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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

EWSLETTE

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CHILDREN OF NORTH CAROLINA

GIVE THEM THE BEST

We must make the common schools for the training and education of our children as good as any in the world. We ought to glory in the difficulties overcome and progress made in this sacred and patriotic work of the last twenty years; but we want to go on, and ever on, until the precious boys and girls of our state have an equal chance with any in the wide world for a modern and up-to-date education. -- Governor Cameron Morrison.

STATE POLICY COMMENDED

North Carolina has given a striking example of what is probably the clear-est, simplest, and wisest policy of applying state funds to public education.

This is a remarkable performance,

and the principles should be precisely the same in meeting the requirements of the more highly developed situations in New York, Illinois, and California. Carnegie Foundation for the Advance-ment of Learning, Report of 1922.

A BENEVOLENT OCTOPUS

The University of North Carolina is night. -save the mark!—an octopus. There is no better definition which will suggest the completeness with which this institution is assuming charge of the intellectual thought and purpose of this States.

its tentacles are stretched out over North Carolina, touching the life in every hamlet, village and city. It is drawing to itself the best that this state has to offer in the way of scholarly ambitions of its aspiring youth.

But it is a benevolent octopus. What it takes, it returns manyfold. It touches communities not to blight but to bless. Its ambition is to liberate rather than enslave the minds of men. The power which it seeks is the power to serve the

No institution in North Carolina deserves so well of the people. No insti tution possesses such infinite possibili-ties for enriching the life of the state and for keeping the feet of our citizens forever planted in the paths of progress.—Asheville Times.

MILLIONS WE SQUANDER

The following budget furnished by a college president gives us something to think about. We squander every year in the United States:

For tobacco-cigarettes, cigars, snuff,
chewing \$2,100,000,000
For movies
For candy 2,230,000,000
For cosmetics, per-
fumes, scented toilet soap,
face powder, etc 1,950,000,000
For jewelry 500,000,000
For furs 350,000,000
For soft drinks 300,000,000
For chewing gum 50,000,000
For races, joy rides, and
pleasure resorts 3,000,000,000
For luxuries of all kinds, we spend
yearly \$22,700,000,000
Against this we spend yearly:
For all education \$1,000,000,000

For grade schools 650,000,000 For colleges and professional schools....

150,000,000 For public high schools 100,000,000 For normal schools. 20,500,000 For all church schools and colleges 25,000,000

-Current Opinion

BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN

What twenty-five books would you tarch.

76 Price. Land we live in a one-room country school? To help answer this question and to stimulate interest in school libraries a voting contest was held by the American Library Association at its convention in Detroit, June 26-July 1, and by the National Education Association at its conference July 3-8. The one hundred titles printed below, from which the twenty-five were chosen, were taken from the Graded List of Books for Children compiled by the N. E. A. and published by the A. L. A.

1 Aanrud. Lisbeth Longfrock.

4 Alcott. Little women.

5 Allen. New Europe. Altsheler. Young trailers.

7 Baldwin. Fifty famous stories.

Andersen. Fairy tales.

9 Arabian nights. 10 Bancroft. Games for the play-

11 Bennett, Barnaby Lee.

12 Bennett. Master Skylark. 13 Blackmore. Lorna Doone

14 Borup. Tenderfoot with Peary.

15 Bulfinch. Age of fable.16 Bullen. Cruise of the Cachalot.

17 Caldecott. Panjandrum book.

18 Carpenter. Foods and their uses 19 Carroll. Alice in Wonderland and

through the looking glass. 20 Chamberlain. North America.

21 Colum. Adventures of Odysseus. 22 Colum. Children of Odin.

23 Comstock. Insect life.

24 Cooper. Last of the Mohicans. 25 Cox. The Brownies: their book.

26 Defoe. Robinson Crusoe.27 Dickens. Christmas Carol.

28 Dickens. David Copperfield. 29 Dodge. Hans Brinker.

30 DuChaillu. Land of the long

31 Eggleston. Stories of great

Americans 32 Ewing. Jackanapes.

33 Fiske. History of the United

34 Franklin. Autobiography.

35 Gilbert. More than conquerors. 36 Grimm. Household stories.

37 Hagedorn, Boys' life of Theodore Roosevelt.

38 Hale. Peterkin papers.
39 Hall. Boy craftsman.
40 Harris. Uncle Remus—his songs

and his sayings.

41 Haskell. Katrinka. 42 Haskin, American government. 43 Hawthorne, Tanglewood tales.

44 Hawthorne, Wonderbook for boys

45 Hornaday. American natural his-

46 Hughes. Tom Brown's school

47 Irving, Rip Van Winkle

48 Jacobs. English fairy tales. 49 Jewett. Good health.

50 Keeler. Our native trees and how to identify them.

51 Keller. Story of my life. 52 Kingsley. The heroes.

53 Kipling. Captains courageous.

54 Kipling. Jungle book.55 Kipling. Just so stories.

56 Lagerlof. Wonderful adventures of Nils.

57 Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare. 58 Lang. Blue fairy book.

59 Lodge and Roosevelt. Hero tales from American history.

60 Lofting. Dr. Dolittle. 61 London. Call of the Wild.

62 Lorenzini. Pinocchio. 63 MacDonald. The princess and the

goblin. 64 Malory. Boys' King Arthur.

65 Masefield. Jim Davi

66 Mathews. Book of birds for young

67 Meadowcraft. Boys' life of Edi-

68 Mitton. Childrens' book of stars.

69 Morgan. Boys' home book of science and construction. 70 Mother Goose,

71 Muir. Story of my boyhood and

72 Nicolay. Boys' life of Abraham

73 Paine. Boys' life of Mark Twain.

74 Parkman, Oregon trail. 75 Plutarch. Boys' and girls' Plu-

78 Pyle. Merry adventures of Robin 79 Riis. The making of an Ameri-

80 Scott, Ivanhoe.

81 Scudder, George Washington. 82 Seton. Wild animals I have known.

83 Shaw. Story of a pioneer. 84 Slosson. Creative chemistry. 85 Smith. Farm book.

86 Spyri. Heidi.

87 Stevenson, B. E. Days and deeds,

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA A South Carolina Verdict

North Carolina stands first in per acre crop values and South Carolina is close behind.

Only Massachusetts is ahead of North Carolina in textile manufacturing, and again South Carolina is near at hand. Taken together the Carolinas, one people, with their cotton produced and manufactured, surpass in value the textile wealth of the Bay state. We do big things in all lines.

North Carolina is possessed by a mighty spirit, a progressive, a patriotic and a sacred spirit. I don't know who put it there, but it is there in the hearts of the people. Its origin offers a great study. It grips us and we are moved by it to do those things that ought to be done.

Let us go on unafraid, educating the children, taking better care of God's broken and defective, and moving foward in material progress. If there is any truth, if there is any religion, unless we do care adequately for the unfortunate beings in our state, we will surely rot and decay and go down to destruction.

Let us better organize our agricultural life, increase, tremendously increase our sea food resources, and in every line make the wealth we need to apply to the needs of the church and of a glorious democracy.

Your state is moving towards the discharge of its duties as a commonwealth, moving with a majesty that excites the admiration of the whole United States. A great New York financier told me that North Carolina was the Ohio of the South and could get all the money she wanted to use for all the great purposes of commonwealth building .- Governor Harvey.

verse for young folks.

89 Stevenson. Child's garden of verses.

90 Stevenson, Treasure Island.

91 Tappan. American hero stories.

92 Twain. Tom Sawyer. 93 Van Loon. Story of mankind. 94 Verne. 20,000 leagues under the

95. Verrill. Pets for pleasure and

profit. 96 Wallace. Lure of the Labrador

wild. 97 Wiggin and Smith. Golden num-

98 Wiggin and Smith. Posy ring. 99 Wiggin. Rebecca of Sunnybrook

100 Wyss. Swiss family Robinson.

CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS

There are 275 newspapers and periodical publications in North Carolina. Of these, 239 are published at least as often as once a week—37 daily, 2 triweekly, 26 semi-weekly, and 174 weekly—and therefore may be considered newspapers, as distinguished from trade journals and other publications with particularist interests Of the 239 newspapers, in the strict-

er sense, possibly 85 or 90 are worth reading. The others consist of legal notices, patent medicine advertising, occasional straggling display advertisements of local merchants, with a thin dilution of local news of the most trifling and inconsequential nature. They are usually published as mere append ages to a job-printing business, and are not taken seriously by anybody, least of all by the publisher. They may be dismissed from any serious considera-tion of the North Carolina press.

The Country Weekly

Ayers' Directory notes 160 different places of publication in the state, of which 80 are county seats. It follows that 20 counties in the state are without any newspaper whatever issuing Aesop's Fables.

8 Adams. Harper's indoor book for 88 Stevenson, B. E. Home books of is of small importance, as in a number

in some measure removed the need of a county newspaper; but it has not entirenewspaper is still essential to the development of a first-rate county.

A total of 85 or 90 real newspapers balanced against 150 compilations of junk may at first sight seem a small proportion of efficiency. But it is not. On the contrary, it is rather high, as a careful examination of the press of any of our neighbor states will show. The newspaper standard of North Carolina is exceptionally high. The papers that make any pretense of efficiency usually are efficient. Their news columns are not only clean, but usually accurate and uncolored. Their editorial pages, as a even the exceptions to this rule rarely drop into billingsgate.

Our Daily Press

state has prevented the development of Johnson.

Entered as second-class matter November 14,1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912 state news service of the big dailies has and all of them combined circulate fewer copies than papers in such cities ly removed it, and never will. The as Memphis, Atlanta, and New Oreleans. field is too immense ever to be covered Nevertheless, despite the heavy finanby the dailies, and a first-rate county cial handicap of small circulation, any one of them will bear comparison with the best that the larger southern cities can produce.

> The North Carolina press is as strong as any in the South, and stronger than most. Nevertheless, it indubitably does have a tendency towards parochialism and a too limited range of interest. Not a newspaper in the state maintains a music, literary, or dramatic critic whose opinions command respect; and while it is worthy of praise for its sanity and honesty, nobody would ever accuse the North Carolina rule, are fair, sensible and honest; and press of brilliance. It views the fine arts with something akin to suspicion, and the battle of ideas with indifference. It is truly representative of its state-it has most of the solid virtues, The absence of any large city in the but precious few graces. - Gerald W.

FOOD AND FEED SUPPLIES IN 1920

The Percents of Needed Supplies Produced at Home

Based (1) on the 1920 census of quantities and values of bread and meat produced on the farms of each county, reckoned on farm values, not retail prices, (2) on standard, staple farm, orchard, and garden products—not extras, dainties, and luxuries of diet, (3) on the consuming population of folks and farm animals, and (4) on the per capita consumption averages used in the University News Letter Vol. VIII, No. 20.

State bill for imported food and feed supplies in 1920, \$237,000,000. state produced a little over half what was needed for man and beast. four states made a better showing.

The self-feeding counties of the state were three—Currituck, Alleghany, and Camden. Northampton is practically so; the rest were all deficit counties in 1920.

This table is a revision and re-arrangement of the table in Vol. VIII.

Miss Henrietta R. Smedes Department Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

	Rar	Counties S	Extent Self- Feeding.	Surplus or Deficit.	Ran	k Deficit Counties	Extent Self-	Deficit
ļ			Percent	Surplus			Feeding Percent	
ł	1	Currituck		\$ 297,000	46	Montgomery,	54	
	2	Alleghany,		101,000	46	Cleveland	54	\$1,264,000
	3	Camden		30,000	52	Moore	53	3,035,000 1,866,000
		Deficit			53	Caldwell	52	1,884,000
		Counties		Deficit	53	Wayne	52	3,953,000
	4	Northampton	100	5,000	53	Robeson	52	4,858,000
	5	Hertford		82,000	53	Harnett	52	2,537,000
ı	6	Alexander		68,000	57	Scotland	50	1,425,000
ì	7	Pamlico	92	139,000	57	Columbus	50	2,873,000
	8	Bertie	89	518,000	59	Edgecombe	49	3,671,000
	9	Chowan	88	239,000	59	Transylvania	49	899,000
	10	Tyrrell	85	160,000	59	Pitt	49	4,449,000
	11	Hyde	79	383,000	62	Union	48	3,713,000
	12	Gates	78	472,000	62	Avery	48	995,000
ļ	13	Clay	77	237,000	62	Surry	48	3,110,000
1	14	Martin	75	1,016,000	62	Rutherford	48	3,061,000
	14	Washington	75	528,000	62	Person	48	1,928,000
	16	Ashe	. 74	1,144,000	62	Bladen	48	1,946,000
	17	Duplin	. 72	1,678,000	68	Burke	47	2,228,000
ı	17	Perquimans		640,000	68	Jones	47	1,072,000
ı	19	Sampson	. 71	2,073,000	70	Wilson	46	3,688,000
	19	Macon	71	748,000	71	Alamance	45	3,374,000
l	21	Watauga	70	818,000	71	Halifax	45	4,390,000
	22	Pender	69	890,000	73	Onslow	44	1,623,000
Į	23	Randolph	67	2,024,000	73	Anson	44	3,021,000
ı	24	Yadkin	66	1,106,000	73	Lee	44	1,375,000
1	24	Madison	66	1,351,000	73	Lenoir	44	3,077,000
	26	Davie	65	936,000	73	Warren	44	2,305,000
1	27	Chatham	64	1,744,000	78	Cabarrus	43	3,524,000
	28	Pasquotank	62	1,311,000	78	Granville	43	2,921,000
Į	28	Orange		1,294,000	78	Stanly	43	2,896,000
۱	28	Iredell	62	2,738,000	78	Swain	43	1,398,000
I	28	Greene	. 62	1,247,000	82	Nash	41	4,445,000
١	32	Yancey	61	1,166,000	82	Franklin	41	3,014,000
ł	33	Johnston		3,855,000	84	Brunswick	40	1,668,000
4	34	Beaufort		2,357,000	84	Buncombe	40	6,891,000
,	35	Lincoln		1,427,000	84	Cumberland	40	3,802,000
	35	Jackson		1,125,000	87	McDowell	38	1,881,000
,	35	Wilkes.		2,576,000	88	Rockingham	35	5,117,000
,	35	Mitchell		964,000	89	Richmond	34	2,990,000
	39	Davidson	57	2,830,000	89	Wake	34	8,858,000
1	40	Hoke	56	964,000	91	Craven	33	3, 452, 000
ĺ	40	Graham	56	446,000	92	Guilford,	32	9,468,000
	40	Henderson	56	1,529,000	93	Mecklenburg	29	9,967,000
	40	Haywood		1,998,000	94	Carteret	28	1,895,000
	44	Caswell	55	1,389,000	94	Forsyth	28	9,294,000
	44	Catawba	55	2,836,000	96	Gaston	27	6,533,000
5	46	Stokes	54	1,841,000	96	Vance	27	2,991,000
1	46	Rowan	54	3,773,000	98	Durham	18	5,798,000
ł	46	Polk		778,000	99	New Hanover	9	5,852,000
	46	Cherokee	54	1,357,000	100	Dare	7	791,000