

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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

The news in this publica-
tion is released for the press on
receipt.

OCTOBER 16, 1918

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. IV, NO. 47

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

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

WOMEN IN WAR WORK

LOYAL AMERICAN WOMEN

Millions of women in the United States are engaged in war work. Seven hundred thousand serve as active workers in the organization of the National Woman's Liberty Loan committees. Seventy thousand women are employed on the railroads. Hundreds of thousands of women are laboring in the munition factories. Other hundreds of thousands serve in clerical work directly related to the war. As many more are engaged in the Red-Cross and other activities for the amelioration of war conditions.

The women of America are doing their share in the winning of the war, both by actual work and by the tremendous force of their moral influence. It is fitting that their service should be memorialized, and Saturday, October 5, was designated for observation in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign as Women in War Work Day.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WOMEN SAVE ENGLAND

Fully 6,000,000 women in the United Kingdom are engaged in whole-time work much of which, in one way or another, is essential to the war, Harold Begbie, an English journalist and novelist, writes in a London newspaper. In three years 621,000 women were added to the payrolls of England's munition factories, he asserts. Incomplete figures which he compiled showing the number of women in various trades and occupations, follow:

Metal, chemical, and textile	2,708,000
Admiralty, dockyards, ordnance, &c	210,000
Finance, banking, commerce	946,000
Transport, including trams	111,000
Local authorities' service	231,000
Agriculture (not including 1918 recruits)	74,000
Hospitals	64,000
Civil service (including Post Office)	190,000
Hotels, taverns, theatres, &c	207,000

In addition, there are nearly 200,000 women employed in a service of a military nature, such as the Queen Mary's Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Naval Service.

Our Amazons, Begbie says, have saved us. We could not have continued the struggle without their help. They have not only enabled millions of men to be enrolled in the army; they have doubled and trebled the national output of munitions of war.

Behind the pretty girls in attractive uniforms who are doing most useful work, there are millions of women toiling in the sweat of their brows from morning to night at work either so hard that it was thought before 1914 no woman could perform it, or so dangerous that no man ever dreamed of asking a woman to do it.

The spirit in which these women have come forward to take the place of men is beyond praise. They have been a steady influence in trade disputes. They have shown the utmost courage in moments of danger or panic. Many of them are doing either exceedingly hard work or extremely monotonous work. Their physical endurance has equaled their powers of nervous resistance to fatigue. Their morality has been superior to that of men.—N. Y. Times.

THEY VOWED A VOW

The name of Esther Lovejoy, of The American Red Cross, deserves to stand high on the war's roll of honor.

Two years behind the front at Compiègne and sixteen months at Evian this dauntless little American woman served our boys and our allies without money and without price—served in my place and yours. While we were at home busy with our own private affairs, she was over there with the suffering, the limitless agony of the stricken women and children of France.

And the message that she most deeply impressed upon us who were privileged to hear her speak was this:

She could bear, she said, to be outdone in patriotism, in the patriotism of sheer, daily, uncomplaining self-denial, by the British. She could see delicately reared women stand in the railway stations all day long, week after week, washing dishes, say, for the multitudes of refreshed soldiers, going and coming; not out in front, to grasp hands and say cheering words to hundreds of thousands in every month, but behind, unseen, in greasy overalls, hands in dirty dishwater, washing, washing, six hours a day, five days a week, twelve, fifteen, eighteen months on a stretch, without relief or thought of relief.

She could bear, she said, to think of the six million English women working to the very limit of their physical

strength doing men's work on farms, trains and trams, in factories, banks and stores.

She could bear to think of the French women—to think of them with tears and prayers, for surely never in the history of human life has there been such matchless fortitude, such heroic endurance, such melting smiles of high courage. Even to try to describe it is a sort of sacrilege. She could bear that, she said. She could bear for us to be outdone in self-sacrifice and patience and self-denial by our sisters of France and Belgium, Serbia and Poland, and of England, our own England.

But she could not bear, she said, to be outdone by the German women.

She could not live without suffocation and know that it is the enduring patience of the German woman that lets the war go on. That it is her pinching thrift that keeps her sons fed and fighting in the field. That it is her labor that keeps the munition output up to the mark. That it is her field work that keeps the harvests coming in abundantly. That it is her eternal sticking on the job that keeps the schools and shops going, that keeps the public utilities in commission, that keeps the factory wheels turning, that keeps the German nation alive today.

And with Dr. Lovejoy we registered a vow that day.

We said, that little group of perhaps two hundred Southern women who listened and wept together—we said, and we mean it—that no German woman should outdo us in patience, in self-denial, in resolute thrift, in unceasing work, in high thinking and plain living till this war is won.—E. N.

HOW WOMEN CAN HELP

1. Pledge, give, invest, buy, read, cheer, praise, plant, conserve, sacrifice and pray. Keep the food pledge card by observing meatless, wheatless and wasteless days and thus save more food for our nation and our allies.

2. Join the Red Cross Society and help care for the noble soldiers, who have offered their lives for their country.

3. Invest in the U. S. Thrift securities and help to make the nation a nation of saving and not spending.

4. Read more wholesome literature and thus keep your own feelings and thoughts bright and healthy.

5. Keep the conversation cheerful around your fireside and encourage amusements and recreation for the young and old, that they may not become morbid.

6. Let no one criticize your Country, your President or your Government in your presence, for remember that every unjust criticism helps the enemy and discourages your loved one at the front.

7. Plan now to plant and cultivate your garden as you never have before and get the boys and girls interested in gardening also.

8. Plan to have a poultry yard and raise your own chickens and eggs and some, too, to sell to your neighbors.

9. Use every wholesome substitute you can for flour and meat and thus conserve for the nation.

10. Buy sensible, comfortable clothing for yourself and your family but do not indulge in extravagances.

11. When you have done all in your power to assist this great struggle for Liberty and Peace do not forget that without God's help and blessing upon the cause we believe to be just, your own efforts will be in vain, and so do not forget to Pray.—Oxford Public Ledger.

NEW SERVICE FOR WOMEN

Winning the wounded back to health has offered a new opportunity for woman. She takes her charge when the nurse has done with him, and he is advanced to the convalescent stage, where interest for the mind is more important than ministrations for the body. This new career for women is called occupational therapy, and War Service Classes have been at work for some time at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, fitting women for these duties. Physicians and surgeons say that nothing tends so greatly to impede the health of a patient as a lack of something with which to occupy his mind. The classes started last spring with forty-two women, and most of this number have already qualified for service in the convalescent hospitals either here or in France. The call has recently come from France for as many as a thousand women to act as aids in occupational therapy, and the school is endeavoring to help meet this demand.

Weaving, modeling, toy-making, wood-carving, basketry, block-printing,

A TOAST TO THE FLAG

A tribute in The New Britain Herald (Connecticut), recited in the House of Representatives by Hon. Hubert D. Stephens.

Here's to the Red of it—
There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it,
In all the spread of it,
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it,
Bathing it red.

Here's to the White of it—
Thrilled by the sight of it—
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it
Made manhood dare for it;
Purity's prayer for it
Kept it so white.

Here's to the Blue of it—
Heavenly view of it,
Star-spangled hue of it,
Honesty's hue of it,
Here's to the whole of it,
Constant and true.
Stars, stripes and pole of it;
Here's to the soul of it—
Red, White, and Blue.

simple metal-work, simple bookbinding, and various kinds of handwork, including netting and knitting, are some of the subjects taught. They are things that an invalid soldier could quickly learn how to do. They are, above all, things that would serve to take his mind off the scenes of the past.

Surgeon-General Gorgas lays down these qualifications for women entering this field:

Every effort will be made to choose for this service women of unusual strength of character. They should be able to do hard and serious work, to spend long hours when occasion demands, to forego many of the luxuries and comforts of normal home life, properly to subordinate their personal interests to the good of the service, and to cooperate with the medical officers, nurses and others in the conduct of their work.

Finally, Reconstruction Aids must be between 25 and 40 years of age.—N. Y. Times.

A CLUB WOMEN'S PROGRAM

The University of North Carolina presents this year a most attractive Extension War Leaflet, the work of Mrs. T. W. Lingle, Adviser to Women at the University, under the title, A Study for the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs 1918-19. It is a series of Outline Studies on the Historical Background and the Literature of the Great War. Vol. 1, No. 20.

Each of the 16 programs contained in the Leaflet consists of two topics for study and discussion, to be followed by a review of one or more of three or four appropriate books.

Four pages of General References of books for study are included, and the whole work is ample tribute to the wisdom and thoughtfulness of the author and of the women who are to benefit by it.

MISS WINDLEY'S VERDICT

More and more in each of the States its University functions as leader of the thought of its people. And in the forefront stands North Carolina.

The Extension Department, rapidly bringing the people and the University into sympathetic relationship, has as its latest development the Division for Women. Three years ago the head of the Extension Department offered to help study clubs in preparing their programs. This year the University offers a program written by our own Mrs. T. W. Lingle, who knows so well what we club women like.

The subject for the year is, The Historical Background and the Literature of the Great War. You will see that the program is in two sections—how much do we club women know about either?

When your boy comes home he will have assimilated much history, tradition and geography of the foreign lands he has lived and fought in. If you would be ready to enter understandingly into his interests you must prepare by study and reading for the pleasures of that happy reunion.

If your club or private libraries do not contain the books mentioned in the program, you can order them from the University Library, which stands ready to cooperate.

About 400 North Carolina women have ordered programs. The General Federation has asked for several hundred copies to show the women of other states what we are doing. The

programs are 25c each, but must be ordered in lots of not less than 10. Each club is advised to buy 5 reference books. The publisher's price of these is \$7.75. The University will be glad to order them for clubs so desiring.

The program provides for 16 meetings and the outline is so printed, with spaces for written inserts, that no club using this program need go to the expense of printing a special year book. And in this time of unremitting thrift, that is a consideration not to be neglected by the loyal daughters of North Carolina—Bettie D. Windley, Chairman of Publicity, N. C. F. W.

LIBERTY LOAN SLOGANS

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

Liberty Bonds or German bondage. The soldier gives; you must lend. Liberty Bonds or German taxes. Buy over here to win over there. It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

For Foch and freedom; buy bonds. A bond slacker is the Kaiser's backer.

A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend.

The more bonds you buy the fewer boys will die.

Let all get on the bond wagon. Be one of the million to lend the billions.

Dig up the coin and bury the Hun. Buy bonds before it's verboten.

Idle dollars are pro-German. Put the "pay" into patriotism.

Bonds speak louder than words. If you can't fight, your money can.

Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.—Liberty Loan Publicity Bureau.

NEW BOND BUYERS NEEDED

The home-guard patriots of North Carolina, men and women alike, are now busy marketing forty million dollars of fourth liberty loan bonds.

It looks like a big undertaking and it is. It amounts to almost exactly \$60 per family, counting both races.

Many households will be unable to buy a fifty dollar bond; which means that the thrifty well-to-do will need to buy beyond this average—just as far beyond it as self-denying patriotism will permit.

North Carolina did well with the third liberty loan. Our quota was 18 millions and 24 millions were subscribed. It was a third over the mark, which was the average for the country-at-large. In the amount subscribed we kept up with the procession pretty well.

But—of the 2,434,000 in the state in 1918, only 81,582 people bought bonds. Which is to say, only 34 people in every 1,000 were bond buyers, while 966 had no part in this loan.

The average of buyers in the United

States was 175 per 1,000 of population.

In this particular we were at the bottom of the list. Every other Southern state stood ahead of us. Not even South Carolina afforded us any satisfaction. Her buyers numbered 53 per 1,000 of population. They out numbered our bond buyers by more than 50 per cent!

The table below shows the counties of the state ranked according to bond buyers per 1,000 of population, New Hanover and Mecklenburg heading the list, with Stokes, Pender, Currituck and Graham trailing the rear in the order named.

Only 23 counties were above the state average of 34 per 1,000, while 77 counties were below it.

An examination of this table shows two things: (1) the lead of the cities and the big-city counties, and (2) the absolute necessity of our getting to the country counties and the country people in the big-city counties.

The townspeople have assumed heavy burdens in the purchase of liberty bonds and war stamps. The country people have the money and the fervent patriotism. They will take three-fourths of this forty million dollar loan, if only we get to them in this campaign.

WE WILL NOT FAIL

I would lost something of my trust in the justice of Almighty God if I doubted the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause. In the faith of the Puritans, in the valor of the Cavaliers, in the endurance of the patriots from Concord to Yorktown through bleeding marches and starving days, in the unspeakable agony of Belgium, in the splendid and unconquerable courage of France, in the daring and suffering of Italy, in the grim and uncomplaining sacrifices of Great Britain and her colonials from the four quarters of the globe, in memory of the women and children of the Lusitania and the crews of peaceful merchantmen done to death by the assassins of the sea, in punishment of the lawlessness of the German Government and the perfidy of her broken promises, in vindication of our right to order our ways as we choose, and in loyalty to the sovereignty of man above the usurpations of royal pretenders, let us take heart to strike in the full measure of our strength, to the limit of our energies and resources, as becomes the sons of men whose name and fame we bear.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Human happiness has no guarantee but liberty; liberty none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither liberty nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor or immortal hope, save in the principles of Christian faith, and in the sanctions of Christian religion.—Josiah Quincy.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN IN NORTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES

Based on the Report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.
ERNESTINE NOA, University of North Carolina.

State average of Subscribers per 100 of population, 3.4; U. S. average 17.5.

Per cent of		Per cent of		
Rank	Counties	Pop. Subscribing	Pop. Subscribing	
1.	New Hanover	29.89	51. Gates	2.13
2.	Mecklenburg	10.61	52. Edgecombe	2.12
3.	Pasquotank	9.19	53. Haywood	2.09
4.	Nash	5.92	54. Davidson	2.06
5.	Ashe	5.85	55. Chowan	2.04
6.	Guilford	5.67	56. Northampton	2.03
7.	Wayne	5.32	57. Washington	2.03
8.	Vance	5.30	58. Bertie	1.90
9.	Lenoir	5.25	59. Franklin	1.82
10.	Durham	5.04	60. Carteret	1.76
11.	Beaufort	5.03	61. Camden	1.75
12.	Alamance	5.02	62. Cherokee	1.74
13.	Buncombe	4.69	62. Swain	1.74
14.	Wake	4.48	64. Caswell	1.73
15.	Transylvania	4.06	65. Jackson	1.72
16.	Cabarrus	3.93	66. Iredell	1.63
17.	Polk	3.88	67. Madison	1.62
18.	Lee	3.80	68. Hertford	1.61
19.	Forsyth	3.78	68. Granville	1.61
19.	Halifax	3.78	70. Lincoln	1.60
21.	McDowell	3.60	70. Wilkes	1.60
22.	Richmond	3.58	72. Johnston	1.58
23.	Wilson	3.53	72. Rutherford	1.58
24.	Henderson	3.40	74. Randolph	1.55
25.	Gaston	3.34	75. Watauga	1.46
26.	Moore	3.22	76. Greene	1.44
26.	Perquimans	3.22	77. Surry	1.33
28.	Scotland	3.13	78. Montgomery	1.32
29.	Martin	3.07	79. Yancey	1.22
30.	Union	3.04	80. Bladen	1.18
31.	Alexander	2.96	81. Tyrell	1.16
32.	Alleghany	2.92	82. Davie	1.14
33.	Anson	2.86	83. Warren	1.11
34.	Robeson	2.74	84. Clay	.98
35.	Rowan	2.65	85. Hoke	.95
36.	Catawba	2.56	86. Chatham	.91
37.	Craven	2.48	87. Columbus	.81
37.	Jones	2.48	88. Onslow	.78
39.	Person	2.43	89. Brunswick	.77
39.	Pitt	2.43	90. Macon	.65
39.	Pamlico	2.43	91. Duplin	.63
42.	Cleveland	2.39	92. Mitchell	.43
43.	Cumberland	2.33	93. Dare	.20
44.	Harnett	2.32	94. Hyde	.19
45.	Orange	2.30	94. Yadkin	.19
46.	Rockingham	2.28	96. Avery	.13
47.	Caldwell	2.26	97. Stokes	.12
48.	Burke	2.22	98. Pender	.05
49.	Stanly	2.19	99. Currituck	Not reported
50.	Sampson	2.16	100. Graham	Not reported