

# The Load Limit

By Thad K. Jones

We have heard it said that discretion is the better part of valor and prudence and consideration are the parents of safety. So often some of us get ourselves and others into trouble and disgrace by letting desire and passion overcome reason and honesty. We often see on our public highways the load limit for bridges. This not being considered and heeded as it should be sometimes causes suffering and financial loss. And there is a load limit to steamers, railroad trains, autos, and most all ways of conveyance. Often vessels on oceans are wrecked and go down with dreadful loss of human life and property. They could not stand the storm because they were overloaded. The same is sometimes true of trains and autos. Loaded beyond the limit and not being carefully driven as they should be, causing wrecks, suffering, loss of life and financial loss.

There is a load limit, too, for human beings if we only realized the fact. So many of us overload ourselves with the cares, toils, vexations and frivolities of this life. So many are serving mammon and it is always a hard master. So many new trifles are now desired and sought which increase our struggles, perplexities and problems. Many are as Martha of old, careful and troubled about many things but few Marys who sit as Jesus' feet and hear His words. And Jesus said Mary hath chose the good part which shall not be taken away from her. We allow our secular affairs to get complicated. In this age of stress and strain our burdens are often heavy, our trials and crosses severe. So there is but little true peace and comfort for the time server. The physical strength of man cannot keep pace with the mountainous complexity and burdens of modern frivolity. We have created a monster and are in danger of being crushed in its iron hands. Well has the poet said, the world can never give the bliss for which we sigh. The fault is with the people who have not considered the load limit on frail human bodies. How often we allow ourselves to be weighted down with burdens not only of today but those of yesterday and the anticipated ones of tomorrow. No wonder we sink.

Some people say of life, it is too much for them. They say by word or act that they cannot carry its responsibilities, perform its duties nor resist its temptations. It is natural and right that we as parents should do a good part by our children, let them have some liberty, leisure, pleasure and educate them as much as we reasonably can, but this is often carried too far. Children should be taught to be useful and helpful early in life. Parents, especially mothers, make a sad mistake by letting their children be idle and gad about too much. Often they are with bad companions and out late at night and early into trouble. Some parents are not considerate and prudent when they allow their children too much so called good times. They should be taught that there is work and duty for them as well as play and pleasure. Parents, if you will let the children know they must help keep things up and going it will be best for them and you too. By this you will not be apt to go beyond the load limit in work or labor or of skill. It should be useful too, for Satan finds some mischief still for

## THE MORGANS AT WASHINGTON



An interesting photographic study of J. Pierpont Morgan, as he conferred with his counsel, John W. Davis, during his days before the Senate Investigating Committee at Washington. Insert is of Junius S. Morgan, son of the famous banker, also a member of the firm and at the Washington hearing with his father.

idle hands to do.

In the May 30 issue of the Public Ledger Judge J. M. Oglesby has some true and wise words for parents, saying present day parents are building fine schools, paying for good educations, erecting massive churches and court houses and rearing a generation of civilization wreckers. Modern fathers, the judge said, give their children everything, schools, churches, automobiles and liberties far beyond the dreams of former generations, but they do not give their time, themselves to their sons. We are raising a generation that knows no discipline. These wise words of the learned judge are sad and true, and worthy of our profound thought and prayerful consideration.

Many of we parents are not as social and intimate with our children as we should be. We need to be better chums and croiseys, get and retain the respect and confidence of our children. If parents are deceitful, tricky, unworthy and immoral they need not be surprised if their children are the same way. We should be more interested in them and know something about what they do, where they are, and who they are with. Many parents, because of their lax and destructive neglect of parental duties, cause their children to load them beyond the limit with sorrow, grief and disgrace. And many children by their neglect and maltreatment are bringing their aged parents down with sorrow to the grave.

Some time ago Attorney General Sargent speaking to a convention of women in Washington, said in part: "The women of America could and would make or break the country by what they teach their children up to the age of ten years," adding, "we cannot carry on a government of adults who in their childhood and youth were allowed to think that rules of conduct was made for others but they could do as they pleased. I wish more of our public, prominent, influential men would speak out and warn the people of the dangers before us, especially parents in regard to rearing their children. I write this with all due respect for everybody. Consider before it is too late. Oh, the un-wisdom of this age of the wise people now as never before, by wisdom know not God."

When a baby is a year old he should have 12 teeth and his first tooth brush, a health official says.

key positions, are placed in the camps by the forest service of the department of agriculture and the national park service of the department of the interior.

## In Memory of Mrs. Alfred Denny

There has been many beautiful things said in memory of Mrs. Alfred Denny, still I feel I must write a few words.

One year and three months has passed since you left us and your loss we deeply feel, but it was God who has bereft us. He can all our sorrows heal. Some may think you are forgotten, though on earth you are no more; but in memory you are with us just as you always were before. There are hearts that go out in the darkness, but whose silvery light shine on. There are roses whose perfume still lingers, when the blossoms are faded and gone. There are hearts full of light and sweetness when no longer their life current flows. Still their goodness lives on with the living, like those of the star and the rose.

I can never forget that sad day you passed away, although it seemed you realized that you were going to a place of perfect rest. So many times I saw you look upward and say, Yes, mother, I am coming. But, oh, how long must it be? And say, Mother, I am ready now. And so patiently did you wait, until the angels peacefully bore you home.

Mrs. Denny's life was a beautiful expression of power, purity and sweetness of the gospel. Her influence for good in this community will endure long and never be forgotten. She was a true and faithful wife, a kind and loving mother an unflinching friend to her community. I so often think of the kind deeds she has done for me and the many things she taught me. She was always so patient, good and kind. In times of sickness in her neighborhood she was always willing to do all she could for anyone. I shall never forget the touch of her tender hands or the low treads of her footsteps. A vacant place in a home, heart, and church, a place that no one else can ever fill. Our Saviour called for you to come and our sad hearts knew it was His will.

Written by one who loved her,  
—E. M. K.

George Laxton of Caldwell County made a net profit of \$118 last year from the sale of honey from 12 hives of bees.



Dr. John McDowell, former secretary of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America, has been elected Moderator, highest office, by the General Assembly which met at Columbus, O.

## HOW BECK BECAME AN EDITOR

Thomas H. Beck, principal speaker this year at the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association in Indianapolis, is one of the most picturesque figures in the publishing world of today. As president and editorial director of Collier's Weekly, he is recognized as perhaps the highest authority on the complicated problems of salesmanship which face newspaper and magazine publishers today.

Beck was born in California, but came East as a boy for schooling that was interrupted by the panic of 1893. He had to go to work to help support the family and became a mechanic's helper in the repair shops of the Locomobile Company during the early days of the automobile. He developed a talent for salesmanship and went to Detroit to open a Locomobile agency at a time when Detroit had exactly four automobiles. He was one of the men who helped to make Detroit motor-conscious.

From this start, he had a wide experience in salesmanship, rising by rapid stages through such products as borax, soap and food products. Then he got interested in publishing and became sales manager for a New York magazine pub-

lishing house. Presently he moved on to a job as vice-president and sales manager for the Crowell Publishing Company, with which he is still connected as head of Collier's Weekly, a magazine he has built up in the past ten years into one of the great organs of national thought. Under his guidance, it was the first magazine to have an aviation editor, the first to use colored illustrations, the first to employ a woman stylist to edit and supervise its covers and illustrations.

Beck has an interesting personality. He is so modest that he has never had a picture taken, and never intends to. He has never accepted any personal credit for his leadership in his various selling jobs, always insisting that the credit belongs to his helpers and assistants. His hobby and recreation is the great outdoors. Since boyhood he has been a devotee of hunting and fishing, and his high standing in this field is indicated by the fact that the state of Connecticut, where he lives, has made him its fish and game commissioner, an office in which he is very active not only locally but nationally. He is a Democrat in party politics, but knows personally and intimately most of the leaders of both national parties, who frequently seeks his advice.

## An Unusual Statesman

So much attention has been focused upon President Roosevelt that the nation as a whole has had little time since March to look over other leaders in Washington. There will be those, of course, who will say that since Mr. Roosevelt has turned out to be the whole show and a pretty darn good one, there is little reason to watch any of the others.

But ere long we have an idea the public at large will begin to show a little more curiosity about one outstanding Washington figure—and not a Democrat, at that. We refer to Senator James Couzens, the multi-millionaire from Michigan. He occupies a particularly unique position in that despite his wealth he is one of the chief supporters of the movement to get after the "big shots." Not that Senator Couzens, being somewhat of a big shot himself, thinks that all the big shots are crooked, but judging by his actions he does believe the big fellows should be investigated and

checked upon as well as the little fellows. His attitude apparently has won the eye of Roosevelt, for the President offered the progressive Republican a place on the economic delegation, which, incidentally, was refused.

One of the best pen sketches of the Michigan man is that offered as follows by Rodney Dutcher, the able NEA correspondent in Washington:

"There are several things which go to make the Hon. Jim Couzens, senator from Michigan, one of the most remarkable figures in our public life.

"He is the richest man in Congress, but a rebel among multimillionaires. He lambasts wealthy men and their class attitudes. Recently at the Morgan investigation he clamped his square jaw against the complaints of Senator Carter Glass and insisted that Counsel Ferdinand Pecora be given a free hand.

"Canadian born, he has had nearly all the honors and success that could come to him under our constitution. Roosevelt has just made him a delegate to the world economic conference, and progressives are urging him as secretary of the treasury to succeed William H. Woodin.

"Public service is almost a passion with Couzens. After he had resigned his \$150,000-a-year job with the Ford Motor company he was asked to become police commissioner of Detroit—ordinarily a thankless job. He snapped it up and they made him the mayor because he was so effective.

"Reputedly worth around \$50,000,000, for years he has favored piling higher taxes on the rich and lessening the tax burden on the poor and the middle class. From that issue grew his famous feud with Andrew W. Mellon when the latter was secretary of the treasury.

"Couzens is relatively conservative: He wouldn't abolish wealth. But long ago he adopted the position that businessmen and men of wealth would build soundly if they tried to insure markets by spreading consuming power. He said that every time the government taxed income necessary for livelihood it cut purchasing power. In pursuance of his theories, Couzens many years ago established the then sensational \$5 daily wage in the Ford plants." —Cleveland Star.

Tests by chemists show that sweet potatoes are a good source of vitamins.

There is only one ship in Ecuador's navy; five in Mexico's and 14 in Peru's.

## CHURCHES MAKE NOTABLE STRIDE

Statistics Show 1932 Membership Set New Record; Contributions Also Good

New York, June 11.—Church membership in the United States reached its greatest total in history during the last year, according to an annual compilation announced today by the Christian Herald.

The statistics, prepared by Dr. George Linn Keiffer, show that the churches and religious bodies gained 929,252 members during 1932, these members being 13 years of age or over.

The total membership of churches in the United States reached 50,037,209, according to the report, and the 25 largest Protestant bodies showed a gain of 921,941.

The publication declares that growth in church membership has steadily outstripped growth in the country's population. In one generation—from 1900 to 1923—church membership increased from 27,383,000 to 50,037,209. This represents a gain of 82.8 per cent as against a population gain of 65.8 per cent.

The Baptist church, with an increase during 1932 of 347,353, again led all denominations in gains. Other denominations which showed impressive gains were the Eastern Catholics, with an increase of 224,237; the Methodists, with a gain of 94,607, and the Lutherans, with a gain of 58,523.

Good Showing. In spite of the depression, churches made a good financial showing during 1932, the report states. Contributions for all church purposes were \$19.02 per capita as compared with \$22.62 in the previous year.

The per capita contributions for benevolences in 1932 were \$3.12 as compared with \$3.71 in 1931.

It is pointed out in connection with these slight financial decreases, that since 1929 one out of every six banks has failed, one out of every 45 hospitals has closed, one out of every 22 business and industrial companies has become bankrupt, and that only one of every 2,344 churches has closed its doors.

The Christian Herald states, in summing up the statistical survey, that the church "is still the nation's greatest going concern."

## Wage Boosts For Forestry Workers

Director Fechner Announces Competent Members Of Corps To Get Increases

Washington, June 11.—Director Robert Fechner announced today wage increases for competent members of the civilian conservation corps would be granted July 1.

The fixed cash allowance of \$30 per month may be raised to \$45 per month for five percent of the members of each company, designated by their company commander and the camp superintendent for responsible camp positions, Fechner said, and eight percent of each company may receive \$36 if so designated.

The increased pay will affect 13 percent of the forest workers. The plan has the approval of President Roosevelt, Fechner said.

A penalty system was also announced providing for admonition, suspension of privileges, substitution of specified duties instead of regular work and deduction of not to exceed three days' cash allowance for minor offenses.

"I believe these two changes in the regulations will serve a highly useful purpose in maintaining morale and discipline in the camps," Fechner said. "The higher cash allowance will prove an incentive to the men to do good work. The men who will be placed in the more responsible camp positions will receive a higher rate of pay. The penalty system should aid in the orderly administration of camps."

The superintendent of camps, who will have voice with the company commanders in designating men for

# THE DURHAM SUN

The Durham Sun is now printing the complete Official Stock List New York Exchange, including the number of sales, high, low, close, and net change from previous day of all issues.

This is possibly the most complete stock market quotation service ever printed in an afternoon newspaper in North Carolina.

The Durham Sun is delivered to your porch in Roxboro daily for 15c a week.

Telephone 30202 for trial subscription.

JAMES JOHNSON  
Roxboro Representative

Henry Ford  
Dearborn, Mich.

June 5, 1933

### LOW PRICE CARS VS. CHEAP CARS

We do not build a low-price car: the cost to us of building our car is pretty high.

But we do sell a high quality car at a low price. Almost every new Ford V-8 car we have built so far this year, has cost more to manufacture than its selling price was. As you buy them at only \$490 to \$610, we have to depend on increasing volume to make up the difference.

The reason for this is simple:—a manufacturer who gives good value must expect to lose money on the first cars he sells because he cannot charge all his costs to the people who are first to buy.

But with the purchaser it is different — he cannot afford to lose anything on a car. It must give him full value from the first, and keep on giving him full value for years.

Two things make possible our combination of low prices and high cost quality:

1. Volume Production
2. Taking only one profit

First, we set our price at what would be fair to the public on the basis of economies we enjoy in volume production. Then, in order to justify and maintain our low price we must get volume sales.

Thus it comes that a car which is really high-cost to make, is also low-cost to buy.

There is a difference between a cheap car and a low-priced high quality car.

Ford prices are always fixed at a point which makes it profitable for a customer to buy. Good and lasting business must produce profit to the buyer as well as to the seller. And of the two, the buyer's profit must be, comparatively, the larger one.

It pays us to sell the Ford V-8 because it pays you to buy it.

Henry Ford