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UNIVERSITY HOME-STATE STUDIES

THE NEW CLUB YEAR-BOOK

The 1916-17 Year-Book of the North Carolina Club at the University—the second so far—is now going into the mails. It goes free of charge to anybody in the State who wants and writes for it; and for 25 cents to anybody outside the state. It is a bulletin of 140 pages and contains 24 chapters, by various members of the club, on (1) the Sources of Primary Wealth in North Carolina, (2) the Accumulated Wealth of the State, and the Forms of it, (3) the Business Uses of our Wealth, (4) the Civic and Social Uses of it, and (5) the Rank of North Carolina among the states of the Union in all these particulars.

A Unique Volume

Our Year-Book is a look-in at the forces and agencies that are making or marring, creating or crippling North Carolina today. It is not a volume of state history, but a volume of state economics and sociology—of history in the making.

So far as we know, it is the only volume of its sort in the United States. It is a microscopic examination of the economic and social forces of a single state; not a volume of dry facts and figures, but a lively interpretation of causes, consequences, and remedies by a group of University students.

It is really a little text-book on Wealth and Welfare in North Carolina, worth putting—as we hope our readers will think—in to the hands of every thinker and leader among the teachers, preachers, doctors, farmers, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of the state.

A Home-State Text-Book

Is there any text better worth the while of our fourth year high school students? Or of our teachers in their prescribed study courses? We should be glad to have you think about that as you go through this Year-Book.

Just a few copies are being sent unsolicited to the people who can help the Club create an interest in the study of Home-State economics and sociology.

If they deem it worth while, the Club would be grateful for a brief word in the public prints about it. The contents of this bulletin must get into the public mind in North Carolina—a difficult matter, at this moment of pre-occupation about the World War.

We are asking thoughtful people to read it and to help us to get it across to the folks—if they think our New Year gift worth the trouble.

AN ALERT REGISTER

Mr. C. L. Amick, the register of deeds in Randolph, gives to the taxpayers, in the Asheville Courier of December 6, a model analysis of the tax situation in his county.

It is very simple. It is easily understandable. It gives information that every taxpayer ought to have every year in every county. It throws a flood of light upon one of the hardest problems of organized societies.

And every county can have such a public analysis of its taxes—provided (1) every county has a wide-awake, capable, willing register of Mr. Amick's sort, or (2) a Local Study-Club like the N. C. Club at the University, busy digging out such facts for the public eye.

We suggest that the Registers of the state write for it, study it, and duplicate it in the public prints of every county.

Also, that intelligent citizens in every county send for it and get behind the publication of such facts in their home counties. The folks are entitled to know what goes with their tax money year by year.

We are inclined to include the Randolph article in the New University Extension Bulletin that is now about ready to go to the printers—on Local Study Clubs in North Carolina.

By the way, if you want this latest Bulletin, drop us a card at once. The mailing list is already making up.

WORTH NINE DOLLARS A DAY

Every day spent in school pays the child nine dollars. This is what he loses every day he is absent.

Here is the proof, says Dr. A. Caswell

Ellis of the University of Texas:

Uneducated laborers earn on an average \$500 a year for 40 years—total \$20,000.

High school graduates earn on an average \$1000 a year for 40 years—total \$40,000.

This education requires twelve years of school of 180 days each, or 2160 days in school.

If 2160 days in school adds \$20,000 to the income for life, then each day in school adds \$9.02.

It is a very simple lesson in figuring. The point is this—

The child that stays out of school to earn less than \$9.00 a day is losing money.

These facts are based on field investigations in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass., in 1908 and 1909. They are not guesses—but facts.—The Money Value of Education by A. Caswell Ellis, Federal Education Bureau Bulletin, No. 22, (1917).

MUNICIPAL WOOD-YARDS

Weather around zero the last week and six inches of snow on the ground this morning. The coal supply of the country fifty million tons short, and not to be had in the homes of the land at any price. Timely solemn warnings by our fuel administrator, and dilly-dallying here and there with the question of municipal wood-yards!

We have wasted time drawing distinctions and splitting differences. We have been vexing our souls with theories. In the comfort of our firesides we have been dismissing from our minds a situation that now distresses numberless homes rich and poor. We have been gumming the game, as the boys say in the trenches; and now the poor shiver and freeze in our towns and cities. Of all the horrors of poverty, surely pinching cold is the worst.

Nothing in this world is without a cause for being—not even social unrest; and while we talk bonfires are building in the brains of the poor the world around. Who does not know that much, knows little these days. Prudent men foresee the evil but the foolish pass on and are punished.

Wise men everywhere are more and more busy with the causes of social upheaval, and it is high time. These causes must be removed as far as it is humanly possible to remove them, or we shall run full-tilt into situations that will smash our theories to smithereens. We can not afford to parley with academic doctrines while bitter cold wracks the bodies of vast multitudes.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble, said David of old, and America can very well afford to agree with the Psalmist. Wherever we have not been willing to consider the conditions that call for municipal fuel centers, we are now busy—perhaps—stirring about in person in the cold and snow getting wood and coal into the homes of the poor and the poverty stricken of the community.

A heavy personal responsibility of this sort certainly rests upon some of us here and there, in view of the sad and sorry Christmas season in millions of homes in our land.

HAMILTONS' LIFE OF LEE

The Life of Robert E. Lee for Boys and Girls, by J. G. DeRoulhae and Mary Thompson Hamilton, has just come to us. It is charming. It ought to be in every home in the land.

Below we reproduce Dr. N. W. Walker's review of it in the January number of the High School Journal.

Robert E. Lee was not only a great Southerner but a great American, and as such the authors of this little volume have faithfully and well portrayed him. He is made to stand out in bold-relief against the background of American history as the noble and superb national character that he was. The book is well balanced, scholarly, and free from sectionalism and bias. Such a volume could not have been written a generation ago nor even twenty years ago. Only now is the nation as a whole coming to see the great Confederate general in proper perspective and to ap-

LEE'S BIRTHDAY, JAN. 19

When the future historian shall come to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity and he must lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit.

He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile.

He was Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward.

He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true king.

He was as gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles.—Benj. H. Hill in Address at Atlanta, 1874.

preciate his true greatness and worth as a national figure.

This story of his career comes at an opportune time, opportune not only because the Nation is at last ready to count him among its heroes but because at this crisis in our history such an inspiring story must have telling effect in shaping and fixing in young Americans higher and truer ideals of patriotism, of supreme devotion to duty, truth and justice.

This story of his remarkable career is told in a simple and graceful style quite befitting his noble character, and told withal in a manner that will seize the interest and compel the attention of young and old alike. No more admirable juvenile book of biography for young Americans has come to my attention, nor have I ever seen a more readable book on Lee. Any boy or girl will be a better American for having read and re-read this story.

Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston, price \$1.25 net.

THE RANGE FINDER

For several days the mysterious letters "R. F." have appeared on bulletin boards and drug store windows in Chapel Hill, but it was not until yesterday that the meaning was revealed. "R. F." it may be said, stands for "Range Finder," a new publication which has just made its debut on the campus. This magazine, gotten up somewhat in the form of the New Republic, is published by Dr. Greenlaw's class in English composition, English 21. It represents the themes and class work of the individual students in this class.

The magazine of 16 pages, 2-columns to page, is most attractive mechanically and is equally attractive in its contents. The general divisions of the magazine are suggestive of war-time: From the Trenches, Orders of the Day; Line of March; The Periscope; Bugles; 21's. The editorial committee for this issue consists of N. G. Gooding, T. E. Rondthaler, W. H. Stephenson, R. D. Williams, and W. M. York. Other contributors are V. S. Bryant, Jr., L. B. Willis, C. A. Hoyle, R. J. Crowell, Miss Elizabeth Lay, F. D. Bell, H. F. Henson, Jr., Leo Carr and W. C. Eaton.

The foreword says: If the salt of college viewpoint hath not lost its savor we intend, interested reader, to season up a platterful of these ordinary happenings of the week, garnish them round about with campus sidelights, and through the agency of the Range Finder, set them before you: a dish to be relished. There are plentiful accounts of the trend of events as seen by the legislator, the diplomat, the financier, the soldier and a host of others—but not as seen by the college man. It is his point of view that we wish to present.—Press Report.

NEW BULLETINS

Following its established policy the General Education Board has just issued two more of its Occasional Papers. Paper No. 5 is a summary and discussion of the practice among Universities and colleges in requiring Latin for the A. B. degree. The paper was written by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of

THE CASTLE ON THE HILL

WHAT AND WHY WE FIGHT

We are not fighting a war, but War itself. We have no quarrel with kings and empires, but are extirpating the cause of every quarrel between all sovereigns and sovereignties. This, the supreme conflict of the ages, is Democracy's first concerted attack upon satrapy and hereditary privilege—by God's will and the strength of just arms it shall be the last.

We, the allied armies of the Free, are storming the Castle on the Hill, which alone holds the highroad against thoroughfare. No race shall henceforth exact toll from Civilization to profit its own despotic ambitions. No little state shall again tremble in the shadow of political ogres. No sea shall ever be vassal water to a bully-flag. No coming generation

THE SOUTH IS AROUSED

The South as a section was not as bellicose in the earlier stages of the war as the New England States were. But on the other hand never has it had many pacifists; and the relative purity of its white race stock—either Anglo-Celtic or French (as in Louisiana)—has not given to either its urban or its rural communities any of the difficult problems of preserving peace and detecting treason that officials and citizens of states in the mid-west have been facing. Now that the war is on with the United States as a mighty partner, the South is aroused; and from that region are coming examples which may well be imitated in the North.

University War-Work

Thus the University of North Carolina has quickly adjusted its extension department so that centers are being established, where students in communities in all parts of the State will have a choice between one or all of the following subjects of study: Theories of State, Europe since 1815, South American relations, political idealism in British and American literature, economic and social aspects of the war, and the war as reflected in recent literature. Correspondence courses, using a newly combined book called American Ideals, are being worked out for the benefit of isolated individuals who are or should be patriots. The University library, aided by the faculty, is distributing to all applicants information as to books and articles on special subjects relating to the war, and is sending forth literature in pamphlet form, acting as a distributing agency for the federal Government and for the many special patriotic societies that have their propaganda headquarters in the large northern publishing centers. In addition to this, members of the faculty are writing special articles for the press of the State, and are seeing to it that people influential in their local communities receive bulletins covering latest developments in the politics and economics of the war.

Lafayette Associations

Last but not least, through the Lafayette Associations, made up of parents and of youth in the educational institutions of the State, including the public schools, the school is being made the community center for "nourishing, developing and crystallizing, through expression, the national spirit of present and future America." In other words the schoolhouse is to be to the North Carolina of today and of tomorrow what the town meeting and town house have been to New England for generations. The choice of the name of Lafayette for this ramifying educational movement hardly needs explanation, but it is none the less admirable because so obvious and commendable.

North Carolina's example, if followed by the South generally, will have a reflex influence on the social structure of that region which will be incalculable. The

Harvard College.

Paper No. 6 is an interesting discussion of the worth to our modern life of a study of ancient literature. This term of ancient literature is most broadly interpreted as revealed in its literature. The author is Viscount Bryce, the former British Ambassador to the United States.

These papers are for free distribution and may be secured by writing to the General Education Board, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City, asking for Occasional Papers Nos. 5 and 6.

shall raise stalwarts for cannon-fodder and drain its stores of wealth for gargantuan armaments.

Reason Alone Shall Rule

No power shall blackmail Peace with the bayonet and defy world-will from behind a hedge of steel. The ghosts of Alexander and Attila must be laid—never to stalk another century, never to lead another people to vandalage.

These things we have resolved—so that reason alone may rule the universe, that women may breed worthy sons and deserving daughters in undreading wombs, that opportunity may be weighed upon uncheating scales, that thought and mercy may control the hemispheres and persecution and barbarity be banished.

This is our Cause: who serves it serves Humanity.—Herbert Kaufman.

educator and the school, whether the teacher be white or black and the pupils Causasian or Negro, will rise to a higher plane of importance in the community life through this particular form of patriotic service at a crucial hour in national life; and with the crisis past, community life never again will be as it was.—The Christian Science Monitor.

AN EDGE OF STEEL

"In France the men are wrought to an edge of steel, and the women are a line of fire behind them."

An edge of steel—a line of fire. The image of a nation energized for war! But this is France. And we, the men and women of America, are we too of steel and fire? Fine as our national temper has become it falls far short of this. The war is too remote. No cannon thunder at our ports. No hostile airplanes hover in our skies.

In a trench or two along the battle front there be and watch a few to whom America is home. They have already suffered. They have paid their first toll in prisoners and in blood. They are in contact with the foe. Others behind him hear the roar of distant guns. Still more are on the sea, conscious of the vague presence of an enemy beneath. At home busy preparation goes on among half a million to whom the war is still far away—a thing heard of, waited for, not yet seen.

And the rest? The hundred odd millions of men and women in their homes! In the main, we go on the even tenor of our way. We eat—enough as yet; we work—a little harder than last year; we take many of our accustomed pleasures; and, save for occasional bad dreams, we sleep. The thought of war comes to us not above a dozen times a day.

The thing that will make us steel and fire draws nearer every hour. In some few months, before the leaves are come and gone upon the trees, that half million will be side by side with Pershing's handfull at the front. Long before that time another half million will have left their work and play for the bustle of the camps.

A Line of Fire

More and more the war comes home to us. The battle-line, that cutting edge in France, is not a remote and alien thing; it is becoming, it has become our flesh and blood. It is "closer to us than breathing and dearer than hands and feet." Vibrant currents of sensation and energy pass from us to it and from it to us. The nerves of our whole being begin to tingle in it.

More and more the war comes home. It is no longer "the stranger that is within our gates." It imperatively demands acquaintance to our inmost thought.

"These are the times that try men's souls," wrote Thomas Paine in 1775, and the words leap fresh into our hearts to-day. They mean that so soon that he who is not a man of steel, sturdy, casual, and unshaken, shall be a man of steel, sturdy, casual, and unshaken. And we shall meet them—as France has met them? It is impossible that we should flinch. To that high call to dedicate to the cause of liberty and right "our lives and fortunes, everything that we have and everything that we are" we shall respond.—J. H. Hanford, N. C. University Faculty.