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TWELVE MILLION FOR STOCK-FEED

STATE AID IS NECESSARY

The town of Chapel Hill is hard put to it because one owner of more than half the property within the corporate limits is exempt from taxes. This circumstance makes the tax rate here abnormally high—much higher than in other North Carolina communities. The combined town and county rate is \$2.325. Homes are the principal source of revenue, and home owners groan under the burden.

The exempted property owner is the University. A committee appointed by the board of aldermen appeared before the executive committee of the trustees here this week and asked that the institution contribute \$5,000 a year for the next two years to the municipal government. This amount would be divided among sanitation, police, fire, streets, health, street lights, and hydrants.

Mayor W. S. Roberson, Aldermen H. W. Odum, G. M. Braune, and M. W. Durham, and City Manager Knox made up the petitioning committee. "The University students number about 1900 and the town has a population of 1800," said Mr. Knox after the hearing. "The town has to provide the various municipal services—fire, police, sanitation, and so on—for the total of \$700. But the burden falls on the permanent residents. The town pays the University for water for fire hydrant and for electric current for street lights. The fire company and the lights benefit the university but the university is not taxed for them as other property holders are. It is true that the university contributes something toward fire protection, but it is a small sum compared with what the town pays to the university for light and water.

"We are not asking a contribution anything like as large as the university's tax bill would be if its property were subject to taxation, but for only \$5,000. The executive committee gave us a most sympathetic hearing. Naturally they can't give us any definite reply now, because such a matter has to be passed on by the legislature. We feel sure that the legislature, when it knows all the circumstances in the case, will decide that the University should bear part of the cost of services that it so plainly benefits from."

The United States government pays half the expenses of running the city of Washington, and the taxpayers pay the other half. The situation there is similar to that now existing in Chapel Hill, in each case a great public institution, exempt from regular taxation, dominates the community.—University Press Item.

THE SOUTH'S SUPREMACY

The supremacy of the South in textiles is not due to the fact that the cotton mills are located in the cotton fields, which is popularly supposed to be an advantage. Northern mills get their cotton about as cheap as Southern mills, as David Clark points out in the Southern Textile Bulletin. By reason of low water rates, New England mills get cotton at fair prices. The real reason for the supremacy of the Southern mills is in its employees.

The greatest asset of the Southern cotton mills is the character of their employed helpers, all of whom are pure-blooded Anglo-Saxons, speaking the English language and with none of the bolshevik traits of the foreign-born operatives of New England.

The climate of the South requires less fuel for heating of the homes and less expensive clothing, and the soil permitting the operatives to raise their own vegetables, the cost of living is much less than that of the New England operatives.

The Southern operatives live in the mill village at a rent of 25 cents per room per week, often including lights and water, while the New England operatives usually live in houses rented from individuals and pay several times that amount in addition to the expenses of lights and water and often street car fare to and from the mills.

Is it any wonder that the Southern operatives can live better on less wages and are content to live in the

mill communities whereas the New England operatives are continually leaving the mills for other kinds of work?

Fall River, even today, is manufacturing print cloths on plain looms and trying to compete with the automatic looms of the South and always the Southern mills have been quicker to adopt improvements and labor-saving devices.

The cotton manufacturing industry of New England is not going out of business but will specialize more and more while the South expands in cotton manufacturing along ordinary lines and also advances in the manufacture of fine goods.

The great market for cotton mill machinery and supplies will be in the South.—Gastonia Gazette.

THE TWIN-CITY LEADS

The Twin-City now has under construction, contracted for, or to be contracted for by the first of next year, buildings to cost nearly as much as the entire value of the school property in Durham. The Twin-City Sentinel of last Wednesday carried the following about the school program of that city which we pass along as evidence of the great progress other cities are making in school work:

First, in the carrying out of the authorized program, the following grounds have been bought:

R. J. Reynolds high school; Skyland; new North; new Central; new Southside; new colored school on Fourteenth street; Fairview; Granville; Woodland avenue (colored).

The following grounds are yet to be bought:

New West End; new Oak street (colored); Columbia Heights (colored).

The following buildings have been completed, the figures given representing approximate cost, or amount allowed in bond issue:

Six-room addition and enlarged auditorium at Granville, \$35,000.

Twelve-room Columbia Heights colored junior and senior high school \$65,000.

The following buildings have been contracted for and begun:

R. J. Reynolds high school, \$100,000; Skyland, \$115,000; New North, \$180,000; New Fourteenth Street colored grade and junior high school, \$120,000.

The following authorized building projects will be ready for contract before January 1, 1923:

New Central school, \$90,000; new Southside school, \$75,000 to \$80,000.

The new West End and new Oak street (colored) buildings are to be designed as soon as the ground is bought.

Durham's school system is making rapid progress. During the past five years, the appraised value of the city school property has increased from approximately \$330,000 to about \$1,330,000. In other words, the value of the city's school property has increased by one million dollars in five years, and the cost of operating the schools is now about \$295,000, which represents an increase of a little more than \$39,000 a year for the past five years. That may seem large, but it is not out of proportion to the progress that is being made by other cities, in fact the program is not as extensive as some, Winston-Salem being an example.—Durham Herald.

WHAT NEXT IN CAROLINA

Farm Ownership in North Carolina, its present status and the means of assisting our landless farmers to own and successfully operate their own farms, was the subject presented to the North Carolina Club at the University in its fourth meeting of the college year by Mr. Andrew Joyner, Jr., of Guilford county.

Mr. Joyner had made a thorough study of his subject, and he showed that the tenant situation in this state is becoming more and more acute. Unless this growing menace to our agricultural, social, and economic development is checked, he said, it is easy to perceive consequences of a grave and serious nature. He showed that there has been tremendous increase in the number of

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA A Tennessee Verdict

The St. Louis Globe Democrat reminds some of the Western States that vaunt themselves much over good roads, that North Carolina has a pre-eminent record in good roads building.

The experts say that North Carolina is next to Pennsylvania in the quality of its highway system. North Carolina has a program involving an expenditure around \$90,000,000. It has more than 3,000 miles of hard roads.

Among the other records North Carolina has are these: Leads in the manufacture of tobacco. It consumes one-fourth of the tobacco crop in the country. It has more cotton mills than any other state in the Union. In the number of employees and in output North Carolina leads all the other Southern states in cotton manufacturing. It has the largest pulp mill in the country and the biggest aluminum plant in the world.

North Carolina has large water power possibilities. Tennessee has greater water power possibilities. North Carolina has little coal or iron. Tennessee has both.

While the Globe Democrat calls North Carolina to the attention of Missouri, we might well call the same progress to the attention of the people of Tennessee.

North Carolina is homogeneous. Tennessee is divided into three parts. North Carolina has fierce politics, but after the men are elected to office they try to do something for their state.

The mental caliber of officeholders in North Carolina is higher than that of officeholders in Tennessee.

We might learn much from our neighboring state. A committee from the Tennessee Legislature this year might go over to North Carolina and study that state's road program and other things subject to legislation which are factors in the great advancement of the Tar Heel State.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

tenants within the last four decades, and that many farmers who own their own land are pulling up and moving to the towns and mill centers, along with great numbers of tenants and croppers.

The speaker enumerated several remedies that have been advanced for alleviating the present situation, such as (1) Land Nationalization, (2) a Graduated Land Tax, (3) State-Aided Land Colonies, (4) A Transfer Tax, and (5) A State Rural Credit System. He then added that it might be possible for the approaching General Assembly to adopt one or more of these plans to local conditions and evolve a permanent, practical solution; but he added, legislation at best can only sanction and support self-effort at economic and social progress; and unless the farmer is willing to help himself legislation can do little for him; there must be something deeper and of more enduring value than mere legislation.

Mr. Joyner stated that North Carolina had already made a beginning in various measures calculated to relieve present conditions, as illustrated by the Torrens land-title system passed in 1913 which promised to offer relief by making titles sure; by enacting legislation in 1915 which authorized the creation of private cooperative credit unions and other cooperative associations; by adopting a constitutional amendment in 1917 exempting from taxation all notes given for the purchase of homes costing \$3,000 or less, provided the notes matured in not less than five nor more than twenty years, and provided further that the rate of interest was

not more than five percent. He added that slight if any relief resulted from these legislative efforts; that intelligent legislation may render collateral aid but we must resort to the more substantial and effective measures of self-help.

In order to treat the disease of tenancy, Mr. Joyner said that a diagnosis of the case was necessary. Accordingly he divided the tenants up into four classes: First, those who are young, vigorous, and thrifty and are climbing rapidly. Second, those who possess energy and knowledge of farming but are poor managers. They are capable of producing if properly directed. Third, those who possess qualities and capital that would permit them to own farms, but who prefer to rent. They may figure that it is cheaper to remain a tenant than to own land, and therefore invest their funds in livestock, banking, city property, etc. Fourth, the class which comprises the incompetents, familiar to every observer of rural life. They are an ignorant, illiterate, thriftless, and irresponsible mass.

It is clearly evident, he said, that this last class is the infected group, and that farm tenants in this class differ in no respect from all other forms of illiteracy and its accompanying poverty as found the world over.

The only true course toward permanent relief requires the letting in of light and air, and this light and air is education. We flatter ourselves with the belief that we have done much. True it is that we have made great gains in this matter within the last twenty years, yet we have made but a beginning, he said. We must educate and educate and educate! Our system of education must afford an equal op-

portunity for the children of the farmer, the mill operative, and every other class of citizens. We must teach men to think, and then we should teach them subjects of practical value. We must teach health and sanitation, as well as the various sciences of good husbandry, and we should lay stress on the strength of cooperative endeavors. In this endeavor the schools must render a maximum of service, and there is also an opportunity for the church, the press, and big business. Legislation may prove of partial aid, and it is possible that temporary auxiliary relief may be obtained from such a source, but fundamentally there is but one cure for this public distress—and that is public education, directed to make men thoughtful, merciful, and just.—A. M. Moser.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE

Doctor Holland Thompson, professor of history in the College of the City of New York, back home for a brief spell after an extended absence, saw many evidences of progress in this state and was deeply impressed with development of its industrial interests. He saw abundant tokens that North Carolina "is soon destined to be one of the greatest in the Union," and if he had tarried for a while that he could have had opportunity to cover more territory, he might have arrived at the conclusion some of us hold, that it is already the "greatest." Doctor Thompson was particularly impressed with the educational advancement, not only at the University, but throughout every county in the state. It will not be long until North Carolina will be considered big enough and good enough for anybody to live in.—Charlotte Observer.

FARMS BUYING STOCK FEED

In North Carolina in 1919

Nearly half or 47.8 percent of all the farms in North Carolina in 1919 bought feed for their livestock and spent for this purpose \$12,291,850.

The ratios vary all the way from 19.7 percent in Swain county to 77.8 percent in Nash and 84.8 percent in Dare, running highest in the cotton and tobacco counties, and lowest in the grain and forage counties of the Albemarle country, the mid-state and the mountain regions.

The first business of a farm is to feed the farm family and the farm animals. If it fails to do this, it runs the risk of failing altogether.

George Sparrow, Orange County

Department of Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	Counties	Percent	Rank	Counties	Percent
1	Swain	19.7	51	Pender	46.3
2	Clay	25.4	52	Bladen	46.5
3	Cleveland	25.5	53	Columbus	47.5
4	Hyde	26.5	54	Hertford	48.1
5	Montgomery	28.3	55	Cabarrus	48.4
6	Washington	28.4	56	Guilford	48.6
7	Bertie	29.7	57	Sampson	48.7
8	Martin	30.2	58	Carteret	48.9
9	Craven	30.5	59	Wayne	49.3
10	Orange	32.3	60	Macon	49.4
11	Currituck	34.9	61	Tyrrell	49.6
12	Pasquotank	35.4	62	Ashe	49.6
13	Rowan	35.8	63	Chatham	49.8
14	Rutherford	36.0	64	Edgecombe	49.9
15	Madison	36.3	65	Duplin	50.2
16	Gates	37.0	66	Wilkes	50.9
17	Harnett	37.3	67	Anson	51.2
18	Randolph	37.6	68	Avery	51.4
19	Cumberland	38.0	69	Lenoir	51.5
20	Northampton	38.1	70	Perquimans	51.7
21	Alleghany	38.3	71	Wilson	52.2
22	Stanly	38.4	72	Richmond	52.3
23	Yadkin	38.5	73	Davie	53.1
24	Person	38.6	74	Chowan	53.5
25	Beaufort	38.7	75	Watauga	53.8
26	Halifax	38.9	76	Moore	55.3
27	Gaston	39.0	77	Cherokee	56.3
28	Yancey	39.6	78	Jackson	57.5
29	Alamance	39.9	79	Caldwell	57.7
30	Pitt	40.6	80	Warren	57.8
31	Burke	40.9	81	Granville	58.8
32	Robeson	42.3	82	Jones	60.1
32	Scotland	42.3	82	Surry	60.1
34	Mecklenburg	42.5	84	Lee	61.2
35	Davidson	42.7	85	Buncombe	61.5
35	Hoke	42.7	86	Forsyth	61.9
37	Union	42.9	87	Caswell	62.4
38	Alexander	43.2	88	Wake	62.7
39	Pamlico	43.4	89	Rockingham	63.2
39	Graham	43.4	90	McDowell	65.1
41	Polk	43.5	91	Transylvania	65.4
42	Brunswick	43.6	92	Vance	66.7
42	Catawba	43.6	93	Franklin	67.4
44	Haywood	44.2	94	Greene	68.5
45	Iredell	44.4	95	Durham	69.4
46	Mitchell	44.7	96	Stokes	70.8
47	Camden	45.8	97	Henderson	71.5
47	Onslow	45.8	98	New Hanover	71.8
49	Johnston	45.9	99	Nash	77.8
50	Lincoln	46.1	100	Dare	84.8