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**NEWS LETTER**

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**WELFARE BOOKS AND BULLETINS**

**SOCIAL WELFARE BOOKS**

Listed from the library of the department of Rural Social Science at the University of North Carolina. They will be loaned upon post card application to the University Bureau of Extension:

Kirkpatrick's Fundamentals of Sociology.—Houghton Mifflin and Co., Boston. Morse's Fear God in Your Own Village. \$1.30 net.—Henry Holt and Co., New York.

Towne's Social Problems.—The Macmillan Co., New York.

Parmelee's Poverty and Social Progress. \$2.00.—The Macmillan Co., New York.

Devine's Social Forces.—Charities Publication Committee, 105 E. 22d St., New York.

Hunter's Poverty.—The Macmillan Co., New York.

Devine's Misery and Its Causes. \$1.25 net.—The Macmillan Co., New York.

Colcord's Broken Homes. 75c net.—Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd St., New York.

Folks' The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children.—The Macmillan Co., New York.

Mangold's Problems of Child Welfare.—The Macmillan Co., New York.

Elsom and Trilling's Social Games. \$1.75 net.—J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Child Welfare in North Carolina.—National Child Labor Committee, 105 E. 22nd St., New York. \$1.00.

Slingerland's Child Placing in Families. \$2.00.—Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York.

Smith's Our Neighborhood: Good Citizenship in Rural Communities.—John C. Winston Co., Chicago.

Wines' Punishment and Reformation—A Study of the Penitentiary System. \$2.50.—Thos. Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.

**WELFARE BULLETINS**

The following welfare bulletins are selected from the library of the department of Rural Social Science in the University of North Carolina. Most of them can be had upon request free of charge as indicated:

Bradley and Williamson's Rural Children in Selected Counties of North Carolina.—U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Lumsden's Rural Sanitation (including Orange County, N. C.), Public Health Bulletin No. 94.—U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Social Survey of Clay Center, Kansas.—University of Kansas Extension Bureau, Lawrence, Kansas.

A Rural Social Survey of Orange Township, Blackhawk County, Iowa.—State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts Ames, Iowa.

Treadway and Lundberg's Mental Defect in a Rural Community, Bureau Publication No. 48.—U. S. Children's Bureau Washington, D. C.

Stimulating Public Interest in the Feeble-Minded: How it was done in New Jersey. Also, The Treatment of Feeble Mind.—Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, 501 Empire Building, Philadelphia.

Byington's What Social Workers Should Know About Their Own Communities, Publication C. O. 7.—Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York.

Aronovici's Knowing One's Own Community, Bulletin No. 20.—Department of Social and Public Service, American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon St., Boston.

Morgan's Mobilizing the Rural Community, Extension Bulletin 23.—Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Jackson's A Community Center and How to Organize It, Bulletin 1918, No. 11.—U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The Community Institute, Extension Bulletin, Serial No. 551, General Series No. 377, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Galpin's Rural Social Centers in Wisconsin, Bulletin 234.—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University, Madison, Wisconsin.

Preston's The Community Center, Bulletin No. 20.—State Department of Education, Olympia, Washington.

Hanifan's Suggestions and Programs for Community Social Meetings at Rural Schoolhouses.—M. P. Shawkey, State School Superintendent, Charleston, W. Virginia.

**COUNTRY HOME COMFORTS**

A brief list of bulletins selected from the library of Rural Social Science, University of North Carolina. Most or all of them can be had free on post card request, as indicated.

1. Low Cost Water Works, reprint from The Country Gentleman, July 11, 1914.—President Joe Cook, Hattiesburg, Miss.

2. Water Supply, Plumbing, and Sewage Disposal for Country Homes.—U. S. Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 57.

3. Water Systems for Farm Homes, by George M. Warren.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 941, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4. Farm Sanitation Number, by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, New York State Health News, Albany, N. Y.

5. Sanitation in the South, Extension Leaflet, Vol. 2 No. 9.—University of N. Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

6. Clean Water and How to Get it on the Farm, by Robert W. Trullinger.—Reprint from the 1914 Yearbook of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

7. The Hutchinson Steel Overshot Water Wheel and Pump for Rural Homes.—Prof. T. F. Hickerson, University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.

8. Hygiene of Rural Homes, Circular No. 100.—State Board of Health, Augusta, Maine.

9. Rural Methods of Waste Disposal, by Henry D. Evans.—Bulletin 11, 1-2, State Department of Health, Augusta, Maine.

10. Modern Conveniences for Rural Homes, by Elmina T. Wilson.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 270, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

11. The Sanitary Privy.—N. C. State Public Health Bulletin, July 1919, State Health Board, Raleigh, N. C.

12. Rural Sanitation, Public Health Bulletin No. 94.—U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

13. Electric Light and Power from Small Streams.—A. M. Daniels, Division Rural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads, Yearbook of the U. S. Agricultural Department 1918.

14. Practical Talks on Farm Engineering, R. P. Clarkson. \$1.20 net.—Double day, Page and Co., N. Y.

**A PERMANENT COUNCIL**

The State and County Council, which has been in session at the University of North Carolina, Sept. 15-19, was attended by more than three hundred officials and their volunteer allies from 76 counties. Described by Governor Bickett, who presided, as destined to prove of inestimable value to the State, the Council, in response to a widely voiced demand, has been made a permanent institution, and a committee was appointed by the Governor to make plans for next year's meeting. This committee consists of Dr. E. C. Branson, Chairman, A. T. Allen, Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, W. C. Jones, and Dr. F. M. Register.

Problems of public education, public health, taxation, highways, and public welfare, most of which have arisen because of the new public welfare laws and the new officials charged with carrying them into effect, were thrashed out during four days of discussions. After each speaker the meeting was thrown open and questions were asked, views exchanged, and experiences described.

Governor Bickett, in addition to presiding at most of the discussions, explained the revaluation act and made a plea for support for it. "An act to make the tax books of North Carolina speak the truth", was the title he gave the law. "North Carolinians have never told the truth about their taxes because they have never been allowed to", the Governor said, "but they are telling the truth now, and the moral effect will be tremendous. Under this revaluation act and the proposed income tax North Carolina will be able to take notable strides in public welfare."

**A Welfare Organization.**

The system of procedure in the new juvenile courts was thoroughly explained by Judge Charles N. Feidelson, of the Children's Court of Savannah, by R. F. Beasley, Secretary State Board of Public Welfare, by Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, Director of the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and by A. S. McFarlane, County Superintendent of Public Welfare in Forsyth County, a pioneer in this work in North Carolina. The largest individual

**A WELFARE CREED**

Richard Morse

We believe that true religion is a matter of purpose.

We believe that the purpose of Jesus was to bring in what He called the Kingdom of God, the time when all men shall live together as brothers in justice, righteousness, love, and unselfish service.

We believe that the object of the Christian Church in general is to further this purpose in the world, and the object of the church in this community is to further this purpose in this community and in this state in every possible way.

This church offers you therefore a religion of cooperation. If you want to serve your fellow men come put your shoulder beside ours in this community.

We will begin in practical ways to make this community clean and happy and democratic. We will work with our school teachers, we will work with our county officials, we will work with every man who wants our help in any undertaking for the public good.

We believe in our fellow men, believe that the good in them is stronger than the bad, that they are filled with infinite capacity for service, that if we give them faith and fellowship and hope they will give us faith and fellowship and hope in return, that there is no barrier to selfishness or greed or sin but faith and persistence, and that the Golden Rule will at last break down all human barriers.

This religion we offer you as the religion of democracy.—Fear God in Your Own Village.

group at the Council was the County Superintendents of Public Welfare, and they perfected an organization of their own by electing R. F. Beasley President, A. S. McFarlane, Vice-President, and Mrs. Blanche B. Carr, Secretary and Treasurer. Hon. Frank Page, Chairman of the State Highway Commission, told the Council that 87 trucks had already been received from the Federal Government for road building purposes, and there would be available a total of \$1,500,000 worth of road building machinery from the Federal Government.

With the exception of Wake county, from which 28 State officials alone attended the Council, Durham, Guilford, and Perquimans, led in attendance in the order named. All but four of the landlocked mountain counties had representatives present, and the Piedmont section of the State was almost solidly represented.—Lenoir Chambers.

**A HISTORY-MAKING EVENT**

The News and Observer is informed that the active interest of a public spirited citizen of the state made possible the inauguration of the State and County Council which meets at the State University tonight. This gentleman's concern in the matter grew out of his interest in the new spirit for public welfare work throughout the state and his desire to see the University put its plant and resources at the service of the new work.

There is great need for this gathering together of local and state officials to confer and get that better understanding and enthusiasm that can come only from rubbing elbows together. But there is even yet a bigger side to it. That is the fact that we have come to the time in North Carolina when such a thing is possible. The several hundred people who will gather there are charged with carrying into effect a great mass of well conceived and highly constructive and enlightened legislation, and the council will be made the means of fixing public attention upon this work, illuminating it in the public mind and impressing upon all the important fact that we are undertaking to construct wisely and permanently and co-operatively in North Carolina. Not only will the council illumine the various subjects and laws to the officials themselves, but it will have the same influence on the public mind.

**New Welfare Tasks**

There are more than a hundred juvenile court judges in the state, all of whom will be called upon to apply the modern principles of salvage and discipline to children in need of special care. As many as possible of them will be on hand to hear the subject discussed by people who know and to ask the scores of direct questions that puzzle them. The same is true of the one hundred county superintendents of public welfare, upon whose good judgment, knowledge and devotion the success of the juvenile courts depend, as well as the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law.

There is important new health legislation which will be gone over thoroughly. There are the many problems relating to county government, new school laws, new road laws, and the vastly important new tax laws.

Every one of these depends upon the mutual work of county and state officials. Here for the first time in the history of North Carolina, county and state officials will come together as such and in mass to advise, counsel, learn each other's difficulties and ascertain what can be done for mutual helpfulness. Not only this, but it will put these people in close touch with the University and out of the first council others are certain to follow and eventually to give large expansion to various forms of university extension work.

It is to be a locking up and a tying together of workers and forces for ground-work development in the state, and the people of the state are to be congratulated upon its conception and its certain success.—News and Observer.

**A SOUTHERN RACE-PROGRAM**

Recognizing that the Negro is a permanent and increasingly important factor in the development of our national life, The Southern Sociological Congress considers the solution of the problem of race relations as the most delicate and difficult single task for American Democracy. We believe that no enduring basis of good-will between the white and colored peoples of this country can be developed except on the fundamental principles of justice, cooperation, and racial integrity. The obligations of this generation to posterity demand that we exert our utmost endeavor to preserve the purity of our democratic ideals expressed in the American Constitution as well as the purity of the blood of both races. With this belief the Southern Sociological Congress has worked out a program for the improvement of race relations, and we respectfully submit it to the Conference of Governors in the earnest hope that this body of distinguished leaders may lend its powerful influence toward making this program effective throughout the Union.

The report to the conference of Governors in Salt Lake City was presented by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, president of the Southern Sociological Congress, and Dr. J. E. McCulloch, the secretary.

**The Program**

1. The Negro should be liberated from the blighting fear of injustice and mob violence. To this end it is imperatively urgent that lynching be prevented.

(1) By the enlistment of Negroes themselves in preventing crimes that provoke mob violence.

(2) By prompt trial and speedy execution of persons guilty of heinous crimes.

(3) By legislation that will make it unnecessary for a woman who has been assaulted to appear in court to testify publicly.

(4) By legislation that will give the governor authority to dismiss a sheriff for failure to protect a prisoner in his charge.

2. The citizenship rights of the Negro should be safeguarded, particularly

(1) By securing proper traveling accommodations.

(2) By providing better housing conditions and preventing extortionate rents.

(3) By providing adequate educational and recreational facilities.

3. Closer cooperation between white and colored citizens should be promoted, without encouraging any violation of race integrity

(1) By organizing local committees, both white and colored, in as many communities as possible for the consideration of inter-racial problems.

(2) By the employment of Negro physicians, nurses, and policemen as far as practicable in work for sanitation, public health, and law enforcement among their own people.

(3) By enlisting all agencies possible in

fostering justice, good-will and kindness in all individual dealings of the members of one race with members of the other.

(4) By the appointment of a standing committee by the governor of each state for the purpose of making a careful study of the causes underlying race friction with the view of recommending proper means for their removal.

**RAVAGES OF FIRE**

Think of it! The loss of lives by fires in North Carolina since January 1, 1919, has averaged about two a day, and if this ratio is kept up will total during the present year 600 to 700, practically two a day. Who will fail to join in redoubled effort against fires and their losses in lives and property?

Bear in mind that North Carolina is still, in spite of the fact that much progress has been made in fire prevention, losing \$4,000,000 each year—\$11,000 each day—in property that should be conserved. And that at least three-fourths of this loss is due to ignorance and carelessness; principally carelessness, that must be stopped if we are to meet the problems and difficulties of the reconstruction period.—N. C. Insurance Department.

**QUICK BRAGS ON US**

Few states have a general agricultural industry in better or sounder condition than the Carolinas and Georgia, and few have made better progress in recent years. In these states the people are proud of their comfortable and attractive farm homes, their schools and churches, their growing mileage of good roads.

They should not forget, however, that the good name of the states, as is also the case with Florida, will in the future rest on the proper development at economically acceptable prices of the coastal lands some of which are fundamentally excellent and some poor.—Herbert Quick, in The Country Gentleman.

**OWN-A-COW CAMPAIGN**

Bankers are cooperating with the agricultural agent in Jefferson Davis Parish, La., in an "own-a-cow" campaign. The bankers are financing the farmers, and the agent is preaching the gospel of better live stock. In the fall of 1918 he bought five carloads, 160 head, including 5 registered bulls, of pure-bred Holsteins from Wisconsin. These dairy animals were widely distributed among the farmers, one or two head going to each owner. So pleased have been the owners of these pure-breds that the agent is already taking orders from others. It is probable that several additional carloads of such cattle will be purchased next fall, the agent reports, together with about 200 pure-bred calves for members of the boys' calf club. The bankers and the school board will back the proposition to help the boys get a start in cattle raising.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, News Service.

**KEEP AN EYE ON CAROLINA**

Judge Charles N. Feidelson returned to Savannah yesterday morning from a trip which took him to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he delivered two addresses to the State and County Council on the Practical Work of the Juvenile Court and Probation.

He found, he said, a particularly fine spirit stirring in North Carolina, which, having attained a rank next to Massachusetts in textile manufacturing and next to Michigan in furniture manufacturing, is now giving its mind to social thinking, to a consideration of methods for improving the general life. This trend, he thought, is largely due to the guidance of the university which has extended its service far beyond its own walls.

"This organization," said Judge Feidelson, "seeks to bring into close relationship state departments and county officials, and plans in this way to weave the various social agencies into an effective unit for the improvement of the common life of the state. Gov. Bickett presided; the heads of the departments of health, education, public welfare, highway improvement, were present; there was a large representation from the counties—school men, commissioners, probation officers, and judges of juvenile courts. At the last meeting of the North Carolina legislature a tremendous amount of advanced social legislation was enacted. I was impressed by the earnestness and enthusiasm which marked the meeting, and I observed with admiration the attitude of Gov. Bickett, a rarely open-minded official, eloquent, and statesman-like in his outlook.

"Keep your eye on North Carolina. They have grown very rich there, and now they are turning their wealth to a development of human values."—Savannah Morning News.