

The news in this publication is released for the press on receipt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published Weekly by the University of North Carolina for its University Extension Division.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. VIII, NO. 42

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt, H. W. Odum. Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

NEW UNIVERSITY BULLETINS

NEW CLUB PROGRAMS

If a book club is a success it must have good programs to keep up the interest of its members. These programs should be simple, direct, interesting, and authoritative, and this is the aim of the builders of the University Extension programs for women's clubs. For the fall there are three new outlines ready: Contemporary Literature, Southern Literature, and Current Literature.

Present Day Literature

Dr. James Finch Royster, Kenan Professor of English Literature, is the author of the program on Contemporary Literature, in which he has arranged a series of programs well abreast of contemporary writing in drama, short-story, novel, and poetry. The programs are based upon the following collections: The Best Plays of 1920-21, edited by Burns Mantle; the Best Short Stories of 1921, edited by E. J. O'Brien; O. Henry Prize Stories of 1921, edited by Blanche Colton Williams; and The New Poetry, revised edition, edited by Harriet Monroe and Alice Corbin Henderson.

Some of the programs are planned upon the following topics: Representation of American Life in Recent Plays, Some Contemporary Dramatists, Foreign Drama on the American Stage, Dramatic Centers of Production, Makers of Our Recent Short Stories, How Our Short Stories are Published, The Form of the Contemporary Short Story, The Scope and Range of the Present Day Short Story, Contemporary American Poetry, the Recent American Novel, Two Popular Novels, The Younger Generation of English Novelists.

The registration fee for this course is \$5.00, for which ten copies of the program are supplied and the four books are loaned to each club while the members are engaged in preparing their papers. These books may be kept throughout the four meetings for which they are necessary. All other reference material such as magazine clippings will be sent upon request and may be kept for two weeks or longer if necessary. Copies of the four books, as well as the other books listed, may be bought at the publisher's prices, which will be quoted upon request. One free sample copy will be sent to every club in North Carolina and if any club has not received its free copy, the secretary is expected to write for it. All additional copies are fifty cents each.

Southern Literature

The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs has adopted the Program on Southern Literature by Professor C. A. Hibbard, as the official program for 1922-23. The one purpose constantly in Professor Hibbard's mind has been that of drawing up a program that would lend itself to club discussion and serve in some way to interest students in the writings of the South. The programs are based on Trent's Southern Writers. The following sixteen poets are studied: North Carolina Poets, North Carolina Prose Writers, Early Southern Literature, Edgar Allan Poe, Three Orators of the South, Poets of the Civil War, Novelists of the South, Short Story Writers of the South, O. Henry, Three Women Writers of the South, Southern Lyricists, Sidney Lanier, Southern Literature—an Estimate. Other meetings are suggested.

The registration fee for this course is \$5.00, for which ten copies of the program and one copy of Trent's Southern Writers are supplied to each club. Other books referred to throughout the course will be loaned by the University Library to registered clubs. One free sample copy will be sent to every club in North Carolina and if any clubs have not received their free copies, the secretaries are expected to write for them. All additional copies are fifty cents each.

Current Literature

This course is based on sixteen of the best books appearing during the year 1922 and the early part of 1923. The programs will be issued in monthly installments, the first five or six covering books that were published during

the late spring and early summer, others to cover ten or twelve of the outstanding books of the succeeding months. Some of the books that have been selected for study are: Watchers of the Sky by Alfred Noyes, Children of the Market Place by Edgar Lee Masters, Red Dusk and the Morrow by Sir Paul Dukes, Memoirs of a Midget by Walter de la Mare, The Autobiography of Henry Ford, Canaan by Graca Aranha, The Cowboy by Philip Ashton Rollins, and Working with the Working Woman by Cornelia Stratton Porter. The purpose of this course is to enable the club to review and discuss the new books as they come from the press.

The registration fee is \$5.00 for which the sixteen books and ten copies of the program will be supplied to each club. Individuals may register on the same terms.

Lecture Service to Clubs

A field agent will be available for the Bureau of Public Discussion to visit any club wishing her services as a lecturer on the topics of the programs or to assist in any other way. Her travelling expenses will be borne by the community or club she visits.

For further information regarding the programs or the lectures, please write to the Women's Club Section, Bureau of Public Discussion, University Extension Division, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.—N. R.

SCHOOL PROGRESS SOUTH

In Public Education in the South, Dr. Edgar W. Knight, professor of education in the University of North Carolina, has set forth in a thorough and painstaking but withal interesting manner a very complete story of educational development in the eleven states which comprised the Confederacy. He is eminently qualified for his task for he has been a close student of the history of the section and periods under discussion. As a high school teacher of history and a college teacher of education, as well as a progressive county superintendent of schools, he has made himself an authority on his subject.

As stated in the preface, which, by the way, is an unusually readable piece of work, the book attempts to give the first general survey yet published in a single volume of the growth of public education organization and practice in those eleven states which formed the Confederacy.

The Hedge School

The author traces in the first chapter the effect on early education in the South of the conditions which existed in European countries from which our ancestors came. In fact, this chapter is within itself a remarkably clear setting forth of the social, political and economic conditions in the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe. Doctor Knight has the true historian's viewpoint—that we have made our advances on the background of the past and that we can understand our present conditions and problems only through a knowledge of these past experiences.

In his discussion of Colonial Theory and Practice he brings out the fact that opportunities for educational training were larger than is commonly thought, there were the beginnings of libraries, churches and individuals sought to provide training for the poor, and there were early tendencies towards endowed schools. One can understand something of the idea of education as charity that existed in the minds of a great many people until a very few years ago. The principle of universal education as the duty of the State itself has had a long, slow development. Doctor Knight traces this development interestingly from the days of the beginning of the education of dependents and the system of apprenticeship.

The Private Academy

The chapter on the Academy Movement is in many respects one of the most fascinating in the book. The author has drawn largely on original sources and has collected some exceedingly valuable information about these

MY HOME CITY

My city is the place where my home is founded, where my business is located, where my vote is cast, where my children are educated, where my neighbors dwell, and where my life is chiefly lived.

I have chosen it after due consideration among all the cities of the earth. It is the home spot for me.

My city has a right to my civic loyalty. It supports me and I must support it.

My city wants my citizenship, not partizanship; friendliness, not selfishness; cooperation, not dissension; sympathy, not criticism; my intelligent support, not indifference.

My city supplies me with law and order, trade, friends, education, morals, recreation, and the rights of a free-born American. I should believe in my city and work for it, and I will.—The Morganton News-Herald.

academies, which were the beginnings of our secondary institutions and even of the elementary schools. They survived in full strength and were our chief educational institutions until the Civil War period, and some of them are with us yet. He has given us interesting and accurate accounts of some of the most typical of these institutions. North Carolinians will be particularly interested in his references to Cokesbury School, Dr. David Caldwell's Institution, Moses Waddell, Dr. James Hall, Zion Parnassus, Tate's Academy, Liberty Hall or Queen's Museum, and the work of John Chavis, a negro teacher, in Chatham, Granville and Wake counties. Thirty academies were chartered in this state before 1800 and from then until the movement declined from two to twelve were incorporated at nearly every meeting of the Legislature.

But we must resist the temptation to summarize the book. Suffice it to say that Doctor Knight unfolds a romantic tale and has made a rather dry subject live with interest. Not only has he set forth periods and movements, but he writes charmingly of individuals and school practices. He has collected a wealth of valuable information and made it readily accessible in an intensely readable form. His discussion of early school curricula and methods of teaching is particularly interesting.

Doctor Knight has done a great deal of study on the Reconstruction Period in Southern educational history and is really an authority on that period. In the present work he has drawn liberally on some of his previous magazine articles and a monograph published by him several years ago, but has added a great deal to what he published then. He gives a complete and authentic study of that period of our development. And, best of all, he has discovered the secret of writing history that reads well.

The Rural School

In the latter part of the book he has put down in permanent form the progress made since the Great Awakening. He has brought his historical training to bear on the period and has shown a fine sense of value and perspective. He makes a keen analysis of our present systems, the task confronting us, and the tendencies which are manifest in our educational development. He has not covered up our defects but he has seen the marked improvement made under tremendous handicaps and has written our progress into the record, together with a wise and sympathetic appreciation of our present needs.

He comes back to the thesis set forth in his preface—that rural education has not kept pace with urban education, and sets forth our manifest duty to our rural people. Some of the fruits of his own experience are evidently written into his argument. He sees our condition and points the sane and sensible way out.

Public Education in the South, which

is published by Ginn & Co., New York, should be of great interest not only to present and prospective educational workers, but to the general public as well. It is really a valuable contribution to Southern history and deserves wide reading.—S. B. Underwood, in News and Observer.

SCHOOLS AND DEMOCRACY

What should be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent of the adult population can not read the laws which they are presumed to know?

What should be said of a democracy which sends an army to preach democracy wherein there was drafted out of the first 2,000,000 men a total of 200,000 who could not read their orders or understand them when delivered, or read the letters sent them from home?

What should be said of a democracy which calls upon its citizens to consider the wisdom of forming a league of nations, of passing judgment upon a code which will insure the freedom of the seas, or of sacrificing the daily stint of wheat and meat for the benefit of the Rumanians or the Jugo-Slavs, when 18 percent of the coming citizens of that democracy do not go to school?

What should be said of a democracy in which one of its sovereign states expends a grand total of \$6 per year per child for sustaining its public school system?

What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?

What should be said of a democracy which expends in a year twice as much for chewing gum as for schoolbooks, more for automobiles than for all primary and secondary education, and in which the average teacher's salary is less than that of the average day laborer?

What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of its native-born children to be taught American history in a foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?

What should be said of a democracy which permits men and women to work in masses where they seldom or never hear a word of English spoken?

Yet, this is all true of the United States of America.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

\$14,000,000 FOR BUNCOMBE

The Citizen takes pride in announcing this morning the working out by well known experts of a plan that will give the people of Buncombe county \$14,000,000 every twelve months. The proposition, if adopted and heartily supported by the authorities and business organizations, can not fail. There is no speculative element in it.

But permit us a brief digression, by way of introduction:

If a business man were to drift into town tomorrow, take rooms at the Battery Park Hotel, invite the leading citizens of Asheville to a conference, identify himself as the representative of John D. Rockefeller, and say, "Gentlemen, I have a project which, with your cooperation, will give this city and county fourteen million dollars a year," he would undoubtedly be given close and respectful attention. Upon his proving the feasibility of his scheme, the Chamber of Commerce would get behind him, city and county authorities would pledge him aid, business men as individuals would subscribe for stock in his enterprise. He would bulk big in the role of public benefactor.

But the plan to which we refer is entirely a local matter. It needs no capital from Mr. Rockefeller or any other outsider. It depends altogether on the enterprise and industry of Asheville and Buncombe county men and women. It has been outlined by the department of Rural Social Economics at the University. It is, in brief, that Buncombe stop sending out of the county \$14,000,000 a year for food and feed supplies which it can grow within its own borders.

The wholesale value of the foods and feeds that this city and county import per year is \$6,688,580, not counting extras, luxuries, and dainties of diet.

With the addition of the retail price expenses and the extras, our total food and feed bill goes well over \$14,000,000. These facts have just been established by the Department at Chapel Hill, of which Dr. E. C. Branson is the head. All this money can be kept in our banks and pockets if we will go in for scientific diversified farming, accessible town markets for farmers, swift hauling, cooperative marketing, truck farms, canneries and abattoirs.

That is the plan for making Buncombe county \$14,000,000 richer every year, certainly as good a plan as any outside capitalist could propose. There is not a flaw in it. Why doesn't it command our enthusiastic support at once? It is inconceivable that we will neglect it. It is inconceivable that any county in Western North Carolina will neglect it.—Asheville Citizen.

PUBLISH THE TAX LIST

In Minnesota, we learn from the Monthly Bulletin of the National Editorial association, the entire personal property tax list is published so that each taxpayer who cares for it may have a copy and may make comparison of the taxes paid by himself and his neighbors. The result has been that taxes have been equalized and the publicity has been of untold value to the State.

Commenting upon the Minnesota law the editor of the Long Prairie Leader says the cost of publishing in his county is about one-tenth of a cent per taxpayer and the item is published in every paper in the county. It is the best system possessed by any state in the Union and has done much to secure better assessments, find tax property and check up tax dodgers.

During the month of May when the assessors were at work, The Leader received many calls for copies of its issue containing the personal property tax list from citizens who wanted to check neighborhood assessments and tell the assessor what they knew. Doubtless many others laid away their copy of the list when it came and in May and June used it for the same purpose. There is little question but that the publication of the personal property tax list, thereby giving publicity to the work of the assessors, is having a helpful effect in securing better assessments.—The Robesonian.

CHRIST AND CHRISTIANITY

The average Mohammedan, says Fred B. Smith, looks upon Christianity as a religion of war and bloodshed. The Moslems, who themselves freely advocate the sword as a means of conversion, accuse Christians of insincerity in professing a love of peace while waging the bloodiest war in all history. In India a distinguished native Christian advised Mr. Smith not to use the word Christianity in his addresses in that country. Said the Oriental: You can preach Christ, but you cannot preach Christianity. It is here regarded as the name of a Western religion which has failed.

Mr. Smith goes on to say: I could multiply similar illustrations from China and Japan. Hindus, Mohammedans and Buddhists are filling the Far East with discursions of western Christianity as a war-loving and war-promoting organization.

The East says, Christianity, a cannonball, a submarine, and a gas bomb go together. The West says, Christ is the Prince of Peace and the Christian Church is the instrument to make the doctrine effective throughout the world! The cold fact is that thus far Christian teaching has not produced that result even in nations where it has held a preponderance of the people. Passing peace resolutions does not remove this impression. I believe that the Great War has set back by many years what might have been the progress of Christianity in China and India.

The Church is the only organization with the world contacts which make possible a common binder for preserving peace. If the Church fails in its new opportunity, more and worse wars are coming. The stage setting is perfect for more outbreaks. Only the Christian gospel of brotherhood can furnish the moral and spiritual foundation that will make peace really possible.—The Herald of Gospel Liberty, Dayton, O.