

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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

JANUARY 30, 1918

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. IV, NO. 10

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.

## THE WAR: FROM CAMPUS ANGLES

### WAR AND THE HOME

While the storm of battle rages around us and all the world is afire, within the circle of the home there is still the ancient peace. It is well that it should be so. It is God's way to preserve the hearts of men in love and blessedness—God's way to shelter for the future the sacred things by which we live. Yet the peace which broods upon the hearth is not—it must not be—the peace of indifference. It is a peace made sober by the consciousness of man's ordeal, a peace ennobled by sacrifice, a peace exalted by high thought and firm resolve.

The golden headed children are wrapped as in a garment by the spirit of the hour. They talk of this friend and of that who has gone to fight. Fragments of war songs cut across their play; they hear America and the Star Spangled Banner. Seeds of patriotism are taking unconscious root within their hearts. The older ones catch more fully the meaning of the times. Their thoughts are of purposeful thrift, of gardening, and of the Red Cross. They are beginning, even before their time, to play a man's or a woman's part in the work to which we have set our hands, and their lives are thereby made rich and fruitful.

Happy is the home which has incorporated in its peace the heaven of a great ideal. Happy the parents who, because they themselves possess in full measure a share in the Nation's heroic life, can transmit to their children the spiritual heritage which shall not die.—J. H. Hanford, N. C. University Faculty.

### THE TORCH BEARERS

"You see," explained the drafted man who didn't want to go, "I ain't mad at anybody, and when I ain't mad I can't fight." He was not a coward, he was not a weakling, he had no conscientious objection to assailing a brother man with intent to kill. But he needed the stimulus of blinding passion. When he wasn't mad he couldn't fight.

The remark is interesting, for it explains, better than anything else I know, a certain sluggishness which we as a nation experience as we face an enemy three thousand miles away. Our hostile intent is cool toward men who have never trod upon our particular sore toe.

What, then, is the remedy? Must we take ourselves into passion and invoke brute rage to make us plunge at the enemy as we would at one who should cut us with a horse whip across the face? There is material enough for this in all conscience: The Belgian horror, the Lusitania murder, the base attempts to win by fraud what force could not attain. But to some men these things simply will not come home. Their powers of indignation are reserved for personal injuries alone. Songs of hate and recitals of barbarities rouse but a passing feeling. The sensibility of the moment tends to weaken when the pressure is removed. There must be added that which will confirm the purpose and make it endure until its objects are fulfilled or until life itself fails in the pursuit.

To this end the single means is education. If an abiding purpose is to animate the man who isn't mad, then he must be helped to rise above his normal self. And those who must help him are they who, having a clear vision of a goal beyond their petty selves, are in a position to transmit it. Their name is Legion. They are the editor, the teacher, the official, the man of understanding everywhere.

These are the torch-bearers in this race of freedom. From them the flame, not of hatred, but of the illumined will, must pass from mind to mind and from soul to soul until our drafted soldiers in the camp, the field, the factory, and home are possessed of a steady endurance far beyond the powers of the man who is merely mad.

Whoever sees why we are fighting and dares to tell his neighbor is a slacker.

Whoever uses his power, whatever it may be, to enlighten and inspire the torch-bearers, is a patriot and a hero even if the circumstances compel him to sit at home.—J. H. Hanford, N. C. University Faculty.

### A WAR OF RESOURCES

Ever since the battle of the Marne, where Joffre's bold and brilliant strategy saved the cause of civilization, the fighting on the west front has been trench warfare. Here, a preponderance of artillery, men, munitions and airplanes, is necessary for success, and the British, French, and Germans have developed the tactics of this system of warfare to a perfection not realized in the first year of the war.

However, the experience of three and a half years on the western front has shown that even with the preponderance mentioned, relatively small advances are made each year, perhaps an average of less than a mile on the 500 mile front. As we can judge the future by the past alone, it seems improbable that a military decision can be effected by this type of warfare. Great hopes, however, are entertained that, by next fall, with the proposed enormous production of airplanes by the United States, a decisive preponderance in this arm may lead the way to victory, but if the output of the Germans (on which they are feverishly engaged) approaches that of the forces opposed to them, such hopes may not be realized.

It is thus being more and more realized that this world war between nations is one of resources, and in this respect America is easily ahead of the war-worn countries of Europe. It would seem, at least, safe to say that if the war is continued long enough, (perhaps one or two years), Germany and her allies would realize their economic ruin and bankruptcy and will be forced to make peace.

### Our Boundless Resources

If the present lines in France and Belgium hold to the end of the war, without advancing a foot, Germany is defeated—not by a military decision, but from impending financial ruin; and she will eventually sue for peace on other than her present insolent demands.

But to succeed, even in this modest program, billions of dollars must be raised by America to construct ships, airplanes, guns, munitions, motor trucks, tools, etc., and to furnish food to our armies and our allies, and there is no way to raise the vast sum needed (which may easily exceed 50 billions of dollars) than by the sale of Liberty Bonds or of Savings Certificates.

### Buy Bonds and Thrift Stamps

Without such sales, Germany remains the victor, but with a generous response by every man, woman and child, the world is made safe for democracy and our civilization is preserved. Therefore, if one owns a note or a bond paying 6 per cent, let him sell and invest in a 4 per cent Liberty Bond. The tax on the note or bond is about 2 per cent (more in some counties). The holder realizes only 4 per cent on either note or bond, which is exactly what he receives from a Liberty Bond. Besides, a raise in interest in future Liberty Bond issues affects all previous issues—whether three and one half per cent or four per cent bonds.

To permit people of small means to lend money to the government, war stamps of 25 cents or over can be bought at any bank or postoffice. A \$5 stamp can be bought in January 1918 for \$4.12, and it will be redeemed Jan. 1, 1923 at its face value (\$5), thus paying the owner 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly. The postoffice will furnish details as to the value of these \$5 stamps at any date of purchase or redemption.

A house to house canvas should be made to sell these war stamps, in order to give every one the privilege of doing his bit to win the war.

Money is the prime essential—the sinews of war—and with every one who can buy a stamp or a Liberty Bond doing so, the success of all future loans is assured.

There is no doubt but that the army and navy will do their part: are you willing and anxious to do your part to win the war?—Wm. Cain, N. C. University Faculty.

### THE SERVICE FLAG

A splendid custom has sprung up all over our land in these war times. In

### WHY DO WE FIGHT?

J. H. Hanford

Behind the bulwark of the sea,  
In the red world a corner free  
From blood, and iron and agony,—  
Why do we fight?

A cry came over the fields of red,  
A cry came forth from Belgium's bed,  
A cry came up from the ocean bed.  
Why do we fight!

front of hundreds of thousands of homes, business offices, churches and factories flags float proudly and on these flags are stars—a star for each one who has gone into service for his country. They are called service flags and each home is proud of its hero stars, though the hearts left behind may be heavy with unshed tears.

What are you doing? This is no time for slackers. Have you seen husband, son, brother answer to the call and there is no call for you? Perhaps no one of your kin has been called and you claim exemption on account of your age, or physical disability, or dependents. There are millions of homes without the flags and the hero stars but those who live in them dare not be content. If there is a spark of love of country, awe, of love of humanity in you, it will not let you rest at ease while others bear the burdens and do the work.

There is no age nor disability exemption in the service that you can render and it lies right at your door. Get busy, find your job and put your strength and heart into it, or be ashamed all the rest of your life by the knowledge that when the call came you were a slacker and held back and failed.

### How You Can Serve

By gifts or work you can help in the glorious things being done by the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A. Learn about these things. Your heart will be thrilled as never before. It is the embodiment of Christianity, the very spirit of the Master himself at work in the camp, on the battle field, in the desolated homes, that suffering may be lessened, lives saved, broken hearts healed, humanity uplifted and the wounds of this stricken world healed.

By economy and thrift you can join in the saving and that is good. You will have to do this anyhow as the times grow harder. But if it is only for yourself and your hoarding then God have mercy on your poor weakened soul and may he touch your heart so that you also learn the grace of living. You will not have far to look to find the needs. Keeping the commandments will never get you to Heaven. The only way is through a heart so loving that it gladly strips itself to relieve the suffering of the world.

Give to your country. Give first its just dues. Declare your taxes honestly and pay them. Out of your savings buy Liberty Bonds, or Saving Certificates, or Thrift Stamps. Some of these are in reach of even a child. And this money helps to feed and clothe our boys who are offering the supreme sacrifice of life itself. And, God willing, each gift helps to hasten the time when our boys can come back to us, and the sun will shine, and our homes be safe, and the world once more a place for happiness and peace.

Our country is looking with a gaze which follows you and pierces to the heart: its finger points straight at you and the voice says: "This means you, you, you. Make no mistake about it. I want you."—F. P. Venable, N. C. University Faculty.

### WHY FREEZE IN CAROLINA?

Why should anybody freeze in North Carolina, when our wooded area is some 20 million acres, and our fire-wood cut is close to six million cords a year?

Fire-wood is more abundant in North Carolina than in any other state in the Union. We burn in our stoves and fire-places in North Carolina nearly twice as much wood as all the wood pulp plants consume in the whole United States year by year.

If coal cannot be had or if coal prices are beyond reason, our fire-wood supply could easily be trebled or quadrupled, if we went at it in Cutting Clubs as they are now doing in New England, and as Dur-

ham is now doing.

But cutting and hauling wood these days is a hard, cold, forbidding job, and the farmers ought to be fairly paid for their wood and their trouble.

Which leads us to inquire what are fair prices for wood? They must be reckoned, of course, on the comparative heating values of wood and coal. In a general way we know that pine is worth less than oak or hickory, and both of these less than the lowest grade of coal.

Without bothering our readers with heat unit figures, as found in a standard work on fuels, Dr. J. M. Bell, in the University school of chemistry, reminds us that the heating value of a cord of dry oak is about one-fifth less than that of a ton of coal.

On this basis a cord of dry oak, sawed in short lengths and split for instant use, ought to cost about four-fifths as much as a ton of low grade coal. If such coal can be delivered for \$6 a ton, a cord of dry oak ready for use, is fairly worth \$5, and dry pine \$3 a cord. If the prices of wood rise higher than these ratios, then the prices are too high, and somebody is profiting unduly by the war situation.

But whatever the prices of firewood, the supply is everywhere abundant in North Carolina, and if anybody in this state suffers from cold it is because money, or energy, or initiative in municipal wood yards are lacking. Firewood is at hand everywhere in North Carolina, if our coal supply runs short.

"Translating British thermal units into money values," says Dr. Bell, "it is more economical to burn dry oak at \$5 a cord than coal of any kind at a price over \$6 a ton."

"On the other hand, pine wood has much lower value than oak wood. Fuel engineers in their calculations take two tons of coal as equivalent to five cords of pine wood. In terms of money, pine wood at \$4 a cord is more expensive than coal at any price under \$10 a ton."

### OUR DEBT TO ENGLAND.

Notwithstanding the claims of France as disseminator, through her Revolution, of the modern ideal in government known as "sovereignty of the people," England has exerted a wider influence upon modern world history than any other nation. England had already pointed her course toward democracy ere the epic year 1789 arrived. Certainly Parliament yet lacked much of automatically registering the majority will, but even in the absence of universal suffrage it approximately so functioned. She transmitted in unbroken continuity to colonial America the instinct, theory, and practice of popular sovereignty. Fundamentally, she opposed our Revolution, not as a subversive and hated theory of government, but as a breach of the Empire. George Third and his blundering placemen lacked the genius to see that here in America, by virtue of special conditions, a portion of the Empire's citizenship had for the time slightly outrun nation-born Englishmen in Democratic evolution.

The loss of America quickened England's progress toward democracy, which progress was almost immediately stayed by French revolutionary excesses committed in democracy's name. The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era over, she shortly resumed with accelerated motion, her course toward popular government. Her three great Reform Acts, 1832, 1867, and 1884, practically perfected its machinery, so that today she represents the most advanced form of the democratic ideal found in the world.

In the meantime, she retained the residue of her over-seas dominions, after the secession of the thirteen colonies, and increased them. Moreover, she acquired their affections, her statesmen at last having found means to reconcile autonomous application of the democratic theory with the solidarity of her far-flung empire. In fact, this last discovery served as cement to weld together the most scattered empires of history. Under her regis thus has developed strong self-governing offspring, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. Even England's adopted children, Egypt and India, without her race instincts, have caught the vision of her goal and will ultimately inherit her ideal.

America then, despite the passions of 1775-1815; despite the distrust of 1861-65, and its later recurrence over the Venezuela Boundary Question; despite the

poison of hate so steadily injected into her veins by misguided Irish ex-patriots, owes to England her inherent instinct for democracy. She owes to England the origin and a century's growth of the Monroe Doctrine. Only the Mistress of the Seas within that time could have annulled it. To her example we owe Napoleon Third's non-recognition of the Confederacy; and to her preponderant sea power Germany's non-intervention in our war with Spain.

Of our blood it was England who, in the fateful year 1914, first stepped into the bloody arena to make the world safe for democracy. America, finally shaken by world forces out of her self-complacency and isolation, is coming to realize her oneness of interest and purpose with the mother country, and that with all her faults, bungs and grumbings, the latter represents the staunchest and most pertinacious foe to irresponsible autocracy and international lawlessness.—H. M. Wagstaff, N. C. University Faculty.

### WORTH THE COST

I suppose not many fortunate by-products can come out of a war, but if the United States can learn something about saving out of this war it will be worth the cost of the war: I mean the literal cost of it in money and resources. I suppose we have several times over wasted what we are now about to spend. We have not known that there was any limit to our resources; we are now finding out that there may be if we are not careful.—President Wilson.

### GOOD ROADS INSTITUTE

The North Carolina Road Institute, which will be conducted at the State University, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, February 19-22, inclusive, under the auspices of the State University of North Carolina, the State Highway Commission, and the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey will afford an opportunity to road engineers, superintendents, patrolmen, commissioners, trustees, etc., to obtain practical instruction in regard to various phases of road building and maintenance. Every road-building unit, whether county, township or road district, which has in charge the expenditure of a road fund, should have as many representatives as possible at this institute.

### THEY SAY IN NEW YORK

Wealth and Welfare in North Carolina—by university students and faculty, Prof. E. C. Branson, director—an unusual university document, 140 pp., which should be duplicated for their localities by state and municipal universities, yes, by normal schools and high schools everywhere and reviewed extensively in educational papers—free to N. C. residents, 25c elsewhere—address Chapel Hill, N. C.—Wm. H. Allen, in Public Service.

### Nothing Else Like It

The University of North Carolina Club is writing texts to meet the needs of the schools and to help the public to understand the resources and possibilities of the home state. "Wealth and Welfare in North Carolina," a 140 page pamphlet just sent out from the university press is the latest work of this group of students and faculty. It is an interesting and entertaining examination of the economic and social problems of the state and is probably the only book of its sort in the United States. Twenty-four members of the club, including Professor E. C. Branson, the leader of the club, have contributed to this book.

In the section on Industrial Wealth, by W. E. Price, Rockingham County, it is shown that in the last federal census of industries North Carolina led the thirteen southern states in the average number of industrial wage earners, primary horsepower employed in manufacture, total annual wages paid, value added by the processes of manufacture, number of textile mills, amount of raw cotton consumed in manufacture, total value of textile products, variety of cotton goods produced, the number of furniture factories; and in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco led the whole United States.

Teachers and thinkers everywhere are sure to be interested in this book, both because of its content, and the method of its writing.—The Evening Globe.