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COUNTY JUVENILE COURTS

OUR NEW JUVENILE COURTS

The Legislature of 1919 will have credit for many decisive advances in its work, and probably few things will have a more lasting influence in the State than the creation of the juvenile courts. Heretofore a child has been in the eye of the law a practical nonentity until it became old enough to be given a rating as a criminal. The recent Legislature recognized the child as valuable material for State building as well as an individual having certain rights at the hands of the community. Juvenile courts have therefore been created to take cognizance of the child, of its claims on society, and of society's claims on the child, who is the fundamental of society as it continues.

A Trail Blazer

The juvenile court is a trail blazer, and in saying that it is noteworthy that North Carolina of late is blazing a new trail every now and then. Instead of lolling along at the tail of the procession the old State is coming up occasionally with the rest of the world, following some new conception and some new practice, and the future looks mighty good in respect to the work the State is helping in this way to advance.

The new court in effect divides the race into adults and children, and its jurisdiction is practically over every child in the State. While the child in its progress continues within normal boundaries the authority of the court is not called into action, but at any point in its progress where any child develops out of the usual order, the juvenile court comes into action. But it is a preventive rather than a punitive court, and its purpose is to hold the child on the correct lines, and to see that it shall make of itself a proper citizen rather than a restrained or punished criminal.

Juvenile Court Judges

Under the new law the clerk of the court of each county is the judge of the juvenile court. Any child of abnormal habit, of affected mentality, of no home ties, lacking in training or restraint, may be brought before the juvenile court, and there the court will undertake to improve the child's surroundings in such a way as may seem most promising for the child and for the State.

To aid the judge of the juvenile court a probation officer is to be appointed in each county, and between the judge and the officer a new authority is thrown about the child, and one that is helpful and encouraging. The juvenile court law has gone to the root of abnormality of the adult by providing for the erratic and abnormal child, and now that the work is started the results are bound to be wider than the Legislature anticipated, for each forward step shows where to take another.—News and Observer.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

Not fewer than 25,000 farms of reclaimed lands will be made available for Uncle Sam's discharged soldiers and sailors unless the sixty-sixth congress again defeats Secretary of the Interior Lane's reclamation project. In addition to providing these farms, the project will furnish employment for many other thousands.

The reclamation bill, carrying an initial appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the reclamation of waste lands, was one of several important measures killed by filibuster during the closing days of the sixty-fifth congress. This sum will, it is estimated, make available about 1,500,000 acres of land that is now waste and idle.

Much of the land, upon its acquisition, will have to be drained or irrigated to be made ready for cultivation. It is the plan to employ discharged soldiers and sailors for this work, and when the farms are turned over to the homesteaders, they will be ready for immediate cultivation. Houses and barns will be built by the government, and sale to the soldiers and sailors will be on an installment plan extending over forty years, with the privilege of payment on shorter terms if preferred.

In addition to the land and buildings, the government will advance money to the settler for the purchase of machinery, livestock, etc., that his farm may be

immediately workable. These advances will be at a rate of only 4 percent.

Thousands of war veterans have answered the Interior department's questionnaire, indicating a desire to take advantage of such an opportunity to become farm owners.

BUSINESS IS LIFE

Business is business; but it is also life—an essential part of the life of the individual man and an essential part of the life of the nation. What we are coming to see is that good business, like all other good human activities, has two characteristic marks: It must be a good job in itself and it must be done in accord with the standards of the nation of which it is a part.

The foundation of Southern effort that is now identified with commercialism is not the mammon spirit, the mere acquisition of money. It is the finer breath of an heroic effort to reconstruct a commonwealth that was wrecked. It is passion for building, building with the divine innate joy of a child, with the unalloyed enthusiasm of a man. It is the constructive spirit, and the idea that is ruling present Southern life is what for the want of a better word may be called the constructive idea.—Edward K. Graham, in Education and Citizenship.

COMMON SENSE IN 1789

I rejoice at the probability that the Senate will speedily confirm the League of Nations. In its present form it is greatly improved. Several important objections have been remedied. It is impossible to go on amending it time and again until everybody is satisfied.

Let us take a lesson from our own history. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in spite of serious opposition. The majority in Virginia was only 10, in New York only 8, and in Rhode Island only 2 votes. But it was adopted, and the new government was started.

Then what happened? Within two years ten amendments were adopted. The original Constitution had only seven chapters. From 1791 till now only nine other amendments have been necessary, and that, too, though in the meantime we have passed through the ordeal of a civil war, have covered a continent, won island possessions in two hemispheres, and constructed the Panama Canal.

These ten earliest amendments related to such fundamental matters as the total separation of Church and State; providing for liberty of speech and liberty of the press; guaranteeing trial by jury and an orderly and speedy trial; prohibiting depriving any citizen of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law; prohibiting taking private property for public use without just compensation; compelling witnesses in favor of the accused to be obtained and counsel to be provided for him; prohibiting excessive bail or fines or cruel and unusual punishments.

Less Common Sense Now?

All these and other most important provisions were absent from the original document, yet it was adopted with all its imperfections on its head. What marvelous faith, marvelous courage, marvelous good common sense our fathers had!

Shall we have less faith, less courage, less common sense after 130 years of experience?

Why should not we imitate their example? The emergency in 1789 was serious; the emergency in 1919 is far, far more serious. Our fathers wanted to set up an efficient Government in one small country, even if its Constitution was imperfect, and then they set at work to better it.

We want to set up a world league to bring peace to the whole world and prosperity to the wasted lands and impoverished and starving peoples of a whole continent. Why not, then, accept even an imperfect document, start the League going, and better it as time shows that it can and ought to be bettered?

The covenant of the League has been adopted unanimously by the delegates from over a score of nations differing in race, climate, language, religion, and

LEE'S MORAL COURAGE

Soon after the fall of the Confederacy there occurred throughout the South an attempt, marked by much heated controversy, to fix the blame for the loss of the Battle of Gettysburg. Many writers claimed that this critical struggle, and with it the war, would have been won had it not been for the disobedience and tardiness of General Longstreet. In order to settle the matter, repeated appeals were made to General Lee for some statement on the subject. For a long while these efforts were in vain. Lee would say nothing. Finally, however, he broke his silence with just one sentence; "I alone am to blame."

What a contrast between the chief figure of the Lost Cause in America and the fallen leader of the lost Deutschtum! How much more dignified would Wilhelm appear before the world if he, instead of shifting the responsibility for the great war upon his ministers, his generals, upon Russia, upon every one save himself, would repeat the words of the great American: "I alone am to blame."—N. Y. Evening Sun.

government—an almost unparalleled diplomatic triumph.

Most important of all, the alternative in 1919 is more appalling than that of 1789. Adopt the proposed plan—or precipitate chaos. Neither the Senate nor the nation will be willing to accept chaos.—W. W. Keen, N. Y. Times.

WE ARE RICH IN CAROLINA

Forty-six million dollars invested in automobiles in North Carolina on June 30, 1918. It almost exactly equals the value of all the school, college, and church property of the state.

We have accumulated our wealth in automobiles in the brief space of ten years or so, but our wealth in school and church property represents the slow effort of two and a half centuries.

Our motor car wealth in 1915 was 8 million dollars; in 1918 it was close to 50 million dollars, in round numbers. Here is nearly a six-fold increase in three years.

We have been buying cars at the rate of 12 million dollars a year. Which is just about the total annual cost of county government in North Carolina and several millions more than the cost of our state government. And just as everywhere else, we buy cars with a whoop and pay taxes with a groan.

The number of our cars has risen from 16,000 to 77,000 in three years—from 1915 to 1918. Which is to say, we have been importing new automobiles at the rate of about 20 thousand a year, or some 200 a day counting Sundays.

The increase of cars in the United States has been a little more than three-fold in five years, it has been nearly five-fold in North Carolina in three years.

And while we have been indulging our fancy in cars, we have been piling up savings in liberty bonds, victory notes, and war stamps to the amount of 201 million dollars. At the same time we have nearly trebled our bank account savings in all banks, state and national. Moreover, we have given more than three million dollars out of hand to the various war benevolence funds—the Army Y, the Red Cross, the Armenian Relief Fund, and the like.

The various church boards are now calling on us for five millions more for church extension, church missions, and church schools. Undoubtedly we have it to give. It is not a question of ability, it's a question of willingness. A tight-fisted response would be a lasting reproach.

As Tarheels count riches, we are no longer poor in North Carolina. We are richer than we ever were before—almost exactly 12 times richer than we were in 1915. This figure represents our bank account savings at that time as compared with our savings of all sorts today; 266 million dollars today against 22 millions three years ago!

If we do not answer with cheerful alacrity to the call of our churches the groundings will have a chance to roar with laughter.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 172

SOURCES OF THE CREED

Last week we printed The American's Creed. We are presenting herewith the doctrinal origin, sentence by sentence, of that statement of political faith. This explanation can be found in the Congressional Record, No. 102, April 13, 1919.

"The United States of America."—Preamble Constitution of the United States.

"A government of the people, by the people, for the people."—Preamble Constitution of the United States; Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate, January 26, 1830; Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

"Whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed."—Thomas Jefferson, in Declaration of Independence.

"A democracy in a republic."—James Madison, in The Federalist, No. 10; Article X of the Amendments to Constitution.

"A perfect Union."—Preamble to the

Constitution. "One and inseparable."—Webster's speech in the Senate, January 26, 1830.

"Established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."—Declaration of Independence.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it."—Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country."

"To support its Constitution."—Oath of Allegiance, Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States.

"To obey its laws."—Washington's Farewell Address; Article VI, Constitution of the United States.

"To Respect its flag."—National Anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner; Army and Navy Regulations; War Department circular on Flag Etiquette, April 14, 1917.

"And defend it against all enemies."—Oath of Allegiance, Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Our per capita investment in automobiles on June 30, 1918 ranged from \$38.07 in Greene and \$33.93 in Pitt, two cotton and tobacco counties in the coastal plain, to 70 cents in Graham and 38 cents in Yancey, two mountain counties that foot the list.

The average for the state was \$19.13 per inhabitant counting men, women, and children of both races.

The counties ranking highest in motor car wealth per inhabitant fell into two marked groups: (1) in the great industrial area of the mid-state and (2) in the cotton and tobacco area of the east.

A comparison of our wealth in schools and automobiles in North Carolina in 1915 appeared in the University News

Letter Vol. II, Nos. 14 and 16. Just as soon as the 1917-18 Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction comes from the press we shall bring these comparisons up to date.

The contrasts were striking in 1915; they will be startling for the year 1918.

In 1915 we had more horsepower in automobiles than in mills and factories of all sorts and we were spending more on the upkeep of our cars than on the upkeep of our schools. Twenty-seven counties had more money invested in motor cars than in school properties.

In three years we multiplied our motor car wealth by six—nearly. It remains to be seen whether or not we have done as well by our schools during this period.

OUR WEALTH IN AUTOMOBILES Per Inhabitant on June 30, 1918

Based on the last report of the Secretary of State.

SAMUEL JAMES CALVERT, Northampton County
University of North Carolina.

Rank	Counties	Per Inhab.	Autos.	Rank	Counties	Per Inhab.	Autos.
1	Greene	\$38.07	888	46	Sampson	\$16.21	899
2	Pitt	33.93	2345	47	Caswell	16.10	399
3	Wilson	33.34	1822	48	Anson	16.03	770
4	Martin	32.01	974	49	Granville	15.98	711
5	Scotland	31.06	938	50	Tyrrell	15.83	143
6	Forsyth	28.62	2860	51	Orange	15.50	397
7	Lenoir	28.35	1267	52	Gates	15.48	269
8	Nash	27.27	1932	53	Washington	15.41	294
9	Edgecombe	27.07	1680	54	Henderson	15.02	457
10	Mecklenburg	26.26	3487	55	Montgomery	14.91	388
11	Rowan	25.97	1896	56	Surry	14.62	819
12	Wake	25.20	2990	57	Yadkin	14.37	398
13	Guilford	25.03	3631	58	Duplin	14.08	662
14	Wayne	24.96	1649	59	Davie	13.66	331
15	Davidson	24.64	1455	60	Currituck	13.10	192
16	Buncombe	23.52	2147	61	Person	12.76	381
16	Cabarrus	23.52	1168	62	Union	12.51	812
18	New Hanover	23.13	1351	63	Northampton	12.21	641
19	Johnston	22.62	1916	64	Rutherford	11.32	592
20	Lincoln	22.26	689	65	Bladen	11.06	337
21	Hertford	22.13	606	66	Alexander	10.19	206
22	Stanly	21.97	909	67	Onslow	10.11	273
23	Bertie	21.90	923	68	Transylvania	9.83	126
24	Rockingham	21.39	1419	69	Hyde	9.09	129
25	Pasquotank	21.22	698	70	Pender	9.06	263
26	Catawba	20.80	1170	71	Pamlico	9.00	178
27	Alamance	20.21	1061	71	Polk	9.00	123
28	Richmond	20.17	789	73	Columbus	8.86	519
29	Vance	19.60	718	74	Alleghany	8.21	106
30	Chowan	19.53	398	75	Carteret	8.11	211
31	Craven	19.25	860	76	Haywood	7.43	322
32	Iredell	18.61	1219	77	Burke	6.79	283
33	Halifax	18.09	1338	78	Wilkes	6.15	342
34	Gaston	17.92	1398	79	Brunswick	6.05	162
35	Warren	17.88	632	80	McDowell	5.42	130
36	Franklin	17.48	723	81	Madison	4.01	132
37	Randolph	17.37	885	82	Cherokee	3.45	94
38	Harnett	17.08	827	83	Jackson	3.25	76
39	Stokes	17.04	579	84	Macon	3.08	63
40	Perquimans	16.94	336	85	Swain	2.81	58
41	Camden	16.83	162	86	Ashie	1.85	59
42	Durham	16.30	1223	87	Dare	1.71	14
43	Jones	16.28	248	88	Clay	1.20	7
44	Beaufort	16.27	951	89	Graham	.70	6
45	Cleveland	16.22	910	90	Yancey	.38	13

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 1908: Avery, Hoke, Caldwell, Chatham, Cumberland, Lee, Mitchell, Moore, Robeson, and Watauga.