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WE WILL KEEP THE FAITH

WE WILL NOT FAIL

We are face to face with a nation composed of people who believe themselves to be supermen, clothed with a God-given message to conquer the world; people led by a ruler who believes himself divinely called to the task just as fully as Mohammed believed it, and with the same weapon—the sword.

A German victory means world-wide militarism, world-wide spying and plotting, world-wide hatred and distrust. It means that every state must become a military camp and every people an organized army. It means that war becomes the chief business of mankind. It means that no small state can survive, especially if it be an agricultural state. It means that the mad race in armaments on sea and land will continue with greatly-increased speed. It means a world in which fear of one's neighbor reigns supreme, and revenge becomes the engrossing thought of the nations. It means in all likelihood a succession of wars resulting finally in the triumph of a great military Prussianized empire of which all other states, including this our own republic, shall be dependencies, or submissive slaves.

Facing this, the most tremendous challenge to human liberty in history, we have made our choice, the only choice possible to a nation of freemen, and we must not fail. We might have said, as said the rich man in scripture: "Soul, take now thine ease; thou hast much goods laid up for many years; eat, drink and be merry."

But, thank God! we chose the better part. We have laid our all upon our country's altar; we have made the great decision—and we will not fail. —Chief Justice Winslow of Wisconsin.

WE WILL KEEP THE FAITH

We have put aside ease and luxury and softness of life so long as this great contest for humanity and liberty rages, and so long as the issue hangs trembling in the balance. We are not, and never have been, a nation of cowards. We have become prosperous and wealthy, but we have not lost our manhood, and we have not forgotten how to fight for human freedom. We know that it means hardship, and self-denial, and sacrifice, not merely for the soldier at the front but for the patriot at home, but these things must not and shall not move us. We remember that we are the sons of men who, hungry and ragged, fought for eight long years against the greatest empire in the world to obtain freedom for themselves and for us, their children. We have pledged ourselves to be worthy of our heritage, and God helping us we will keep the pledge.

The spirit of the men who fought at Vicksburg and Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, whether they wore the blue or the gray, whether they sang Dixie or the Star Spangled Banner, the spirit of these men, I say, on whichever side they fought, still lives, and their sons and grandsons have gone forth side by side and shoulder to shoulder to show the world that Americans not only love liberty, but that they will die for it if need be.

America will not, she cannot, look backward. She will fight freedom's fight and she will keep the faith. She has never yet failed in a struggle for human liberty, and now at this fateful hour, when, with dauntless spirit she is entering upon the greatest of freedom's battles, bearing with her the hopes, the fears and the prayers of humanity itself, she cannot fail. —Chief Justice Winslow of Wisconsin.

SIDE-STEPPING CHANCES

Mr. John D. Langston, special aide to Governor Bickett, asks the newspapers to call vigorously to the attention of the school teachers of the State the fact that the work of the War Department is being seriously handicapped by the failure of the teachers in many sections to respond to President Wilson's appeal for aid in the preparation of occupational cards at the office of the Local Boards.

When the government made this spe-

cial call on the school teachers of the State it was expected that the teachers everywhere would show their patriotism in willingly and cheerfully responding, and in many localities this has been the case. In many counties, however, the reports show that the teachers have ignored this great opportunity to render this great service.

If teachers everywhere will agree to perform this duty, the burden on all of them will be light, and each one will have the great satisfaction of having performed his or her duty in a matter of immediate and pressing need.—Exchange.

OUR BEST SOCIAL AGENCY

The free public school is the best instrument through which to promote the new science of community organization and human economy and to achieve government of the people, by the people, and for the people. So says Dr. Henry E. Jackson, The Federal Education Bureau Agent who will next fall give a course of lectures at the University of North Carolina. His subjects are—

1. The Discovery of the Schoolhouse.
2. The Schoolhouse as the Community Capitol.
3. The Schoolhouse as the Community Forum.
4. The Schoolhouse as a Neighborhood Club.
5. The Hub of the Country-Life Wheel.
6. The Right to Work and to Play.
7. Community Buying and Banking.
8. Politics and the Public Schools.
9. Religion and the Public Schools.
10. How to Organize a Community Center.
11. A Little Democracy.
12. Free Trade in Friendship.

Students with the civic, social mind at the University, in Orange and the nearby counties—especially the teachers and the preachers—will flock in to hear these addresses. He is passing on to his audiences the message of President Wilson, who recently said: I urge that teachers and other school officers materially increase the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of the community and national life.

Notice the way President Wilson connects community life and national life, and the order in which he names them? The genius of North Carolina has always been concentrated on national and international problems. But the day is at hand when it must be concentrated in equal measure upon the problems of the home state and the home-communities, one by one, and every one.

The men who best serve in building up little communities—men like R. C. Hood of Greensboro and W. C. Leak of Rockingham—are after all the men who best serve the nation.

And if every community in the nation had such men as these in it, our Democracy would quickly rise to the highest possible levels. The man who lacks a genuine, generous interest in community problems can hardly be trusted to think ably and generously about national problems. That, by the way, is an axiom of the North Carolina Club at the University.

FARMERS NOT SLACKERS

Don't put me in a class with the farmers who say they want the war to last fifteen years longer so that they can make money, writes a farmer to State Headquarters on yesterday.

I'm a farmer and it is true that farmers have made money since the war began, but it is not true, he goes on to say, that all farmers want to make money at the terrible price of life and bloodshed that this war is now costing the United States. Some folks accuse the farmers of being overcome with prosperity and that they are letting down and selfishly enjoying their money. Others say that they are ignorant and don't know what is going on over the seas. Others say they are unpatriotic.

In answer to the charge of farmers being unpatriotic, I want to say—and I think I can speak for a large number of farmers—that we are as patriotic as any class of citizens in the United States. In every war—from the French and Indian

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

Bliss Carman

Unroll the map of creation
To the wavering long black line,
Where the powers of dark are warring
Against the powers divine.

Here are the fond and fearless
Massed in the great brigade,
Eager, weary, unselfish,
Toiling and undismayed.

Each with his lot to suffer,
Each with his given role,
Each with his glint of glory—
Behold them! Are you a soul?

Willing the worst should triumph,
Willing to profiteer,
Willing to strike for wages,
Willing to shirk and sneer,—

Willing to stand forever
In Time's great battle plan,
The cumbersome and discarded
Camouflage of a Man?

down through the Civil War—the farmers have in the end borne their part of the brunt. However, I'm not going to dispute the charge that up to the present the farmers perhaps have not done their part toward winning the present war. And I admit that this delay is costing us the blood of our boys—the blood of heroes.

Ready to do Their Duty

But the delay of us farmers is not due to any lack of patriotism. It is due to our lack of appreciation of what is required of us. Not all farmers read the daily papers, nor do we get together and talk war as you city people do. Neither do we have the thrilling speeches from men who have been Over There and the straight talks that you hear.

As a matter of fact, it is the lack of this information that makes us appear to be slackers. We need straight talk from the shoulder, and not some one to brag on us. It takes this straight talk to convince a man that it is his duty to buy War Savings Stamps and lend his money to the Government. When farmers are made to see these things as other folks see them, they will not only give their money, but raise more money to give. All the farmer needs is to see his duty.—State War-Savings Committee.

THE SOUTH AND THE WAR

The South has put its whole heart into the winning of this war. There is no sentiment for peace in that section, and no weakening spirit. Nowhere else is the man in khaki so much in evidence now, for camps and cantonments are everywhere, and everywhere the soldier is well received and most cordially treated. Possibly, the South is prospered by the army camps, but if this is true, it is largely because of the fitness of the section for the purpose; and the business zeal with which the people are meeting the demand is worthy of all praise. Nowhere are the personal sacrifices which the prosecution of the war involves more cheerfully borne than in the South; nowhere is the war more distinctly felt to be everybody's war. The women join in every sort of saving activity, tirelessly performing the work of the Red Cross auxiliaries and stimulating contributions to its treasury. As a token of the universal and compelling power of the prevailing sentiment, it may be noted that in no section of the union are the naturalized citizen so zealous or so loyal. In many southern cities there are large German colonies, but no disaffection, no hyphenated spirit is discoverable among them.

This war has welded North and South as they were never welded before. This sentiment of reunion was indeed evident in the Spanish-American war, when Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were at the front, but that small war led to no such searching of hearts, to no such popular emotion, as that which now prevails.

Nowhere is the will to victory and the will to work firmer or more active than in the South. We are witnessing a "union of hearts none can sever." Whatever the sacrifice may be that both North and South may undergo, the strong pull together will bear an eternal fruit of sympathy.—Boston Transcript.

WAR-GARDEN PATRIOTS

The impossibility of finding farm laborers is the great obstacle which stands in the way of all projects for raising food upon idle land. Vegetables will not plant themselves, nor weed themselves, nor harvest themselves.

In the agricultural districts of France where there were literally no men left, the problem of land cultivation became so serious that the editor of the Paris *Matin* started a campaign to impress upon the women of France the necessity for producing food and to arrange transportation for them to farms and outlying fields. An instructor of several hundred boys and girls read the *Matin* each day and agreed with its editor. If the thing were possible, he determined that his school children should help.

Ruth Wright Kauffman, traveling about France for The Vigilantes, found that last year 2,300 acres close to Paris were being cultivated by school boys, who make the work a real sport. She talked with M. Lavarenne, the professor who had started the movement in a single field with volunteer boys and then had gone on to send out squads of girls with a teacher in charge to do the same work.

"If you know anything about the upbringing of French girls," Mrs. Kauffman writes, "you know that it does not admit of novelties. Farm-work for nice girls was unheard of. They might make red-cross bandages. But farm-work, never! They were not peasant children! It would soil their hands; it was too hard work for growing girls! It would be too hot in the sun! Nothing would grow!"

"They will be serving their country," M. Lavarenne declared to the parents; "it will do them physical good; it will make them feel worthy."

As a result of his persistence a field at the back of a factory was lent—for the duration of the war. The factory employes laughed; girls could accomplish nothing.

They Were Girls

The field was an old disused pasture-field, full of stones and hard and unpliable. With their own small hands, the girls prepared several acres. The ploughing was, of necessity, done by hand. Now, except when the weather is impossible, a certain number of volunteers come each day. They give up their leisure. They plant potatoes instead.

It is a very flourishing looking field. Nobody laughs any more, unless it is the girls while they work. Some days there are as many as eighty, who bend to their tasks for a few hours and then return; some days there are only two or three; but the work marches; the girls are rosy-cheeked; and there aren't any bugs on the potatoes!

The onions are the poorest of the crops. The girls are worried about the onions and wonder whether it is the fault of the soil or of the sloping ground. The cabbages, on the other hand, are luxuriant; the beans, which already clamber up between rows of potatoes, are in splendid form; and the peas and lettuces are anxious to be plucked.

The girls plan to farm until the end of November and recommence in February. In that way, they will start another year with well-prepared ground.

I asked Monsieur Lavarenne which did the better work, the boys or the girls.

"The girls," he finally admitted. "You see, they are more docile than the boys, and more persevering." He laughed a little: "Boys, when they are annoyed about weeds or worms or the crookedness of a row of turnips, will have discussions. If they are very much annoyed, they will throw dirt in one another's faces, and that delays their work so much."—The Vigilantes.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR

To cultivate the altruistic spirit of Christianity as the inherent principle of democracy is our present responsibility, says Dr. Samuel Dodds, in the United Presbyterian.

"Democratic government is safe only as the spirit of pure Christianity is incorporated into social life—not held merely as a biblical doctrine but a living principle of conduct. History proves that autocracy is the government of the natural man and is without doubt the government of hell. It also appears that democracy is the government of the re-

deemed man and stands or falls with Christ.

"The altruism vital to democracy we have said is inseparably related to the religion of the Christ. They therefore stand or fall together. The church may be influential and wealthy as a social organization and yet materialistic in her sentiment and low in her ideals. Supported by such a church democracy will in time beat itself to death on sordid selfishness. This danger will not have passed when the war is won.

The Hope of Democracy

"We believe that unless the Christian church be purified during the war her doom is sealed.

Unless a purer, more devoted church rises during the struggle—when men stand helpless to avert the catastrophe swooping down upon them, when the darkness settles and even the stars grow dim, when the very foundations are crumbling and mystery envelops everything, I say if men will not seek God now with surrendered life they will not in the quiet that follows the storm. If this war ends before the church is purified—before the nation is on her knees—I tremble for the future of both church and nation.

"It lies with the church these days to determine what the fruitage of the struggle shall be. If the church is not purged and renewed now, her story will soon be told, her work done. She will not long be a spiritual force in the world and democracy will again perish from the earth"—Charlotte News.

A GERMAN PEACE

For us there is only one principle to be followed and we must recognize no other. We hold that Might is Right. We must know neither sentiment, humanity, consideration, nor compassion. We will incorporate Courland and bring into our own population 60,000,000 Russians. The Slay nightmare shall ride us no longer. We must have Belgium and the north of France. The curse of God is upon the French people; let us consider ourselves fortunate that he has separated us from that people which is as ungodly as it is infamous. The Portuguese colonial possessions must disappear. France must be made to pay until she is bled white. You may call me a jingo or a chauvinist or anything you like, but what I say is—we must have a strong peace.—General von Liebert, Congress of German Conservative Party, in the Berliner Tageblatt.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Many cases of failure in the business world are largely due to the fact that the board of managers tries to dictate about matters of which it is entirely ignorant. Corporations have failed ignominiously because the board of directors made its superintendent a figurehead.

Boards of education in school business correspond to boards of directors in commercial enterprises. The average board member knows nothing about the technical side of the school superintendent's work. Nevertheless board members in the school business are not always averse to dictating to the superintendent about school affairs.

THE RICH MAN'S WAR-TAX

The war taxes on incomes paid by 30 of our richest people this year will be nearly 120 million dollars, according to The Financial World.

More than a fourth of the total Federal war tax will fall on New York City alone—over 800 million dollars.

The income tax of John D. Rockefeller will be 38 million dollars; which is 104 thousand dollars a day. James B. Duke's war tax will be \$4,300 a day.

Six men in North Carolina will pay war taxes amounting to more than a thousand dollars a day.

Only 6 million people in the United States will pay Federal income taxes this year; 96 millions will pay nothing in any direct way.

A close estimate shows that fewer than 20 people in Orange county will be liable for war taxes—fewer than 20 in a population of 17 thousand people.

If this is a rich man's war then the rich men are paying for it—in money, and like the rest of us in men, because no exemptions are allowed under our draft law except for physical unfitness, for either rich or poor.

And we have yet to hear of any rich man's whimpering.