

# ROCKEFELLER IS SPEAKER

## Oil Magnate's Son Addresses International Meeting of Y. M. C. A.

Cleveland, O., May 15.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed today's session of the International convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, urging a campaign to be called "The Every-Christian-Man-at-Work Movement."

Multitudes of men whose names appear on the church rolls as Christians are merely marking time and waiting for the day when the streets in dress uniform instead of rendering active service like the men in soldier and disheveled khaki.

"Christian manhood, like muscular or mental power, is only to be maintained by its use," he said. "I call upon the ministers of this land to rouse to action that vast horde of Christian men enrolled in the churches but seldom seen in the pews, who are only waiting for some service which requires manly qualities in order to be again brought into active relation with the churches. The day for the preaching of a gospel looking toward the preparation of the individual for a passage to the skies on flowerly beds of ease has passed, and may it never return."

"The inactive army of Christian men will be drawn into service the more quickly when they have come to recognize the brotherhood of man as a necessary corollary to the fatherhood of God. An interesting and unique argument recently advanced for compulsory military service in this country is that the sons of the well-to-do families of our communities might thereby be thrown into close contact with the sons of the working people, so that the great gap which too often exists might be bridged and as a result of daily association in common tasks these two classes of men brought to see that the difference between them is superficial rather than inherent."

"As we face the great industrial problems which are arising daily, it

seems clear that the only hope of their permanent and satisfactory solution lies in the widespread acceptance of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. When men of widely separated stations are thrown together or come to know each other, to admire the strong and manly qualities which they see in each other, when they are working side by side for the advancement of a common interest, then and then only does personal distrust, hatred and misunderstanding give way to a spirit of fair play, justice and a desire for the common good.

Mr. Rockefeller paid tribute to the success of the Young Men's Christian Association in having "gone more throughout the civilized world than any other single force in helping to bring about cooperation between Christian men of different denominations." It was to be profoundly regretted, he continued, "that Christian men should spend a moment of time, an ounce of strength, a cent of money in contending among themselves in regard to their individual interpretations of scriptural meanings, instead of uniting together under the common standard of the cross to oppose with a solid front the hosts of darkness."

In launching the proposed campaign to put every Christian man at work, Mr. Rockefeller proposed the appointment of a special secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. to have charge of the undertaking, and he outlined some of the general requirements of the organization. "It is hard," he said, "to conceive of any single effort which would go further toward revitalizing the churches of North America and reviving the interest of man in them."

## NEW SPECIES OF MAMMALS FOUND

Shanghai, May 15.—Arthur de C. Sowerby, who has just completed a tour of exploration through Northern China for the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., discovered twelve new species of mammals. Mr. Sowerby delivered a lecture before the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai on his recent researches in Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Chih-li provinces. He accompanied Mr. Anderson, the American collector, on previous trips into the same territory. Before Mr. Anderson began his researches only one hundred and thirty varieties of mammals were known in Northern China. Now over two hundred are recognized. Mr. Sowerby's recent trip was chiefly for the purpose of checking up the mammals already discovered, but in addition he found twelve new species.

## BRYAN TO LAUNCH HUGE PEACE MOVE AS CONVENTIONS GATHER; FORD, JORDAN AND 1,000 OTHER PACIFISTS TO SIGN MANIFESTO



W. J. Bryan at Henry Ford in conference; insert, David Starr Jordan.

Chicago, May 13.—William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford and David Starr Jordan, most prominent among whom are Henry Ford and Dr. David Starr Jordan—will make their supreme effort in a manifesto that is to be made public just prior to the two national conventions in June.

The manifesto will be addressed to the people of the United States, and will make a powerful appeal to the peace sentiment they believe now controls the country, calling upon the government at Washington to maintain neutrality.

There will be a strong appeal to the peace sentiment in the hearts of the individuals that is expected to temper the preparedness and war declarations that may be adopted by the two great political parties in national convention and the national movement against undue enlargement of either the army or the navy.

The manifesto has been written, it is expected, and it is on its way about the country for the signatures of those who are to stand sponsor for its message.

The plan is to obtain the signatures of 1,000 educators, public men, professional men and those of nation wide standing and let their signatures be used in the publication.

The manifesto, begun in a lengthy quotation from President Wilson, taken from one of his peace messages to congress about sixteen months ago, in which he declares this country must not only declare a real and lasting neutrality as between the nations at war, but that it must make that neutrality absolute in fact as well as in theory and make it continue unquestioned.

The purpose of the quotation from the president is read here to mean a direct challenge to being directed at him to prove, if he will, that the peace and neutrality statements of sixteen months ago have been made good and are now in effect.

Reading the carefully arranged manifesto and the prominence given the quotation from the president, no less intelligent groups, are not so convinced that the system really benefits them and is not merely a device to withhold a part of what they rightfully demand and get.

"The difficulty of comprehension is real and not imaginary must be acknowledged by investigators of the great number of schemes attempted, hardly any two are precisely alike, and many of them apparently based upon no accepted economic theory but embodying ideas peculiar to the individual employer.

"Among the points raised against the profit-sharing among the trades unions the chief is, of course, that the interests of labor as a whole would be imperilled by any weakening or destruction of strong organization to protect wage standards which, under profit-sharing, would pass wholly under the control of the employers.

"Another objection by organized labor, which it must be acknowledged is borne out by the statistics of many of these experiments, is that profit-sharing chiefly affects only the superintendents, foremen and higher grades of employees and does not reach the rank and file. Either, it is claimed, the profit payments are too small to be of any moment to the low-paid workers, or, where it is a stock subscription plan, the mass of the workers do not care enough to buy any stock, even on installments.

"Union representatives also point out that labor itself is making no demand for profit-sharing, either in the organized or unorganized fields, and that the things of real and vital interest to labor are not those which employers propose, but which emanate from the workmen themselves.

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The report also points out the complaint that profit-sharing employees are often not allowed access to the books of the business, and that some of the spokesmen for labor in opposition to the whole theory of profit-sharing on the ground that "if the profits are paid as something other than wages, they are actually earned they are right and should be as definitely a legal claim of labor, as are wages, rather than a payment optional with the employer; while, on the other hand, if they are not a right, they are merely gifts, creating an un-American sense of obligation and dependence among the workers and often, besides, a basis from demanding what they conceive to be their rightful earnings." The report makes no attempt to decide between these conflicting claims, but simply sets forth an outline of more than two hundred schemes that have been tried in this country, and includes also some European examples.

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The third plan is stock ownership, which is being given notable test by the United States Steel corporation.

The report concludes that the plan which the five-dollar-a-day minimum wage plan of the Ford Motor company, although described by the company as a profit-sharing scheme, is not a profit-sharing plan, since nearly all the standard definition of profit-sharing and is in reality a unique high wage system, made possible only by extraordinary conditions.

The report regrets an inability to learn with certainty the views of the rank and file of employees affected by profit-sharing plans, since nearly all of these undertakings are carried on by employers of non-union labor,

and the unorganized workers have no authorized spokesman. It was possible only to gather scattered individual opinion.

**WEEK-END MISSIVES CAN BE TELEGRAPHED**

London, May 15.—No aid in communications between soldiers at the front and their people at home, the government has arranged for a system of week-end letter telegrams, which may be sent by the troops abroad or by their friends at home for about one-fourth the ordinary rate. The end-rate to Egypt will be six cents a word; to Australia, 18 cents, and to South Africa, 15 cents. The new arrangement does not apply, however, to the men in France and Belgium, who are only allowed to use the mails.

South American countries with great forests and cheap labor neglect their lumber industry, and import lumber from the United States. But some time they will get their money back. There will be a great shortage of the supply here, and we shall be paying fancy prices for lumber from the South American forests.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Bitter factional quarrels have characterized Pennsylvania's state-wide primary election campaign which will close when the voters go to the polls Tuesday.

In the republican party the struggle centers on the control of the 76 delegates to the national convention. United States Senator Botes Penrose, favoring an unpledged delegation, leads in a fight against Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh, who supports candidates pledged to support the party's popular choice in the state for president. Gov. Brumbaugh has announced his own candidacy for the presidential nomination with the condition that he would be willing to step aside in favor of any candidate from another state if assured substantial support from a reunited party at the Chicago convention. Gov. Brumbaugh has said that such unity of action and a republican victory in November "cannot be accomplished under any factional leadership, and that he had been responsible 'for the disaster of 1912' cannot reunite 'the broken forces' of the party."

76 delegates include twelve to be elected at large. The Penrose nominees for these include Senator Penrose himself, United States Senator Oliver; John Wanamaker and James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mayor J. G. Armstrong of Pittsburgh. The Brumbaugh nominees include the governor, State Senator W. J. Burke of Pittsburgh, former Representative E. F. Acheson of Washington, Pa., Mayor T. B. Smith of Philadelphia, and Auditor General A. W. Jewell.

Gov. Brumbaugh's name is the only one which appears on the republican preferential ballot. If others are favored their names must be written by the voters. This factional contest has become so heated in Philadelphia as to split the party organization where harmony has prevailed for years.

In the democratic party President Wilson is the only name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for president. Opposing factions have, however, selected candidates for the twelve delegates-at-large, although which ever ticket is elected will support Mr. Wilson. The principal democratic fight is for the state's representation on the national committee. This reorganization of the party is headed by former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, the present national committeeman who is opposed by Michael Liebel, Jr., of Erie, identified with the organization faction. There are two candidates also for United States senator—E. L. Orwin of Bellefonte reorganization, and Municipal Court Judge E. C. Bonnell of Philadelphia, organization.

There is no United States senate fight in the republican party under C. Knox, who held portfolios under President Roosevelt and Taft, is unopposed. Senator Oliver some time ago announced his intention to retire. In the republican election of representatives-at-large, the Penrose faction nomination for auditor general at

## PENNSYLVANIA TO ELECT TUESDAY

### Bitter Factional Quarrels Characterize the Campaign.

Philadelphia, May 15.—How American states can help meet the commercial and economic conditions after the world war is the big question to be discussed at the ninth annual meeting of the governors' conference which opens here Tuesday, June 27. Executives from most of the forty-eight states are expected to be present at the time.

It is held by the governors who are arranging the program that the preparation for war is a matter essentially for the federal government, preparation for peace and for commercial agricultural and industrial development under the new conditions which will obtain when world peace is established is a matter to be handled by the states individually, and that the greatest efficiency can be secured through uniformity of action by the states in so far as practicable.

Some of the problems involved in this economic readjustment, according to Miles C. Riley, secretary of the governors' conference, are: Mobilization of American resources, industries and commerce, distribution of the immigrant, and land settlement policies. It is likely also that some phases of the general subject, preparedness for national defense and the relation of the state thereto, will be presented and discussed by the governors.

"The present world war," said Secretary Riley, "has forced upon Europe greater efficiency in production and distribution, a quicker moving, less wasteful system, which has been so thoroughly organized as to include all business from the first steps in agriculture to the last steps in manufacture and transportation. The new methods, with their savings of effort and money and with their efficiency and conveniences, have come to stay. This movement has been intensified by the war and will become even more intense in the efforts of nations to recoup and build up when the war ends. International competition will be keen than ever before. It is America's problem to be prepared to meet these new conditions."

## CONDITIONS AFTER WAR THE SUBJECT

Philadelphia, May 15.—The democratic have contests for several offices, the fight for the republican tractant-chief attention because of the support given by the opposing Brumbaugh and Penrose factions.

The progressives, known in Pennsylvania as the Washington party, have not filed any names as preferential candidates for president. There are candidates in the field for all other offices but no contests within the party. Candidates for delegates-at-large to the progressive national convention include William Flinn of Pittsburgh, Gifford Planchot of Millford and William Draper Lewis of Philadelphia.

Gov. Brumbaugh, who led the unsuccessful fight for local option during the last legislative session, has urged voters to favor legislation that would give a veto to his measure. In Philadelphia a proposal to authorize two loans aggregating \$114,000,000 for city and harbor improvements and subways and elevated extensions has become involved in republican factional differences.

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Our Detroit plants are running about 150 cars a day BEHIND ORDERS!

Of course, what's going on in our Detroit plants—our difficulties in keeping up with orders—our being 150 or so cars a day BEHIND orders, even with one of the largest factories in the whole industry—all that makes little difference to you, as we know. But we do know that the REASON we can't keep up with orders DOES make lots of difference to YOU. For that reason is simply this:

The SERIES 17 Studebakers cost from \$250 to \$400 LESS than any other cars that give as much. Said in another way, YOU SAVE FROM \$250 to \$400 by buying a Studebaker.

Now, we don't expect you to say: "That's so" and rush down to buy a car. We only want you to turn that thought over in your mind a couple of times: "\$250 to \$400 saved by buying a Studebaker"—and then come down and make us PROVE it.

We CAN prove it—either here in the Showrooms or off on the road. We can prove it side by side with any other car you can name—or on the toughest hill in the neighborhood—anywhere and any time you say.

And when you've seen these SERIES 17 Studebakers and know what they offer, THEN go see those other cars and make the salesman tell you WHY they want \$250 to \$400 more? and WHAT you get for the extra price? and whether it's worth paying that much higher price for nothing more.

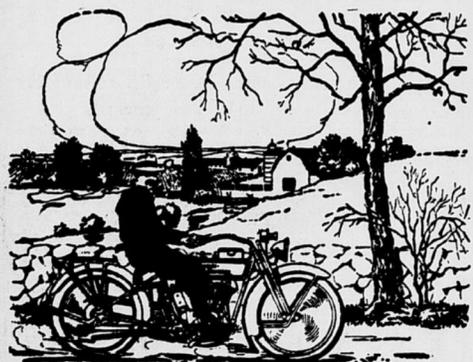
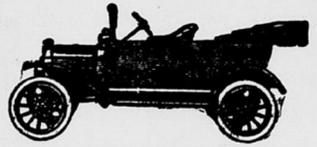
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Its three-speed transmission enables you to negotiate every road, to make play of any hill or long stretch of sand or heavy mud. As to speed, you will have more than the average rider will ever have the opportunity to use.

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## EMPLOYERS FOR PROFIT SHARING

On Other Hand Investigation Shows Labor Leaders Against Proposition.

New York, May 15.—One of the most exhaustive reports that has ever been made on the various profit-sharing plans that are in vogue, or have been tried in the United States, was made public here by the welfare department of the National Civic Federation. Civic workers have been engaged for twelve months past in investigating more than three hundred so-called profit-sharing schemes, and their report covers the analysis of some two hundred plans.

"The work was undertaken," says Chairman Ralph M. Easley of the executive council, "in response to many requests for up-to-date information from men interested in the subject in a practical way. There has been a marked growth of interest in the profit-sharing idea during the past year and a large number of new schemes have been launched, but thus far the newspapers have been the only source of information with regard to these recent experiments, some of which are far-reaching in extent."

The report itself comes to no set conclusions, for or against the profit-sharing idea. It is a mass of more than 260 pages to an exposition of the many plans in force today or tried and abandoned, and sets forth a group of interested persons and discussions both from prominent employers, representatives of organized labor and special students of the subject.

George W. Perkins, Charles M. Schwab, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Warren E. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, and many others are quoted in the report. The views of the leaders of organized labor appear unanimous in opposition to the general theory and practice of profit-sharing, while a large number of the employers whose plans are analyzed in the report, consider profit-sharing a success.

"Many reasons," says the report, "are given by these employers for their faith in the idea. Among these are that it promotes more continuous service, reduces cost of production, secures more regular attendance at work, builds up confidence and creates a spirit of cooperation, sets rid of rolling stones, and encourages home building, enables the company to keep its employees during rush seasons, induces salesmen and others to work harder, promotes efficiency, interest and loyalty, and increases the profits of the business.

Yet, the report continues, "employers who have had experience on the subject are by no means so united as to its practical value. Some employers express disappointment that the efforts of their companies were not appreciated by the men, that they seemed to prefer their total earnings in fixed wages, with no variable element, that they were suspicious of the employer's motives, that they insisted upon joining unions and presenting demands in spite of the company's efforts to give them an extra share of the business, that, when stock was sold to employees upon favorable terms they would dispose of it at a profit when its value rose, and so get the habit of watching the stock market, that systems of profit-sharing were large the employees learned to expect a similar 'bonus' every year and were disgruntled if they did not get it, or any nothing of their discontent if conditions forbade any extra payment at all; and that all schemes of this sort are necessarily

complicated and hard to understand, so that the workers, especially the less intelligent groups, are not so convinced that the system really benefits them and is not merely a device to withhold a part of what they rightfully demand and get.

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After you decide that your storage battery needs some expert attention, don't hesitate. Put your foot on the accelerator and "open her up." Don't stop till you see the Willard sign.

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**THOS. MCGOEY**  
118 N. 3rd St. Grand Forks, N. D.

