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WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO?

THE OLD ARGUMENT DEAD

The Covenant for a League of Nations has been accepted by the Peace Conference; its fate now rests with the people of the United States. While the Senate has power to ratify or reject, no Senator will flout the wishes of his constituents unmistakably and emphatically expressed. Responsibility for the success or failure of the proposition lies with the citizen voter.

As amended, the Covenant should satisfy all except those who oppose any League whatever. It is now a thoroughly American instrument—thoroughly American and thoroughly non-partisan. The amendments accepted at Paris include the more important changes proposed by Messrs. Taft, Lodge, Hughes and Root. The purpose of the Paris commission in adopting these amendments was not primarily to make the Covenant more workable, but to produce an instrument which a majority of the people of the United States would accept. In the history of the world there have been few more telling proofs of the power of popular opinion.

The Covenant asks the American people to surrender neither honor, nor independence, nor their preeminence among the nations of the world, nothing, in fact, that they should not be ready to give up to lessen the danger of new wars.

Opposition to the League still lacks organization. It is groping for new weapons to take the place of those snatched away by the Covenant amendments. The old argument, We are for a League but not the League, will no longer serve. The issue now is, The Treaty League or none.—The League Bulletin.

A B C'S OF THE TREATY

The Paris Treaty of Peace embodying a Constitution for the League of Nations is 80,000 words long—too long for the average citizen to read.

Therefore the simple A B C's of the matter are important. A brief pamphlet of this sort can be had free of charge by applying to the editor in charge of the University News Letter.

Congress was called into extra session on May 19 to ratify or reject this treaty. It is by far the most important issue that Congress has had to consider in a century or so.

It is stupid for any citizen on any level of intelligence not to be thoroughly and competently informed about the proposed Treaty and Covenant of Nations. Send for the pamphlet at once.

FARMERS FOR THE LEAGUE

A recent report indicates that an overwhelming majority of the 12,000,000 farmers of the country favor, not only the idea of a League, but the League Covenant as it now stands. More than two hundred agricultural organizations—national, state and local—have adopted resolutions favoring the entrance of the United States into a League. Ninety percent of these resolutions were adopted since the publication of the Covenant. Copies were sent to President Wilson and to the Senators representing the states in which these organizations are located.

The list includes most of the leading national agricultural bodies, among them the American Agricultural Association, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Farmers' Equity Union, Farmers' National Council, Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference, National Board of Farm Organizations, National Federation of Gleaners, National Grange, and the Non-Partisan League.—The League Bulletin.

THE MADNESS OF MOBS

What will happen if the League is not established with the impulse of the world's democracy behind it is as clear as sunlight to discerning minds who are in touch with popular passion born out of the sufferings of the war. What will happen is the wild revolt of many peoples against their established forms of government in the mad hope that by anarchy they may gain freedom of their souls and bodies and of their unborn children to enjoy the fruits of labor in larger measure

than now, and in safety against the devastating terrors of modern warfare.

The alternative to a League of Nations, democratic in its foundations, and powerful by the understanding and faith of peoples—machinery from above will be of no avail—is Bolshevism. For Bolshevism is the revolt of the mob against leaders who have betrayed it. It is the madness of mobs, driven to insanity by despair and fear. I have heard the mutterings of that menace in Europe, not only in Germany where the dragon has raised its head, but also in England where it is beginning to stir.

America has the supreme chance among the powers of the world to-day, because she is looked upon as a fair, unselfish, and democratic arbitrator, aloof from their rivalries, and untainted by the disease which infected their civilization.

American people that I have met do not realize this immense power of their mission, nor do they understand that to the European masses, when President Wilson speaks, he speaks, in their belief, for America herself. Over here, in New York, many people repudiate the assertion that the President speaks for America, and say that he has no authority behind him.

If that is so and Mr. Wilson fails and falls, America may lose this great chance in the history of mankind; and, in any case, if, with President Wilson or without him, the League of Nations fails, then the world will, in my belief, crash into gulfs of wide-spread anarchy.—Philip Gibbs.

THE LEAGUE OR BOLSHEVISM

It cannot be too strongly stressed that failure to adopt the proposed plan for a League of Nations will mean Bolshevik uprisings in England, France, and Italy, as well as in other countries. When I was in Europe last summer this was the conviction I gathered from conversations with working-class leaders everywhere I went.

One of the ablest men in England—a labor-leader and member of Parliament of long experience—said to me: "If we get a fairly satisfactory, workable League of Nations, things will move along the lines of evolution. If we don't get that we shall be rushed into the hell of violent Bolshevism, and our Bolshevism will be more terrible than the Russian original.—John Spargo.

READS THE RIOT ACT

"If any institution of higher learning or technical training in North Carolina does not now offer or is not getting ready to offer to the people of this state strong courses in general social science, along with well developed special courses in applied sociology, then it is failing in vision, initiative, and leadership or its treasury is empty—most likely the former." It was a civic-minded citizen of North Carolina who said it, and said it with flushed cheeks and a clinched fist on the train the other day.

"Oh yes," he went on to say, "I mean our church schools, our normal schools, the A. and E. College, and the University, all.

"Here we are with some 600 new public officials suddenly created by law, and charged with specific social duties—300 members of county public welfare boards, 100 county juvenile court judges, perhaps 25 more judges for juvenile courts in our cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, 100 county welfare superintendents, who, among other duties, are to be probation and school attendance officers, perhaps 25 more such officers for our larger towns and cities, 50 officers—at least that many—specially charged by our state and federal governments with defending the homes of North Carolina against the ravages of social vice and disease.

Public Welfare Wisdom

"These 600 public welfare agents need to be steeped to their very throat-latches in the vast literature of social science. They need to be saturated with the wisdom of the race in vital social concerns. They need to be wise as a serpent and gentle as a dove. They need knowledge, skill, and deftness in social work. They

STUDY THE COVENANT

A thorough knowledge of the League Covenant is indispensable to those who work for the establishment of a League of Nations. Answers to ninety percent of the arguments against it can be found in the text of the document itself. More than half the opposition is based upon misunderstanding of what the Covenant really provides.

Fundamentally the Covenant is unchanged by the amendments adopted at Paris, but it is undoubtedly clearer and more specific. In its technicalities, however, the people have little interest. Chiefly they want to know three things; Will it make a better and happier world? Will it reduce the chances of war? Will it interfere with the independence and power of the United States?

If they can be satisfied on these points they will be for it.—The League Bulletin.

Pamphlet copies of the revised Covenant of the League of Nations will be mailed upon application to the editor of the University News Letter.

need to stand on tried and proven ground every inch of the way. They must not commit useless mistakes of manner or method, because of sheer ignorance. We have too much at stake and mistakes are too costly. Their work fundamentally concerns the homes and the children of the state. They are charged with laying safe foundations for our civilization in North Carolina.

"They must face social situations with clear visions of final spiritual values. What Carlyle called the immensities and verities of existence must be kneaded into their daily tasks. If at any moment they cannot lift up their eyes unto the hills they will soon wallow in the mire and misery of broken lives. Their natures will either be softened and mellowed or cruelly hardened by their jobs. Already I've heard it said that one of our juvenile court judges in North Carolina is a pestilential, crime-breeding influence in his town. I won't call his name, but he illustrates what is easily possible to every one of our 600 newly created public welfare agents.

Great Social Problems

"Take our social disease law. Within the last ten years constructive effort against social vice has gotten upon legal and social grounds of assured progress. Full success is far ahead of us, but we are at last started along the right road. And, I am ashamed to say, our young men had to get out of our colleges and get into the army in order to receive the instruction that young people sensibly ought to have if their children are to escape the sins of the fathers.

"Take our newly established juvenile courts. Such courts are 20 years old. The principles, procedures, and methods make a compact body of wisdom literature. Every syllable of it ought to be familiar to our two hundred or more juvenile court judges, probation officers, and volunteer social allies.

"Take the question of divorce. Our University News Letter says that Carolina homes are being wrecked at the rate of some 700 a year, and that the rate of wreckage has more than doubled in the last quarter century. Our wretched homes are a thousand times the homes that are wrecked by law. The children in such homes are in deadly peril. Wretched homes must be righted as far as possible; the children in such homes must be safeguarded, and conditioned for happy useful citizenship.

"Our new laws make the state the foster father of neglected, wayward, defective, and dependent children, and the authoritative defender and mender of broken homes. They create some 600 public servants specially charged with these sacred duties. And yet not a college in the state has a well developed school of social science—not one.

"Our clerks of the court in 100 counties have become, under the law, juvenile

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CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

Three cases of the increasing interest of business men in school teachers and school work are almost beyond belief.

Up North, in a city of over a hundred thousand inhabitants, the president of one of the most important banks in the city has recently made a public statement in which he advocates a salary of \$5,000 for school principals. To get five thousand dollar men as educational leaders looks to him like a good business investment.

Worth It

In that same city one of the banks paid the twenty-five dollar membership fee of an elementary school principal in the Chamber of Commerce. There was no catch in it and the only reason for doing it was because these business men felt the need of a school man in their deliberations.

In another city of much smaller size in

another section of the country, the expenses of five elementary school principals to the Chicago meeting of the Department of Superintendence were paid, not as a sop to poor salaries but because the business men saw clearly how fine a business investment this would be for the city.

Imitate It

Such examples of good business sense are worthy of imitation. It is good business for business men to encourage large investments in school work. The better the schools the bigger will be their business. The more worth while they make their schools, the better the quality of school men whom they can induce to take charge of their schools.

Let's stop thinking about our public schools as an expense and a public charity. Let's look on the money used in the support of schools as a permanent investment, bound to yield rich returns.

court judges. Some 60 county school superintendents suddenly become public welfare officials and probation officers for the juvenile courts. Suddenly these civic officials become social servants in a new and vital sense. Many or most of them are splendid men but what special training have they had for their new duties? What chance have they had at such training in any college of the state? They sorely need it, but what institution in North Carolina is now offering it?

Graham's Goal

"Hasn't the time come for a great school of social science at the University? Can't the University offer (1) full-term instruction in social problems for all students, as general culture courses, (2) short-term special courses for our new public welfare agents, and (3) summer school courses in Red Cross Home Service, in social hygiene and public health, in the home-making arts and similar other courses related to the human nature needs of our civilization? And cannot all our colleges enter the same fields of self-defensive culture? The job is big enough for them all. "If they cannot or will not come into

swift adjustment to imperious social demands, I shall conclude that they are hopelessly befogged, bewildered, and be-lated."

"Such are the thoughts that seethe in my soul upon reading Beasley's last two Public Welfare Bulletins," said he as he stopped to catch a breath.

We said, It's a riot act you're reading to North Carolina schools. Shall we pass it on to the folks in the University News Letter?

"Sure," said he. And, as we do so, we are wondering if the public response is to be Selah, and nothing more.

We may say in conclusion that the University is already breaking ground in the rural social sciences, that our summer school is calling a social-work conference July 13-20, and offering six weeks courses in Red Cross Home Service, public health and sanitation, the home-making arts and crafts, and so on and on. The University has made a creditable beginning. It is not asleep, it is awake, and moving in the right direction, but it has yet a long way to go before it reaches the goal set for it by President Graham.

CAROLINA DIVORCES IN 1916

Based on the 1919 Census Bureau Bulletin on Marriage and Divorce. Counties ranked from low to high, according to rates per 100,000 inhabitants. Rate for the United States 112; for North Carolina 31. Not counting South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, it is the smallest rate in the Union. Miss Ernestine Noa, Department Rural Social Science University of North Carolina

Rank	Counties	Rate	Rank	Counties	Rate
1	Alexander	0	42	Yadkin	24.6
1	Davie	0	43	Surry	24.7
1	Gates	0	44	Gaston	25.6
1	Jones	0	45	Rockingham	25.9
1	Pender	0	46	Halifax	26.2
1	Tyrrell	0	46	Wake	26.2
7	Duplin	3.9	48	Vance	28.3
8	Person	5.6	49	Haywood	28.7
9	Columbus	6.1	50	Anson	28.8
10	Sampson	6.2	51	Davidson	30.1
11	Onslow	6.4	52	Stanly	30.6
12	Orange	6.5	53	Cabarrus	30.7
12	Montgomery	6.5	54	Wayne	33.6
14	Caswell	6.7	55	Wilkes	33.9
15	Chowan	8.3	56	Richmond	36.2
16	Burke	8.4	57	Mecklenburg	36.4
17	Granville	11.4	58	Craven	37.7
18	Harnett	11.5	59	Cherokee	38.5
19	Polk	12.4	60	Alleghany	38.7
20	Iredell	13.0	61	Henderson	39.7
20	Northampton	13.0	62	Guilford	40.5
22	Stokes	14.7	63	Edgecombe	42.0
23	Macon	16.3	64	Perquimans	42.9
24	Randolph	16.5	65	Hertford	43.3
25	Cleveland	18.5	66	Washington	44.0
26	Union	18.8	67	Pamlico	44.7
27	Warren	19.0	68	Yancey	48.2
27	Catawba	19.0	69	Pasquotank	53.7
29	Brunswick	19.3	70	Madison	54.6
30	Alamance	19.5	71	New Hanover	55.6
31	Rutherford	19.7	72	Pitt	57.5
32	Franklin	20.2	73	Greene	58.2
33	Bertie	20.3	74	Carteret	66.6
34	Nash	20.5	75	Hyde	67.8
35	Ashe	20.9	76	Durham	70.7
36	Johnston	21.1	77	Camden	77.7
37	McDowell	21.2	78	Buncombe	80.7
38	Jackson	21.8	79	Swain	94.3
39	Lincoln	22.0	80	Wilson	96.1
40	Scotland	23.1	81	Transylvania	119.2
41	Rowan	24.0			

Eleven counties are omitted because 11 clerks of court neglected to report as follows: Beaufort, Bladen, Clay, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Forsyth, Graham, Lenoir, Martin, Moore.

Ten counties are omitted for lack of authoritative population figures: Avery, Caldwell, Chatham, Cumberland, Hoke, Lee, Mitchell, Moore, Robeson, Watanga.