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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, J. G. de R. Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, R. H. Thornton, G. M. McKie.

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BUILDING A SAFE DEMOCRACY

TEAGLE'S CHIEF CONCERN

Now, above all times, it should be remembered that selfish insistence on the part even of a few in increasing their wealth by enormous war profits will do more harm to the nation and to democratic institutions than can ever be counteracted even if later on they give their entire fortunes for the benefit of the country, because such conduct engenders class prejudice. The business men of the country are face to face to-day with a national duty and also the great economic necessity of giving material aid to the government in every way. It also devolves upon them to do everything in their power to prevent unrest and dissatisfaction, such as has been spread among us by Socialists and the I. W. W.

It is a time when we must prove by our unselfish methods and our willingness to do public service that we should be permitted to handle the responsibilities in business that have been entrusted to us. The business men of the country must mobilize their resources to help win the war.—Walter C. Teagle, President Standard Oil Co.

that you have the best weapon; you must obtain fire superiority.

There is, then, an exhausting but unshirkable duty laid upon those who believe that our country must fight for freedom the world over and until the world ends. They must say their belief, and re-say it, and say it so that it cannot be gainsaid. "America for all and forever!" No use trying to padlock our Bolsheviki; they must be talked to a standstill.

Napoleon would have to begin all over. In modern warfare God is on the side of the heaviest propaganda.—John M. Booker, N. C. University Faculty.

VITAL HISTORY TEACHING

There is a proper ground where history and patriotism meet, for no citizenship can exercise its rightful influence upon its neighbors if it lacks a historical conception of itself as a continuing community, and fails to regard its neighbors in a similar light. The United States will play a large part in determining the fate of Alsace-Lorraine and of the Balkans. It will have a hand in deciding what shall become of Italia Irredenda, of Poland, and of those who groan under the Turkish yoke. It can not render here the service which it owes humanity if it works in the dark, and in any democracy the judgment of the people, its sense of right and wrong, its knowledge of the facts in the case, must rule the decisions of its accredited representatives.

Here is the history teacher's notable opportunity, his chance to render his community a service of incomparable worth.

America has passed the day when an indifferent provincialism is either serviceable or safe. If Americans are to take an intelligent part in the struggle to safeguard the liberty of mankind, they must know something of that struggle in the past, must have an inkling of how and why the great Powers have risen and waned, not merely for forty years, but for as many centuries. They must know of past imperialisms and past democracies, of what the fight in Mesopotamia may mean, what that along the Vardar and the Piave, must have some understanding of what men fight for along the Dvina and the Yser, and along the upper Rhine. They owe it themselves to know these things.

The history teacher whom such a chance does not inspire is worse than useless. He must not neglect this unprecedented opportunity to mold, sanely and honestly, the thoughts of those whose votes will soon control the nation.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BETTER GOVERNMENT

I wonder if it would be an opportune time, says Mr. A. J. McKinnon in the Wilmington Star, to call to the attention of the representatives of each county of the State the importance of giving their respective counties this or some other improved plan of government at the next sitting of the Legislature.

It makes little difference what the system is called, but the important feature is to have a head to each county government with authority to construct, out of the employees of the county, a working organization that will produce economical business results.

I notice some of the counties are employing the chairman of the board of commissioners for his full time. That would be an improvement, provided he had the ability to organize the employees of the county and is given sufficient power to require those employed by the county to use modern business methods in their respective departments.

If, however, any members of this law-making body are interested in improving the service in their county, I would suggest that they get a copy of the Dayton, Ohio, plan of government and modify the plan to suit their county needs.

There is no doubt but what this system would meet with some opposition, but the representative that would put it into effect, if he were favored with a long lease

THE BRAVEST BATTLE Joaquin Miller

The bravest battle that ever was fought,

Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;

'Twas fought by the mothers of men.
Nay, not with cannon, or battle-shot,
With sword, or noble pen;

Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.
But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song;
No banners to gleam and wave!
But oh! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on, and on, in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down!

Oh! ye with banners and battle-shot,
And soldier to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways!

on life, would live to see his people praise him and future generations would continue the praise after he had gone to his reward.

Our present system of county government was doubtless the best system possible a century or more ago, but the people have grown more progressive, they are demanding more from the county than in former years and a more modern and progressive business system is necessary, and it will be put into effect in the course of time.

It strikes me that the sooner such a system of county government is inaugurated the better the people will be satisfied with their government.—The Wilmington Star.

THE MODEL CITIZEN

A model citizen is well informed—educated in the principles of government; he is a good neighbor—ever considerate of the health, comfort and safety of those with whom he is associated; he is intelligently industrious—skilled and active in some useful employment.

He bears part of the expenses of government. He consults his neighbors concerning the public welfare, promotes their frequent assembling to consider matters of common concern, and is well posted in regard to the conduct of officers who administer law and government.

He does not seek an office for which he is not fitted; but he does not shirk public duty when his country needs his service, in peace or in war. In this service he is faithful and brave. As judge or juror, he is not controlled by "fear, favor of affection, reward or the hope of reward." He does not accept employment which is inconsistent with his duties as a citizen.

He is the friend of the poor, of widows and orphans—the champion of the oppressed. He is the visitor of captives—swift to inquire into the causes of their imprisonment, watchful of the condition of the places where they are confined, and of the character and conduct of those who have them in custody.

He is law-abiding—keeps the law himself and is ready to assist in its enforcement. A taxpayer and voter, the support and constitutional master of all public servants, he assumes his share of responsibility for the administration of government.—Peel's Civil Government.

HOME OWNING FARMERS

Not many of our prominent public men have been keen enough to see that home and farm ownership is indispensable to a sane and safe civilization. They have been very few, strange to say. Among these few have been Governor Bickett, Theodore Roosevelt, and Senators Curtis of Kansas, Sheppard of Tex-

as, and Harding of Ohio.

In the Annalist of December 10th, Senator Harding enforces the necessity for Federal Aid in this matter and gives to the public the details of the Sheppard Bill to promote home ownership, with the reasons that lie behind it. We wish it were possible to publish his article in full. But lacking space we quote from it as follows:

"Out of the war situation is growing an appreciation of the fact that the land problem is the most vital issue of the nation and one that must be solved. There is a feeling of unrest among the people that is sure to demand action. The people themselves may not know what are the mainsprings back of that unrest, but students of the situation are coming to appreciate the fact that it is the home hunger of the human being that causes him to become an unnatural and dangerous thing if he is without a home. I believe that America is called to meet the situation by making homes on the land available to her citizens.

Home Hunger is Primal

"Home-hunger is a primal thing, the common heritage of mankind. Home ownership is the very foundation of permanency and stability in government. It is the desire to own homes that has brought to our shores those millions from Europe who had the ambition to venture into a strange country. Yet out of the 20,000,000 million families in the United States less than one-half live in homes of their own, and less than one-third in homes free from encumbrance.

"The moment a man becomes a home owner he ceases to be a disturber. He is a stabilized citizen. No argument of this point is necessary. No matter how small the first payment on the land may be, when a deed is delivered, the effect is immediate and the holder of the deed is thereafter in favor of law and order. When the radical element, composed of workmen in Russia and representing only 15 per cent of the population, turned to the great mass of peasants who by dint of saving and deprivation had secured small holdings, they met a great immovable check. This body of holders of small tracts of land is the salvation of Russia and will eventually create a stable government.

The Menace of Homelessness

"An alarming condition we face in this country is farm tenancy due to the absence of adequate opportunity to buy land. The cost of living is so high today that many of our own people are actually going hungry. Because there is not complete famine it is not proved that famine is not among us. Many of our working people for the last two years have been insufficiently fed, and the situation is becoming daily more serious. It is not due necessarily to lack of opportunity to earn, or to rate of wage, but rather to impractical plans of living. People are congregating more and more in the cities all the time, because farm life is often unattractive, but not because it need be. The right sort of colony organization will make it so attractive that the tendency will be in the other direction.

Other Countries Are Alert

"Long strides have been made in this direction in many lands. In England, for instance, every county council is empowered to provide land for persons who will cultivate it themselves. The Council may acquire the land by agreement or by compulsion. No person may obtain more than 50 acres in this way, and no one may be compelled to sell less than 50 acres. In case of compulsion the price is fixed by arbitration. Scotland authorizes loans by various governmental subdivisions to the people for the acquisition of land and homes. In Ireland the Land Commission is authorized to make loans to tenants for the purchase of land. The entire amount of the purchase money may be advanced and the tenant may have fifty years to repay it. Money is officially loaned for the construction or improvement of cottages.

"In New Zealand the government is authorized to spend \$5,000,000 a year for the purchase of land from large estates to be sold in small lots to the people. In this way a certain amount of it comes every year into the hands of small farmers. The New Zealand farmer has a long-term lease, while the American idea

is that he should own his land outright. Otherwise, the New Zealand idea approaches that which may come to be followed over here.

SUMMER MILITARY CAMP

In the belief that there is immediate need for military training for young men under the draft age, and that the provision for such training under competent direction, and with wholesome, attractive surroundings will be serviceable in many ways, the University of North Carolina announces the opening of a Military Training Camp on Bingham Heights, Asheville, North Carolina, for six weeks in the summer of 1918, June 14th to July 26th.

Intensive military and physical training will be the primary object of the Camp. Ample time will be given for recreation and amusements of a healthful nature.

The entire Bingham Military School Plant, accommodating 150 men, has been offered to the University of North Carolina for the Camp through the generosity and patriotism of Colonel Robert Bingham. The barracks, mess hall, drill grounds, indoor rifle range, club house, tennis courts, bath house, and swimming pool will be open to all those attending the Camp.

The Camp will be conducted by Captain J. Stuart Allen, Director of Military Tactics, University of North Carolina, and Professor T. F. Hickerson of the Civil Engineering department of the University, assisted by Messrs. Robert Bingham McKee and William A. Blount, officers in the University Battalion.

High school or college students of physical fitness and others whose ages range from 16 to 20 years, will be admitted to the Camp. Accommodations are limited to 150 men.

The course of training will consist of setting up exercise, close and open order drill, lectures, route marches, musketry, bayonet and bombing practice, and military engineering.

The necessary Camp expenses including board, lodging, tuition, and medical fee amount to \$50 for the term of six weeks.

Each student is required to provide for himself such articles as uniform, blankets and towels.

All applications and letters of inquiry should be addressed to T. F. Hickerson, Chapel Hill, N. C., U. N. C. Owing to the limited number that can be accommodated it is important that applications be made early.

A WAR COMMENCEMENT

"Make county school commencements war commencements and give War Savings stamps instead of money prizes and ordinary medals" is the request that Dr. J. Y. Joyner is making of the superintendents and teachers of the state.

"Make county commencements and all other school commencements occasions for advancing the War Savings campaign and other national movements for winning the war," writes Dr. Joyner, who believes that first things should be first, and that the first duty of today is winning the war.

Counting on the Teachers

In approving the plan of making school commencements the occasions for bringing to the people the tasks that are before them and that are necessary to win the war, Col. Fries says: "We are counting on the school teachers as a solid front. It is a matter of educating the people of the state to save and lend their money to the government for the purpose of financing the war. Whether we win or lose depends largely upon our teachers. They have it in their hands to instill habits of thrift, and to direct the spending as well as the savings of the masses of the people. No greater work for the future could they do."

As to the suggestion of giving War Savings stamps instead of money prizes and the ordinary medals that are handed out on commencement occasions, Colonel Fries believes that substituting War Savings stamps instead will have a double good effect. It will bring the stamp and the cause that it represents forcibly to the people's minds. While medals at best are idle money, the stamps would steadily increase in value and teach at the same time the value of thrift.

NEW UNIVERSITY CATALOG

The 1917-18 catalog of the University of North Carolina is ready for the mails. Drop us a card if you want it.

The students this year registered in the regular courses have been 1062, or 124 fewer than last year. Harvard's decrease was 40 per cent and Yale's 50 per cent. Our decrease was only 10 per cent—mainly in the upper classes, the graduate and professional schools.

The University now offers 40 correspondence courses, three of them under Mrs. T. W. Lingle for Women's Clubs: (1) The Nineteenth Century Novel, (2) Robert Browning, and (3) Latin America.

The new catalog describes in full for the first time the War Information Service of the University—the War Leaflets, the Extension Centers of War Studies, the Group Lectures, the Lafayette Associations, and so on.

The University staff now now numbers 53 professors and associate professors, 16 instructors, and 43 fellows and assistants.

VULGAR SHOUTING

For men and nations fighting is a matter of concentration. That's what it takes to land the weight of a blow or the weight of a people. Without national unity of thought, there can be no hard, swift, and continuous hitting.

Look at Russia. She has ceased to be a nation because she has ceased to think as a nation. Her opponent is fighting victoriously because she is still thinking nationally; and until her national purpose is breached her armies will remain unbroken.

In Germany the national will is maintained intact by a crude but effective process. As fast as obnoxious ideas spring up among the people they are rooted out by spies, secret police, and censors. The ground thus cleared is then planted with shoots from the Government hot-houses. On the Eastern Front the War has been largely a struggle of censors.

Will the censor decide the issue in the West? If the issue lie in his hand, Germany will whip the Allies as she has whipped Russia. It is not only that she has the perfect system and a more disciplined people; in the censor game democracies are handicapped by nature. You can bludgeon a democratic press into silence, but not into submission; it will never knowingly become the agent of a Government with which it is not in sympathy. You cannot hold a democratic electorate in line on predigested ideas from Government offices. A democracy must think for itself, and it must talk; it regulates its affairs by shouting—shouting on street corners and in newspapers. And the truth unaided will not prevail; it must be promulgated—steadily and insistently promulgated. It is not enough