

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.

MAY 7, 1919

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. V, NO. 24

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, J. G. de R. Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, D. D. Carroll, 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.

UNIVERSITY PEACE CONFERENCE

CHAPEL HILL BEATS PARIS

The University Peace Conference, which has been in session one hour a day during the last twelve weeks in Dr. Edwin Greenlaw's English class, came to a close last week. The peace treaty of these young students, including a constitution for the league of states, has just been given to the public in a neat little bulletin of 18 pages. It is being widely distributed over the campus and outside parties can secure copies upon request.

The bulletin is the decidedly unique, distinct, and praiseworthy achievement of a group of college students who voted to organize themselves into a peace conference to work out a treaty all their own.

This novel college organization has caused much interesting speculation and favorable comment on the campus. The University delegates representing the 23 countries in the Peace Conference have beaten the European statesmen in the formulation of a treaty; they have their league constitution completed before the Paris instrument is made public. They have not copied the Paris conference, but on the other hand have worked out their own solutions.

The work was under the direction of Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, who was in charge of the class. E. S. Lindsey was president of the conference, while R. W. Madry and F. G. Miles were secretaries.—The Chapel Hill News.

A CAMPUS PEACE TREATY

The close relation of campus and school activities with the affairs of life outside was one of President Graham's vital ideas.

It is brilliantly embodied by the English 21 Peace Conference and its director Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, in its Peace Treaty and Constitution of the League of States.

The document is distinguished by the lack of involved, inverted, and obscure English. The hoary mannerisms of the professional constitution writers are absent. It is written, indeed, in a rarely clear, pointed, and concise style, and it discards what Mr. Taft calls the patois of ancient diplomacy. Just such work as this in our college departments should again produce writers capable of the matchless simplicity of Franklin, the luminous clearness of Hamilton and the sonorous splendors of Jefferson.

The student members of the conference demonstrate familiarity with the debates at Paris and editorial opinion the world over. They evidence the disposition of youth to temper justice with mercy in economic re-adjustments. They believe in international fair play and good-will. Each individual nation—says the campus treaty—shall determine according to its usual methods its economic policy towards Germany and her Allies. Economic policy is here defined as policy with respect to free trade, open markets, free waterways, commercial boycotts, tariffs, and the like.

Speaking of Russia the instrument says: This commission shall extend to any government in Russia any economic support it may deem necessary, provided such government will assume responsibility for its international obligations, and can furnish satisfactory credit.

With the dauntless courage of youth these young men propose the creation of a sovereign super-state commanding all the armies and navies of the world, which shall stand ready upon the instant to spank any obstreperous nation, big or little.

If the statesmen of the Paris Conference could agree to heed such college-man opinion as this they might perchance save thousands of lives and fabulous sums of gold.—E. N.

A UNIQUE COLLEGE PRODUCT

The Greensboro News of Sunday April 20 re-prints in full the text of the Peace Treaty formed by university students in a conference of their own, and comments on it as follows:

January 5 the members of Dr. Edwin Greenlaw's class in English composition at the University of North Carolina resolved themselves into a peace conference, and from that time until April 1, meeting in five hour periods each week, they com-

pleted the draft of a peace treaty, including a constitution of the league of states—a unique direction of collegiate activities which has produced some remarkable results. Text of treaty and league constitution as wrought out by these gentlemen is published entire elsewhere in this paper. The significance will not be overlooked of the fact that the constitution of the league of nations was formed by the university conference prior to the announcement of the Paris constitution.

There will be found a number of extraordinary features in this work of the English students, notably section 4 of article I of the treaty; the first part of article 3, dealing with reparations; articles 5, 6, and 8, the opening paragraphs of the league constitution. Those who have preserved copies of the original draft from Paris will find no end of interest in the comparison therewith of these young men's work, and the whole should be preserved for comparison with the completed task of the Paris congress.—Greensboro News.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURSES

North Carolina is moving into conspicuous leadership in the South in public health instruction and sanitary engineering. The University is next year offering courses that will greatly re-inforce the wonderful work that the State Health Board is doing through its secretary, Dr. W. S. Rankin—whose name and fame, by the way, is more than local, it is nation-wide, as a matter of fact.

Professor Thorndike Saville's courses in these subjects number eight. Four of them are new here, and so far as we know they are the first of their sort offered by any Southern college. They will appear in full in the 1919-20 catalogue of the University, which is now going to the printers.

At present we are selecting and itemizing in brief fashion the public health and sanitary engineering details that will attract the attention of public health officials and civic minded people in general.

As follows: (1) communicable diseases, causes and control, (2) sanitary science, origin and development, (3) flood control, drainage reclamation, and malaria prevention, (4) water supply and purification, garbage and refuse disposal, sewerage and sewage systems, and so on.

The country end of all these problems has a large place in professor Saville's mind, and properly so because 79 percent of our people dwell in the open country outside towns and villages of any sort or size whatsoever. Rural sanitation and health are just about four-fifths of the whole problem in North Carolina.

Farmers who are concerned about comforts, conveniences, and health conditions in country homes will do well to write Professor Saville about domestic systems of lighting, running water for kitchens, bathrooms, inside toilet seats, sewage disposal, and the like.

The selective draft revealed the amazing fact that the country is not, as we had long thought, the safest place in the world to rear children in. The health and physical vigor of city-born boys was shown to be far better than that of the boys born and reared in the country.

Our North Carolina country people need to give far greater attention than heretofore to health conditions in the countryside. The University is offering itself freely to country and city homes alike, and it will like to be used in behalf of better health conditions everywhere in the state.

SAFE OUTSIDE TOILETS

Warm weather is here. Flies are breeding. Do you let flies carry fecal matter from your privy to your table, or do you prevent it by having a sanitary privy? Do you expose your baby to diarrheal diseases and your family to typhoid fever and dysentery by having an open privy which can be reached by flies or that drains into your well, or do you prevent this by having a sanitary privy?

The State Health Board at Raleigh will send you upon request working plans for an inexpensive sanitary privy. Don't let your privy be an eyesore to your neighbors and a menace to health.—T. S.

WILSON'S CALL

President Wilson's appeal to the American people in behalf of the Victory Loan follows:

For two anxious years the American people have striven to fulfil the task of saving our civilization. By the exertion of unmeasured power they have quickly won the victory without which they would have remained in the field until the last resource had been exhausted. Bringing to the contest a strength of spirit made doubly strong by the righteousness of their cause, they devoted themselves unswervingly to the prosecution of their undertaking in the full knowledge that no conquest lay in their path excepting the conquest of right.

Today the world stands freed from the threat of militarism which has so long weighed upon the spirit and the labor of peaceful nations.

But as yet we stand only at the threshold of happier times. To enter we must fulfil to the utmost the engagements we have made. The Victory Liberty Loan is the indispensable means. Two years ago we pledged our lives and fortunes to the cause for which we fought. Sixty thousand of our strongest sons have redeemed for us that pledge of blood. To redeem in full faith the promise of this sacrifice we now must give this new evidence of our purpose.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CLUB

Public ownership of water systems and private ownership of gas, electric lighting, and street transportation plants in North Carolina towns were advocated by Dr. Charles L. Raper, of the department of economics of the University faculty, in an address before the regular fortnightly meeting of the North Carolina club last week. Following Dr. Raper's talk, Thomas J. Brawley, of Gastonia, and M. M. Jernigan, of Dunn, ably led discussions of the topics under consideration.

Although Dr. Raper is strongly in favor of continued private operation of street transportation and electric lighting in North Carolina towns, he believes that the state legislature at an early date should provide for an efficient and sane system of state control of the power companies, so as to protect the towns and their citizens against unfair treatment in service or rates. He also believes that the federal government should provide for a sane and effective control of the great power plants which now operate across state lines.

The speaker discussed at length the problems of ownership and control in connection with the electric transportation and lighting systems. Private operation of these systems in North Carolina towns holds out greater promise of efficiency and economy, he said. Many of the larger towns are not far distant from one of the large power companies which control much of the water power within the state. These companies can produce power for public and private use at a cost far below what is possible to any one city. These companies can command the credit with which to finance adequate power plants for street transportation and industrial uses, as well as lighting. Their credit is more abundant than that of our best towns, for most of the credit of our towns must go to street improvement, sewerage, water, schools, etc. These companies, he showed, can also command the best talent of management.—R. W. Madry.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP GAINS

Because of the lively interest of the church authorities of the state, we are giving in this week's issue a list of (1) the 75 counties that made gains in church membership between 1906 and 1916, (2) the three counties that marked time during these ten years, and (3) the twelve counties that strangely lost ground and fell still further into arrears. The table shows the counties arranged in order from

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 167

FACTS ABOUT HIGH SCHOOLS

Perhaps no measure of the popularity of high schools and of the essential part they play in our national scheme of public education is more impressive than a numerical statement concerning them over a twenty-five year period.

Public		Private		All	
Number of schools	1890	2,771	11,674	4,885	13,922
Number of pupils	211,596	1,328,984	155,044	309,996	1,484,028
Number of teachers	8,270	62,519	6,231	14,485	14,485
Pupils per 100 total population	.34	1.29	.16	.15	.15

Number of teachers	14,501	76,545
Pupils per 100 total population	.5	1.44

These figures are very impressive as showing to what an increased extent we as a nation have realized the wisdom of providing educational advantages for our children beyond a bare knowledge of the three R's.

They are further impressive as showing the increasing willingness of the people of the United States to provide these advantages out of the public school funds, instead of depending upon private enterprise and initiative to furnish advanced educational opportunity.

Practically one individual out of every seventy-five in our total population is attending a public secondary school of some sort and just about one-half of all children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are now in school.

What of those not in school? How does your district compare?

high to low according to the number of percents or points of gain or loss in church membership ratios, between 1906 and 1916.

Students of church affairs are reminded that this is the fourth article and table on North Carolina church membership, in recent issues of the University News Letter. The others appear in Vol. V Nos. 14, 15, and 21. They can be had free of charge by addressing a postcard to the editor.

Moreover, we should be glad to have on our mailing list every one of the min-

isters in charge of the 10,000 churches in this state. We have long believed that none of our problems of life and business can be safely solved without the seership and leadership of the preachers and churches.

The News Letter goes weekly free of charge to anybody that writes for it.

May we add that we expect our readers to notify us promptly of changes in their postoffice addresses. It is a courtesy that will save our mailing clerk endless trouble. Without such notices the names are stricken from our mailing list.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN CAROLINA Ten-Year Gains and Losses, 1906 to 1916

A comparison of the church membership ratios published in the University News Letter, Vol. I, No. 28 and Vol. V, No. 21; which tables were figured out of the 1906 and the 1916 Censuses of Religious Bodies in the United States. Points mean percents of gain or loss between 1906 and 1916.

In 1906 fifty-six percent of our population ten years old and over was on the church rolls; in 1916 the percent was 62; a gain of 6 points in ten years.

Counties Moving Ahead		Counties Marking Time		Counties Losing Ground	
Rank	Counties	Rank	Counties	Rank	Counties
1.	Caswell	76.	Perquimans	76.	Vance
2.	Ashe	76.	Mecklenburg	80.	Warren
3.	Forsyth	76.	Jackson	80.	Pamlico
4.	Richmond	76.		80.	Sampson
5.	Tyrrell	76.		80.	Beaufort
5.	Iredell	76.		80.	Burke
5.	Alleghany	76.		85.	Hertford
8.	Jones	76.		85.	Cleveland
9.	Alexander	76.		87.	Greene
9.	New Hanover	76.		88.	Hyde
9.	Buncombe	76.		89.	Duplin
12.	Graham	76.		90.	Yancey
13.	Polk	76.			
13.	Wayne	76.			
15.	Rowan	76.			
15.	Person	76.			
15.	Macon	76.			
15.	Surry	76.			
19.	Camden	76.			
19.	Henderson	76.			
19.	Cherokee	76.			
22.	Wake	76.			
22.	Durham	76.			
22.	Montgomery	76.			
22.	Carteret	76.			
26.	Rutherford	76.			
26.	Orange	76.			
26.	Swain	76.			
29.	Catawba	76.			
29.	Columbus	76.			
29.	Wilkes	76.			
29.	Nash	76.			
33.	Franklin	76.			
33.	Bladen	76.			
33.	Transylvania	76.			
33.	Martin	76.			
33.	Stokes	76.			
33.	Edgecombe	76.			
39.	Dare	76.			
39.	Alamance	76.			
39.	Gaston	76.			
39.	Onslow	76.			
39.	Haywood	76.			
44.	Davidson	76.			
44.	Stanly	76.			
44.	Randolph	76.			

The following counties are omitted for lack of authoritative population figures due to the formation of new counties and the changes in territory of old counties since 1910: Avery, Hoke, Caldwell, Chatham, Cumberland, Lee, Mitchell, Moore, Robeson, and Watauga.