

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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

Published weekly by the University of North Carolina for its Bureau of Extension.

FEBRUARY 20, 1918

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. IV, NO. 13

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Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

## SCHOOLS AND THRIFT IN CAROLINA

### SAVING AND SERVING

The people of North Carolina are this year called to the high calling of thrift—to the patriotic duty of saving 50 million dollars and lending it to our government in the purchase of thrift stamps, and savings certificates bearing four per cent interest.

These 50 millions are to be loaned, mind you, and they bring a double blessing. They bless both the lenders and the cause for which they are loaned.

The teachers and the pupils in our public schools are called into leadership in this great thrift campaign, under the joint direction of Col. F. H. Fries, the State Director of War Savings, and Dr. J. Y. Joyner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The teachers and the school children of North Carolina can put this thing across, if they go at it hammer-and-tongs in our town and country regions.

The country schools alone could do it. Our farmers are 275 million dollars richer this year than they were in the census year—in crop values alone.

The farmers, bankers, and manufacturers of the state have made more money the last three years than they ever did before in all their lives.

We must consecrate our wealth to the cause of freedom in the earth or our wealth will corrupt and corrode our souls in this year of destiny.

Who saves freedom for humanity saves all things, and all things saved shall bless him; who saves for himself alone, loses all things, and all things lost shall curse him.

If democracy lives, who dies! And if democracy dies, who lives! is the challenge of Dr. Joyner.

And now it is the little children in North Carolina who are being organized to lead us into serving humanity by saving; and the Master himself is our authority for saying that following the leadership of children is finding the way into the Kingdom.

### LINKED UP WITH LIFE

In the second Liberty Bond Campaign, the school children of Philadelphia were set to the seemingly impossible task of selling two million dollars worth of bonds. They went at their job in a whirlwind of enthusiasm, and sold not two but eight million dollars worth.

With these figures for a basis, bankers have calculated that, if the Philadelphia plan were made nationwide and all the school children were set to selling the next loan, their total sales might easily aggregate a solid billion. It is not at all unlikely that the National Government will avail itself of this new found selling force.

The familiar cry of progressive education, "Link up the schools with life," finds in the sale of the Liberty Bonds, concrete expression in terms of utility, real education and practical patriotism. Every such contact that can be established between the theories of the classroom and the realities of life will make common-school education richer and more productive."—Saturday Evening Post.

### SCHOOLS CALLED TO COLORS

Washington's Birthday, February 22, will be celebrated this year in the schools of North Carolina as War Savings Day. The usual program of patriotic songs and speeches will be turned into a program of concrete patriotic service and definite action. At every school on that day will be a representative of the State War-Savings committee to explain Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Certificates. Another feature of the program will be organizing War-Savings Societies both in the schools and in the school communities.

Supl. J. Y. Joyner announces that Thrift Day is only one of the series of Make, Save, Serve Days that will be observed once a month for the remainder of the term. The public school army enrolled is 649,246 children commanded by 14,569 teachers. To teach this number of North Carolinians the lessons of Thrift and Economy, Dr. Joyner believes, will be a long step toward saving the State and

providing for future prosperity. To this work he has called all superintendents, principals, and teachers in the name of their country and for the life of freedom. His request to his co-workers is:

Superintendents, principals, and teachers, in the name of your country, I call upon you, one and all, to respond to her call in this hour of need, and to marshal and to lead your forces in a vigorous campaign for the sale of War-Savings Stamps and Certificates. Follow it up unremittingly until North Carolina's quota of fifty million dollars has been sold. In a time like this, every school should be a patriotic association, ready to respond to every call of the Government for such service as it can render. If we lose this war, Government of the people, by the people and for the people will perish from the earth. If Democracy dies, who lives! If Democracy lives, who dies!

### NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR

Our boys are fighting our fight in France. It is our glorious privilege to support them as they offer up their lives at the front.

If we will not deny ourselves and save for their sakes, then we are not worth fighting for.

A dime spent in needless self-indulgence is a traitor dime, and the spender is a slacker.

Thrift stamps cost only 25 cents at the postoffice; and when eight or nine of them have been saved, they can be exchanged for a five dollar certificate bearing four per cent interest.

The poorest man or the smallest child at home can fight for humanity with dimes while our boys fight with guns in the battle line.

### AND PETER SAT WARMING

In the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Reverend Joseph H. Odell, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Troy, N. Y. pours out his soul on the text, And Peter sat by the fire warming himself.

It is easily seen that his message concerns the part played or not played by the Christian ministry in the present crisis of the world's history.

We are here noting this really wonderful piece of essay literature not to agree with it or to approve it, but to call widespread attention to it.

Dr. Odell has probably written as much in defense of the church and the ministry as any other clergyman in America, but in this deliverance he is subjecting them both to the rough electric shock that Emerson called the sincerest friendship.

### A GOD OF BLOOD AND IRON

The average Englishman, Frenchman, or American would not like to go among a foreign people with the long set purpose of betraying his neighbors. No reluctance of this kind handicaps the German. The school of ethics in which he was educated—the devil religion of modern Germany—holds that the supreme duty of man is toward the state. And this god of blood and iron requires only one morality of its worshipper—to serve the glory of the state, though every person therein be poorer, more degraded, less happy because of that service.

And no moral command of Christianity or any other religion, must stand between the pan-Germanist and his god. For it men must give their souls, if need be, women must give their bodies. That policy of implantation, that education in the sanctity of duplicity, accounts for the success of the German spy system, both before this war began and since; and it also accounts for the machinery of propaganda, by which the psychological board in Berlin gets at the mind of the enemy.—Will Erwin, in Saturday Evening Post.

### PAYS IN A HUNDRED WAYS

At the regular meeting of the N. C. Club at the University on Monday night Dr. B. E. Washburn, of the State Health Board, and Dr. L. B. McBrayer, of the

### ADDRESS TO AMERICA

Walt Whitman

As a strong bird on pinions free,  
Joyous, the amplest spaces heaven-ward cleaving,  
One song, America, before I go,  
I'd sing, o'er all the rest, with trumpet sound,  
For thee, the Future.

Sail—sail thy best, Ship of Democracy!  
Of value is thy freight—'tis not the Present only.

The Past is also stored in thee!  
Thou holdest not the venture of thyself alone—  
Not of thy western continent alone;  
Earth's resume entire floats on thy keel, O Ship—  
Is steadied by thy spars.

With thee Time voyages in trust,  
The antecedent nations sink or swim with thee;

With all their ancient struggles, martyrs, heroes, epics, wars,  
Thou bears't the other continents;  
Theirs, theirs as much as thine, the destination-port triumphant;  
Steer, steer with good strong hand and wary eye,—

O helmsman—thou carryest great companions,—

Venerable, priestly Asia sails this day with thee,  
And royal, feudal Europe sails with thee.

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, were the speakers.

### County Health Work

Dr. Washburn spoke upon County Health Work, and outlined the aims, purposes, and plans of the State Health Board in carrying on health work by counties. The essential thing in health work is the education of the people about preventable disease and postponable death. Health problems must be attacked in such a way as to give maximum results, from an educational standpoint, at a minimum cost and at the same time to demonstrate the best methods of conducting health work. This is the object of the State Board through the County Bureaus.

The chief obstacle in health work lies, said he, in the difficulty that people have in giving up old-fashioned notions about diseases and remedies. They are slow to learn to apply the simple laws of hygiene and sanitation in their homes and communities; and I say this, said he, altho I believe our country people are the most progressive in the South.

Whatever opposition there is lies in the fact that they have not yet learned that health conservation produces greater monetary returns than any other investment. Education and nothing else can remove these obstacles.

### Wonderful Development

The State Board of Health work began in 1877 with an appropriation of \$100 a year. Now the state public health fund from all sources is \$150,000 a year. Intensive county health work began with the dispensary system in the hookworm campaign of 1910-14 conducted by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission and the State Health Board. This campaign was essentially educational and during the course of it the people of 99 counties were reached and taught the essentials of disease prevention. This was followed by more intensive community work. The plan proved conclusively that a small governing unit like a county can deal effectively with its definite health problems and get results.

Following this intensive work nine counties in co-operation with the State Health Board undertook health work locally under whole-time health officers. These counties are Wilson, Nash, Rowan, Northampton, Lenoir, Davidson, Pitt, Robeson, and Forsyth. They are concentrating on soil pollution, anti-typhoid vaccination, malaria, the medical examination of school children, life extension, infant welfare, and so on. And they find it pays in a hundred ways.

### Public Health Nurses.

Dr. McBrayer spoke on Public Health Nursing in North Carolina. At present, said he, there are 65 public health nurses in the state, supported by public funds, mill companies, women's clubs, philan-

thropic groups, churches, and lodges, aided by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. They are organized under the State Bureau of Tuberculosis and the State Health Board. Durham leads with five such nurses.

The demand for public health nurses is greater than the supply. The salaries offered range from \$900 to \$1,200 a year with expenses while away from home.

To meet this demand, a Training School for Public Health Nurses is being planned by the State Health Board co-operating with the University of North Carolina. The courses in Sociology will be given by Professor Branson of the University faculty.

Both Dr. Washburn and Dr. McBrayer congratulated the N. C. Club, the University, and the State on the work the Club is doing.

### FRANCE RESTORED

Those who have always admired the national character of the French are gratified to know that in the present great war the conduct of this brave and gifted nation has justified their favorable opinion.

No one has ever denied to the French brilliancy and courage. But it has often been claimed that they are fickle and unstable, guided chiefly by an emotional temperament and incapable of sustained effort.

The courteous forms of expression natural to them have been called insincere. Their delicate language, which permits even commonplace ideas to be expressed with elegance, has seemed to some a proof that the nation lacked virility and truthfulness. But now, in the light of present experiences, such judgments must be reconsidered.

Suddenly called to arms, for three and a half years the French, with the aid of their ally, have held in check the armies of Germany, armies fully equipped and commanded by officers of first-class ability. And who knows what sacrifices have been made at home, what sorrows and privations have been endured, with no word of complaint?

Brave, resourceful, formidable in the field, at home they are united, patient, untiring in the effort to save the nation's life and honor. It is evident that they possess strong powers of will and steadfastness of purpose. Their brave words are sustained by deeds equally brave. If we grant that their natural vivacity makes them easily excitable, is it not also clear that in a great national crisis they can rise to a full and manly performance of duty?

It is well known that the love of the French for their country is intense. From the earliest times la patrie, la belle France has been the object of an almost religious devotion. This devotion, supported by unquestioning religious faith, made the achievements of Joan of Arc possible. The same devotion to country has now enabled France to stand before the world in her true character.

With her lost territory restored, with her fertile fields once more yielding their fruits, she will, we hope, again become strong in the arts of peace as she has shown herself strong in the arts of war.—Walter D. Toy, University of North Carolina.

### LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE

In connection with the Lafayette Associations and the organization of reading and study circles on war topics, a new interest has developed in the life and personality of the gallant young Frenchman for whom this patriotic movement has been named.

We all want to know more about the Marquis Lafayette who came from the court of Marie Antoinette to throw in his lot with the American "peasants," and to espouse the cause of liberty in the new world.

There is no better reading for the American today than the life story of Lafayette. To get it in an hour, pick up the little book lately added to the library, called Lafayette, the Friend of American Liberty, by Alma Holman Burton. This will lead you to want to read The Life of the Marquis de Lafayette, by B. C. Headley, also a late addition to the shelves.

While for the family circle or the reading club there is the The True Story of Lafayette, called the Friend of America, by Elbridge S. Brooks in the Children's

Lives of Great Men Series. Here the story is so charmingly told and illustrated that the book is worthy of a place in every school library in the state. The youngest children will be able to find on the map the department of Auvergne, where there still stands, as it has stood for nearly six hundred years, a great fortified country mansion, known as the Chateau of Chavaniac. It was in this grim old castle in the rugged Auvergne mountains that a delicate child was born on Sept. 6, 1757—born a Marquis of France, and styled Monseigneur Marie Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert-Demon-tier de Lafayette.

How the small boy with the long name, rich in lands but poor in pocket, was trained and educated by his noble mother until he was ready at seventeen to marry the beautiful Adrienne d'Ayen is a romance to fascinate the High School people. While older heads will trace with keen interest the growth of the spirit of independence in the young courtier, and his growing determination to escape from the thralldom of court life and seek adventure and distinction in the army of the colonists over the seas.

### Lafayette's Prophecy

It is precisely in time of danger that I wish to share whatever fortune may have in store for you, declared the Marquis to Franklin in Paris. But it was no easy matter to break the home ties, and Marquis though he was, Lafayette had to run away to sea in his own ship to escape the French army and the still stricter dictates of the French court. Among his family and friends, only his girl-wife understood his motive and sympathized with his desires. And it was to her that he wrote during the five weeks of discomfort and seasickness that marked his voyage to America: "I trust that for my sake you will become a good American. It is a sentiment made for virtuous hearts. The happiness of America is intimately connected with the happiness of all mankind, she is destined to become the safe and worthy asylum of all virtue, integrity, tolerance, equality, and perfect liberty."

Like a prophecy, came these words from the lips of the nineteen year old hero speaking of a land which he had never seen, and of whose language he was ignorant, yet whose liberty-loving spirit was alive in his breast.

It is a far call from that day when the little ship "Victory" sighted the Carolina coast and the brave adventurer came ashore in an oyster yawl on a sandy shoal—a far call from that day till the one when the tide had turned in the other direction and at last, at last, Pershing and the American troops had landed in France and stood with bared heads under the statute of Lafayette in Paris. "Lafayette, we are here," they said.

A far call from the one landing to the other, but in between has been fought the struggle for liberty, equality and brotherhood on two continents. A struggle which has cost dearly. Precious lives and great treasure have gone down into the sea or have gone up in the air in smoke—a struggle which is not yet over and in which we of the twentieth century are now called upon to play our part.

So long have we had recess from war's fierce schooling, and so long have we enjoyed the results of other men's struggling that we had almost forgotten that we too have a part to play in the great struggle for world-wide democracy. Called out suddenly we Americans have almost staggered to the stage. We are blinded by the footlights, the chorus of our own nation is out of tune. We see an immense audience—thrust past and the future—intent upon our every awkward gesture, we are wavering, when suddenly an heroic figure here and there fixes our attention and seems to guide our steps. Among them is Lafayette, from the deck of his little sailing vessel giving us a signal, "I trust that for my sake you will become a good American."

A hundred thousand American women clasp hands with you, little Adrien de Lafayette, across the expanse of time and space. We too have been called out of a life of selfishness and ease to give son or father or husband to the cause of liberty. The prophecy has been literally fulfilled, "The happiness of America is intimately connected with the happiness of mankind."—Mrs. T. W. Lingle, University of North Carolina.