institutions of liberal learning and technical training.

The Carolina Way

As the common schools and high schools increase in number and efficiency in California, the demand for college culture increases. And so it is in North Carolina. The church colleges and state colleges of North Carolina will need to double their capacity and quadruple their equipments and facilities within the next five years, so rapid is the recent progress of our public elementary and secondary schools.

There is no escape from the dilemma, except to dismantle the common schools and high schools of the state, and thus to blow out the light in the brains of the youth of North Carolina.

Who is willing to do it? No lover of his fellow man, it is safe to say.

Having put her hand to the plow, North Carolina will not look back. She is slow to start, but almighty hard to stop—that's her reputation at home and abroad. The people of North Carolina mean to build a great commonwealth on improved public education, improved public health, and improved public highways. They know at last that a great state cannot be founded on mud, disease, and ignorance, and they are so clearly convinced of it that they run over tight-fisted taxpayers and loose-jointed demagogues with little ceremony these days.

That statesman will live longest in the history of North Carolina who dares to go furthest for public education, public health, and public highways.

The pages of history are strewn thick with the wreck of parties, but history has yet to record a party wrecked by appropriations for education, health, and highways.

GOVERNOR MORRISON DARES

Ninety-seven cents of every dollar paid into the treasury of North Carolina goes to some great governmental purpose, says Governor Morrison, and only three cents of it goes to the cost of administration. No private business in the world is run upon such a small overhead cost, and no other state government in the Union is conducted at such a small overhead or administration expense.

We must realize that taxation in the town, county, and state largely goes to the education of our children, the protection of our health, the building of our roads, the improvement of agriculture and other business, and the doing of things without which we cannot be a strong and successful people, and that what we cannot do for ourselves individually must be done by collective action through the state and its subdivisions.

The curse of North Carolina through the ages has been unwillingness to spend money in necessary development of the natural resources of the state, and in training and making efficient the great mass of the people. For many decades we were brewers of wood and drawers of water for the better trained and more efficient sections of our own country and of the world.

What We Pay Taxes For

The true way to reduce taxation is to educate the youth of the state, not only culturally but technically, and to make them more efficient in industry and varied in capacity to create wealth, in

(Released week beginning July 3)
KNOW NORTH CAROLINA
Our Greatest Fault

When one hears what other sections are facing, we North Carolinians should be well satisfied. In order that we may not be too complacent I suggest, however, that we discuss what is perhaps our greatest fault—namely, the wasteful habit of allowing our property to deteriorate for want of cleaning and care.

Our livestock feed too many lice for want of cleaning and care.

Our Fords and other automobiles last but a season or two for want of cleaning and care.

Our fields that we have cleared and fertilized are allowed to wash.

Our buildings get dirty, are allowed to decay, and the painting is neglected.

Let me paint you a picture. In a growing city the largest hotel is thirty years old. Its replacement value is \$200,000. It needs painting inside and out, the steps and porch are out of plumb, the carpets are worn, the furniture needs repair and varnishing, and the only cleaning that it has received since this hotel was built is an occasional "wiping over", sometimes a dry wiping, sometimes a wet one, but there is no favoritism shown. A dirty spot receives no more attention than a clean one.

Then comes the demand for a modern hotel. The \$200,000 investment is scrapped and a \$300,000 building of about the same size is substituted. The cost is therefore \$500,000, not \$300,000, but until it has time to get dirty and show wear, everyone is happy in spite of the fact that the hotels are still overcrowded.

What was needed were new rugs, more bathrooms, some paint, varnish, plaster, and lumber, but above all, about twelve well-supervised scrub brushes and another hotel.

In another town the cry is for a court-house or a bank, with the same resulting waste, due largely to lack of scrub-brushes and paint.

The most popular hotel in Maine is one hundred and fifty years old, has its original furniture and the people are justly proud of it.

In North Carolina there is a lack of love, care, and respect for the old, and, remember, every year adds beauty to a building, a beauty that cannot be duplicated by the greatest artist.

In this state we have built roads and condemned them because they wore out from lack of care, and have been sold a more expensive construction instead of maintaining what we had. The old Roman roads are still excellent but they would not have lasted ten years without repair.

We are a wonderfully successful people, but aren't we a bit credulous—easily convinced that a new thing will be more perfect, more permanent, or more beautiful than the old?—Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.

order that there will be more wealth created to bear the burden; to take care of our defective and unfortunate in order that there may be fewer defectives and unfortunates to take care of; to guard through governmental agencies the health of the people of the state; to enforce the law and in every proper way discountenance vice and prevent crime. We must have a modern and up-to-date government, one which not only does the old-fashioned, primary things that governments did, but which realizes that the beneficence of government is as truly expressed through the school-house as the courthouse, and which has intelligence

enough to regard the Sanitary and Health Officer and the Farm Demonstrator as of equal dignity and importance with the sheriff and policeman. A modern government organized to do something for the people more than to prevent them from robbing and killing one another will require a greater investment than the old government performing only the duties of the judge, the sheriff and the coroner, and an intelligent citizen understands that the taxes paid for such a government are the best investment he makes, and will return a greater yield, if not for himself certainly for his children, than any he can make individually for them.

Morrison's Program

The program now being worked out by the state looks to the care of the unfortunate and defective; the protection of the health of the people and the prevention, as far as possible, of defectives in the rising generation; the education of all the children of the state and a practical efficiency for them which those who have gone before had no opportunity to acquire; the building of a great system of hard surfaced dependable state highways; experiments in scientific agriculture and its extension; the enforcement of the law and the protection of all business from riot and disorder.

For the carrying out of this program no burden will be placed upon anybody who is not able to bear it. The revenue is raised through a system of taxation that requires men to pay according to their ability. Some effort to stir up opposition to the program is manifested. We must be ready for the fight. As far as I am concerned, if it must come, I promise unflinching determination in front of it. The forces of enlightenment and progress must not falter. We must go on. This state must be developed. The oncoming youth of the state must be trained and made efficient to avoid the poverty and suffering which we have had to undergo. Victory for the constructive and progressive forces of the state does not mean oppression and burden, it means prosperity, strength, and happiness.—Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina.

CRANE AND CULTURE

Culture means intellectual background.

It means accumulated force behind your stroke.

It means that you are not only capable yourself, but that you know how to absorb and use the capability of wiser persons.

It gives you perspective.

It increases your personality.

It strengthens your influence.

It keeps you from settling down to become a mere cog in the wheel, a little specialized piece of machinery to

do a certain task, and makes you a Human Being, alive, vibrant, radiating.

It makes you Somebody, not just Anybody.

Many a mother has realized too late that she has no hold upon her children because of her lack of knowledge. They have grown up and gotten away from her.

Many a man has risen in the business world only to be humiliated because he has neglected to acquire that education which alone would qualify him to mingle on terms of equality with well-informed people.

In fact, every man or woman who has neglected an education, bitterly regrets it sooner or later.

And no living person was ever sorry that he had secured an education.

There never was an age in the history of the world when it was so true as it is now that Knowledge is power.

And Knowledge is open to Everybody.

Its gates are unlocked, its door is unslatched, its road is as free as the king's highway.

The only things that prevent any person from acquiring useful knowledge are laziness, self-indulgence, weakness, and procrastination.

Even if you did not get the chance to go to school, or if you failed to improve your opportunity when young, you can still set out upon the royal road to Education if you have the will.

And even in the case of those who are college graduates, the best part of their education is gotten from their studies in the ten years after leaving school.

There is no single thing so essential to Success, in whatever calling, as Education.—Dr. Frank Crane.

NEBRASKA TAX DODGERS

To force tax dodgers out into the open, the Nebraska State Farm Bureau Federation has made arrangements for representatives in each county in the state to make a copy of the personal tax returns made by every taxpayer and to post these lists in conspicuous places in each district. This plan is approved by the state tax commissioner.—Durham Herald.

A BANK SHOWS THE WAY

The First National Bank of Tarboro, N. C., has placed on the farms of its county during the last three years 98 head of purebred Jersey cows at a cost of \$10,000; 25 head of purebred Hampshire pigs at a cost of \$2,500; 125 head of high-grade sheep at a cost of \$2,200; has sold at wholesale to farmers \$5,000 worth of various seed, and distributes monthly 1,000 copies of farmers' magazines.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE IN 1920-21

Based on investigations of George F. Zook, Federal Bureau of Education, Jan. 11, 1922.

Covering (1) students in universities, colleges, and professional schools in the home state and in all other states, and (2) not including students in Teacher Training Schools and Independent Theological Schools.

N. C. students in college in all states, 7,720, or one student for every 332 inhabitants in North Carolina; state rank 37th. Of this total, 5,875 were attending N. C. colleges, and 1,845 were in colleges in other states.

College students in N. C. numbered 6,902, which number includes 1,027 from other states and countries. In this inter-state exchange, North Carolina fell behind 818 students.

Department Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina.

Rank	State	College students therefrom	Population per student	Rank	State	College students therefrom	Population per student
1	Oregon	7,020	112	24	Wisconsin	10,603	249
2	Iowa	18,867	128	26	Pennsylvania	34,491	253
3	Utah	3,283	137	27	North Dakota	2,523	256
4	Kansas	11,786	151	28	Maine	2,966	259
5	Nebraska	8,607	151	29	Oklahoma	7,709	264
6	Washington	8,780	155	30	South Carolina	6,250	270
7	Nevada	465	167	31	Rhode Island	2,173	279
8	California	20,481	168	32	Arizona	1,174	284
9	Colorado	5,302	178	33	New Jersey	10,744	294
10	Idaho	2,383	182	34	Virginia	7,296	317
11	Minnesota	12,933	184	35	Delaware	699	320
12	Montana	2,972	185	36	West Virginia	4,490	326
13	Indiana	15,549	189	37	North Carolina	7,720	332
13	South Dakota	3,379	189	38	Mississippi	5,078	346
15	Ohio	29,617	195	39	Texas	12,800	365
16	Vermont	1,724	205	40	Florida	2,588	374
17	New York	49,282	211	41	Maryland	3,402	427
18	Wyoming	906	215	42	Louisiana	4,156	433
19	Illinois	28,887	225	43	Alabama	5,299	443
20	New Hampshire	1,865	238	44	Georgia	6,078	477
21	Massachusetts	16,072	240	45	Kentucky	4,857	498
22	Missouri	13,996	244	46	New Mexico	709	509
23	Connecticut	5,568	248	47	Arkansas	3,094	566
24	Michigan	14,757	249	48	Tennessee	3,874	604