

Heppner Gazette Times

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DON'T TALK!—TOO MUCH

On every hand warnings are being sounded against giving away military secrets and other information that may injure our cause and lengthen the war. It is recognized that the people in general are patriotic and would not knowingly speak out of turn. The point is that most of us are too ready to repeat what someone has said without giving thought to the nature of it, or that we gladly and even glibly talk about the whereabouts of our boys, all of which may directly or indirectly be responsible for death or injury to them.

The Office of Censorship at Washington has released information pertinent to this subject which we ask our readers to carefully peruse and give due consideration. Remember, none of us is invulnerable and the warnings may serve to keep us alert.

If you know what ship a sailor is on, or what company or regiment a soldier is with overseas, then you know a military "secret," the Office of Censorship warns.

This secret ought not to be published. This is why:

A general needs to know the strength of his opponent: how many men, guns, ships, planes there are in each theater of war.

The Nazis and the Japs want to know these things about our forces. Their agents assemble the information like this: from one paper, an item reveals that the 600th Infantry is in Australia; another that the U. S. S. Wisconsin is in the Mediterranean; another that the 206th Tank Battalion is in North Africa.

Add hundreds of these bits of information together, and our enemies have a too-accurate estimate of American military strength.

This is not a "blackout" on the news about our soldiers. Considerable latitude in reporting personal experiences gives the enemy little military information, if the troop units, the ships names are kept secret. But in articles about soldiers and sailors and in the addresses for them, don't give away their fighting units.

SAFEGUARD NEEDED

A social problem has been created in Heppner by the coming of soldiers to the former Civilian Conservation Corps camp just east of town. It is a matter of some concern to the community that entertainment for these boys be provided on a scale and in a manner which will provide proper recreation for them and reflect credit upon the sponsors.

In a group of soldiers will be found a cross section of the youth of the land, not one class but virtually all classes, meaning some not too good, some not

too bad and others indifferent. They are typical Americans, average youths who have pledged their lives to win this war to preserve our democracy and guarantee freedom to all men. Having made this pledge they are entitled to every protection this community and all other communities in which soldiers are located can give them.

It is not up to this community to direct the moral conduct of these boys. That function is up to their superiors in rank when it is felt necessary. Our function should be to help keep temptation out of their way by providing wholesome entertainment which they will enjoy and which only young men in their position can duly appreciate.

Doubt may exist in the minds of some as to the ability of this community to provide this entertainment and until some feasible plan is submitted this doubt may be justified. However, other communities less favored than this have solved the problem and are operating service men's centers without USO or other outside assistance. It is the belief of many of our citizens that the same sort of program can be carried out here.

A small hall properly if not lavishly furnished and containing floor space sufficient for from ten to twenty couples to dance would meet the immediate requirements. A piano for dancing and community sings and a phonograph or radio, a table to write letters on and to play games on, a few comfortable chairs to read in, a cookie jar filled always, of course, and a hot plate to make a cup of coffee or a cup of chocolate. What boy wouldn't put his O. K. on such a set-up.

AN INAUSPICIOUS START

Friends of Governor Earl Snell, and they are legion, regret, as must the governor, the delay in his inauguration. Elected by an overwhelming majority and prepared to assume the reins of government, one can easily realize the embarrassment of the delay occasioned by the presidential election.

But it can't be said that Earl Snell is one to be held back by such disappointment and now that he is in the saddle he will carry on with characteristic energy.

WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON

Now that the Old Oregon Trail centennial year has been ushered in and the name Oregon is on everybody's lips, the question will often be asked: Where did Oregon get its name? That question historians have been trying for years to answer but without success.

In 1765, Major Robert Rogers used the name "Ouragon" in describing the district west of the Great Lakes. In 1772, he used it again, spelling it "Ourigon." The present spelling was first used in print in 1778 by Jonathan Carver in his book, "Travels through the interior parts of North America." He said that he first heard the word in 1766 from Indians living on the headwaters of the Mississippi, and connected it with the Great River of the west which flowed into the Pacific ocean. He throws no further light on its derivation.

The name Oregon will be forever shrouded in mystery, but it stands alone, inscrutable, colorful and alluring. It breathes of romance, courage and adventure, an inspiration to the writer, poet and artist. There is no other Oregon.

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Lincoln Incentive Pays \$3,000,000

BY DONALD G. SCHNEIDER

Reprinted from Cleveland Plain Dealer of Sunday, Dec. 20, 1942

The Lincoln Electric Co., one of Greater Cleveland's war industries and the world's largest producer of arc welding equipment, yesterday afternoon divided the staggering total of almost \$3,000,000 among approximately 1,300 employees in what is described as the plant's "incentive wage system."

Questioned as to the noticeable absence of the word "bonus" in the description of the payments, James C. Lincoln, president, asserted: "The word bonus smacks of paternalism and this definitely is not the case at Lincoln Electric. Our incentive wage system is to boost the output of all types of labor and has met with unusual success."

The compensation averaged about \$2,300 per employee and ranged from \$10 to \$25,000 with 90 per cent going to shop workers and the remainder to management. Lincoln himself and his brother, John C. Lincoln, chairman of the board, were the only two members of the organization who received none of the compensation money.

Although the total sum exceeded that paid last year by about a million dollars, Lincoln said calculations were made on the basis of pre-war years. Because of this, War Labor Board officials said the company did not need WLB approval.

"It is obvious our only chance of success in this war is the American workman's ability with American methods to produce war equipment more rapidly than our enemies," the plant president said, "for great as American industry is, it leaves largely untapped its greatest resource, the productive power, initiative and intelligence latent in every person. . . . There have been many who have guessed what the result would be if a large, intelligently led, enthusiastic organization should use these powers latent in all individuals to a common end. What would happen when all want to produce a product at the lowest possible cost?"

"What would happen when all want to make the wages of all workers, from sweeper to manager, a maximum? What would happen when all want to make the company profitable since it is largely owned by the workers in it?"

Lincoln continued: "The 10 years' experience of Lincoln Electric with incentive wage payments includes both war and peace production, panic and prosperity years. It has proved conclusively such incentive payment properly organized and properly applied will result in progressively lower prices for the consumer, progressively higher wages for the worker and progressively higher dividends for the owner. And this is not only a means for greater war production, so essential at this time, but it is also a philosophy which can and has solved the difficulty between labor and management."

"As an illustration of this the average yearly production per man in other competing manufacturing plants is between \$4,000 and \$10,000. The production this year of the Lincoln worker will exceed \$30,000 per man. This outstanding record is made at a selling price of our product of less than half that of comparable products made by workers without incentive in industries other than ours."

In 1918 Lincoln Electric tried a "bonus" system which was not a large percentage of the year's wages and it was not regarded as successful. But in 1934 a second "bonus" was paid and the ground-work was laid for the present plan.

"This new plan was more workable than that of 1918 and has thoroughly succeeded," Lincoln said. "It was paid after the slump of 1929 to 1934 and was perhaps much more attractive because of that. In any case, it had a profound effect and resulted in greatly increased production, interest and co-operation."