

Heppner Gazette Times

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Official Paper for Morrow County

Clear Heads

ONE citizen once gained popular acclaim with the remark, "What America needs is a good five-cent cigar."

The remark relieved the stress of weighty problems then confronting the nation.

Today America is at war; the Pacific coast is actually a theater of operations, no less real than England or the Philippines, as a recent speaker was heard to remark. There can, and very well may be shooting, and time of its arrival may not be foretold.

In the face of actuality the home defense program—fire, police, air wardens, first aid, bomb information—all need to be taken very seriously and a really workable program oiled for smooth operation. The possibility must be faced with grim determination. Yet there must be maintained a balanced perspective.

All must take a leaf from the book of the London cabby, who, when his rig was blasted by a German air bomb, looked up and shook his fist, defying the cowardly airman to come back and fight like a man.

Each new day brings dislocations in the business world, and readjustment to bridge upsets in the orderly conduct of life is not readily made. In many instances adversities appear insurmountable at first glance. On deeper study and application of new ideas, they may not be, however. It is for each individual to do his best to help keep the work-a-day world going in the usual manner so far as possible. To do otherwise is but to delay the day of victory.

Those in command have asked that everyone continue in his customary pursuits, doing that for which he has been trained, and doing it a little better, until or unless called upon to do duty for the war effort as directed by those in command. In this way, each shall contribute his greatest share toward the common welfare and hasten the overthrow of aggressor nations.

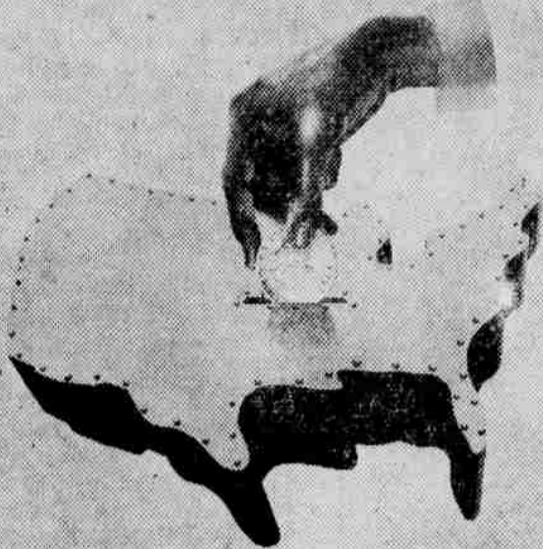
It is the duty of every citizen to safeguard any bit of military information which he may learn, to make sure that it does not become of use to the enemy. It is also the citizen's duty to not repeat any idle rumors which he may hear.

Press and radio are operating under a voluntary censorship, with direction from military authorities as to what news might aid or give comfort to the enemy. There is no attempt to keep free speech from raising its voice against such matters of governmental policy as may be deemed not best suited to prosecuting the war effort.

But above all things it today behooves everyone to keep a true perspective, to maintain a clear head. America must think straight, work straight and shoot straight.

A few weeks ago a contributed article in these columns took business men of Heppner to task for not attending high school basketball games. Comes forward this week a reader who asked why the editor didn't answer that one. He wanted to know if it wouldn't be better to discontinue athletics entirely and put the athletes to work at FFA projects, from which they could get something constructive. Sound bodies and good coordination as well as good sportsmanship such as is acquired from athletics are of much value to the athlete and to the nation, but maybe the reader is right in wondering if high school athletes play only for approval of the crowd.

BUY A SHARE IN AMERICA



DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

BANK WITH YOUR COUNTRY is the theme of this effective Defense Savings poster now seen in store windows and in the lobbies of buildings all over the country. Drawn by artist Henry Billings, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., the poster portrays the spirit of patriotism by investing in the United States Government through the purchase of Defense Bonds and Stamps. Stamps are priced from 10 cents to \$5; Bonds from \$18.75 to \$10,000.

That doesn't mean to infer that the article was written by an athlete.

We saw one of OSC's 1942 Rose Bowl players on the train the other evening. He had the fact prominently displayed on the front of his jacket—a just show of pride. In a corner chat his one remark about the whole affair was, "I'm glad it's all over."

And there's a three-year-old boy at the editor's house for whom an athletic career is anticipated. When told not to "swallow it whole," he made the quite lucid reply, "What hole, mama?"

As this seems to be an airing of privy matters concerning the editor—with intention, actually of giving some elucidation upon common affairs—it seems mete to thank a contemporary reporter for recently giving us a little advertising. We told some friends we didn't care for the long accustomed nickname of Jap, which actually is a shortening of a Christian name. Our friend had the fact published in a contemporary newspaper, as well as told on the air. Yet the name has stuck, despite many observations from those who learned the news.

Whether or not this matter inspired someone to leave a clipping under the sanctum sanctorum door last evening from another contemporary newspaper is a matter for conjecture. It told observations of a reporter in Japan from which it was deducted that the Japanese planned ruthless treatment to make themselves hated. The campaign has resulted in one very definite accomplishment, the article concluded. It has so unified the Chinese that the strengthened Dragon will soon rise to devour perpetrators of the plan.

However it may be we are to bear some stigma from a name, we here disclaim one requisite for an acceptable Nipponese patriot, that of aquatic ability, and to deny any connection with the man who was stricken to death when he found a Japanese vessel under the bed.

Which again may be just one of those idle rumors which everyone should ignore and make a practice of not repeating. Don't believe it unless it comes from an accredited news source—and that's not baloney. Repeating somebody's say-so, if it be true, might be to divulge to enemy ears news that might cost lives

Fish Regulations Set By Game Commission

The state game commission, at a meeting held January 10, set the general season for trout six inches or over in length in 1942 from April 18 to October 31, with the exception of twelve eastern Oregon counties where the season will extend from May 2 to October 31. These counties are Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler and Malheur.

The daily bag limit remains the same as before fifteen pounds and one fish but not to exceed fifteen fish in any one day. The limit for any seven consecutive days or in possession at any one time is thirty pounds and two fish but not to exceed thirty fish.

All tributaries of the Snake river and of the Columbia river east of the Deschutes river will be closed to steelhead and salmon angling after October 31.

Changes in black bass regulations include the establishment of a minimum length limit of eight inches and a closed season during May and June to protect the spawning fish. Also, the separate bag limit for bass is eliminated and bass are included in the general bag limit for spiny-rayed fish, which is 30 in any one day of all species combined or in possession at any one time.

No bullfrogs under four inches in body length may be taken. The season will be open from June 1 to April 15 of the following year with the exception that in the counties east of the Cascades the season will not open until July 1.

A daily bag limit of five fish will be effective for striped bass.

In addition to the present bag limit of three for sturgeon under four feet in length, the limit for sturgeon over four feet in length is to be two.

Special seasons and limits in the individual counties will be listed in the annual synopsis of angling regulations to be issued by the game commission in the very near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Smith who were in Portland since before Christmas, arrived home the first of the week, having been delayed from making an earlier start by the silver thaw that blocked the highway for several days.

of loved ones or friends, and if untrue it can only add to uncertainty and unrest, the basis of panic—annally courted by the Axis.

A WEEK OF THE WAR . . .

(A "Week of the War" summarizes information on the important developments of the week made available by official sources through and including Friday, January 9.)

The President, in a message to Congress, said he had directed Federal agencies to arrange a new schedule of war production calling for 60,000 planes in 1942, including 45,000 combat craft, and 125,000 in 1943, including 100,000 combat units; 45,000 tanks in 1942 and 75,000 in 1943; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns in 1942 and 35,000 in 1943; 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships in 1942 and 10,000,000 in 1943.

The President told Congress he would order the U. S. armed forces to a world-wide front to find the enemy and "hit him and hit him again whenever and wherever we can reach him." He said U. S. forces would take up positions if necessary in the British Isles, the Far East and on all oceans and bases within and without the New World necessary to protect the Western Hemisphere.

The President proposed total expenditures in the fiscal year 1943 of \$77,000,000,000. Of this \$56,000,000,000 would be for the war. He said total war expenditures are now at the rate of approximately \$2,000,000,000 a month and may surpass \$5,000,000,000 a month during fiscal 1943. The President said he could not predict ultimate costs "because I cannot predict the changing fortunes of war," but he proposed an increase in tax collections of \$27,000,000,000. He asked careful congressional consideration of income taxes collected at the source, payroll taxes, excise taxes and taxes on state and local government bonds.

Mr. Roosevelt said expenditures for farm aid, work relief and youth aid would be reduced by the end of the 1942 fiscal year \$600,000,000 from last year and will be reduced another \$860,000,000 next fiscal year when the total cost will be \$1,400,000,000 or about half of the sum for the present year.

PRODUCTION PROGRESS

The Office of Emergency Management reported increased pooling of aircraft production facilities within the industry and with the auto industry, and concentration on superior types of planes. The OEM said in almost every month of 1942 additional plants will begin production of planes with parts supplied by industrial pools.

The War Department reported at least one plant of each of the 13 types required for the munitions program was completed in 1941, making a total of 28 now in operation. The announcement said 28 more will begin production soon.

OPM Director Knudsen announced the auto industry must double its scheduled war output to handle \$5,000,000,000 additional war contracts. OPM formed a 10-member industry-labor committee to study conversion of the industry to war units.

EMPLOYMENT

Labor Secretary Perkins reported 15,000,000 workers will be engaged in war production by the end of 1942—three times as many as were so employed in the fourth quarter of 1941. There will be only a relatively small increase in total employment, however, Miss Perkins said, because many persons now working in civilian-goods industry will be shifted to war work. WPA announced 3,800,000 persons were unemployed in December, 100,000 less than the previous month.

CONSERVATION OF MATERIALS

OPM announced industrial conservation programs will be set up in more than 30 industrial centers to wreck old machinery and equipment to salvage needed materials; to minimize waste and spoilage, to handle scrap and speed its return to users.

OPM also recommended elimination of special deliveries of milk and substitution of every-other-day delivery for daily delivery to conserve tires. The agency recommended manufacturers simplify the types of bottles and other containers and eliminate those not necessary; ordered all tin and lead scrap under rationing control, restricted use of ethyl alcohol in toilet soaps, mouth washes, rubbing alcohol, candy glazes; cut use of certain materials in manufacture of vending machines dispensing cigarettes, food, candy and other items; cut the amount of

wool for civilian use to 80 percent of last year; and restricted the use of copper in certain radio parts.

OPM granted permission to auto manufacturers to make 204,848 cars in January in order to use up parts already made before the plants are converted to war production. Congress passed a law permitting the President to order daylight saving time to save electric power.

PRICES

The President sent a message to Congress asking for provision for a single price administrator for all prices in the price control legislation now under consideration. The OPM issued a pamphlet, "How to Stop Inflation," explaining in non-technical language the causes of inflation, measures taken in other countries and what can be done here to keep prices down. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported wholesale prices are now at the highest level since 1939—17.6 percent above this time last year.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The President appointed James M. Landis, dean of the Harvard law school, as executive of the Office of Civilian Defense to direct the civilian defense program under the general supervision of Director La Guardia, who is also mayor of New York City. The House and Senate passed and sent to conference a bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for civilian defense. OCD asked its regional directors to obtain from state and city governments all possible equipment needed by the auxiliary firemen, policemen, air raid wardens and other volunteers. Director McNutt of the Defense Health and Welfare services set up in each of the 49 states a state nursing council on defense to promote recruiting of student nurses and enrollment of 50,000 young women in nursing schools in 1942.

AGRICULTURE

The Oklahoma Agriculture Defense board established an experimental "machinery bank" to provide a reservoir of spare parts for farm equipment. All idle farming equipment on Oklahoma's 32,000 farms will be centrally located, repaired and made available to farmers as they need it.

PAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

OEM announce that for the first time in recent history, U. S. imports from Latin America have been larger than exports. U. S. trade in Latin America, the agency said, was one-third larger than in the corresponding period of 1940 and about 75 percent than in the first three quarters of 1939. The State Department elevated the U. S. legations in Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia to the rank of embassies in "formal recognition of the importance of developments" leading to Pan-American solidarity. Under Secretary of State Welles left Washington to attend the Pan-American conference of foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro January 15.

THE WAR FRONT

The White House announced the U. S., Britain, the Netherlands and the Dominion governments agreed to a unified command in the Southwest Pacific area with all sea, land and air forces under Gen. Wavell of the British army, with Lt. Gen. Brett, of the U. S. army air forces, as next in command. Gen. MacArthur, commander in the Philippines, reported his lines holding against renewed Japanese attacks. The Army and Navy reported sinking of three enemy cargo ships of 10,000 tons each, one enemy transport and more than a score of Japanese bombing and fighting planes. The Marine Corps announced that new reports showed defenders of Wake Island had sunk one cruiser, four destroyers, one submarine and one gunboat before succumbing. The President cited the entire Wake garrison for heroism.

The White House announced the RAF dropped more than 2,000,000 American pamphlets on Nazi-occupied France stressing the historic ties between the American and French people. The pamphlets included pictures of the Statue of Liberty and quotations from the President's speeches.

The President set February 16 for selective service registration of men from 20 to 44 who have not previously registered.