

Friday May 26-19

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**DAILY REPUBLICAN EAGLE**

Published Daily Except Sundays and Holidays  
by Red Wing Publishing Co., Red Wing, Minn.

ALBERT MARSHALL, JR., Publisher (on leave of absence)  
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Entered at Post Office at Red Wing, Minn., as Second Class Matter.

OFFICIAL PAPER—City of Red Wing and County of Goodhue.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

City of Red Wing—by Carrier—17c per week—\$7.50 per year in advance.  
By Mail to points in Goodhue, Dakota, and Wabasha Counties in Minnesota;  
Pierce and Pepin Counties in Wisconsin—\$5.00 per year in advance.  
Elsewhere in Minn. or Wis.—\$7.00 per year. Other U. S. Localities—\$7.50.  
TELEPHONE—980

**Another Lincoln Heard From**

There's a man in Cleveland, O. bearing the name of Lincoln who, like the former president of the same name, seems to think this should continue to be a nation "of, for and by the people," and is willing to stake his all on that assumption. Naturally, in these days of regimentation, central control ideologies and a dulling of individual incentive by the promise of government doles and so-called securities, such a man must be singled out for direct attack from those who oppose such bizarre ideas.

This man—James F. Lincoln, president of Lincoln Electric company—says:

"Whether the people know it or not, we are going through a revolution, the most serious America has ever experienced. The fight is whether the government shall be the servant of the people or the people the servant of the government. To date free enterprise has been defeated by national socialism and bureaucracy."

This modern day Lincoln believes in personal initiative and rewarded incentive; he thinks men who do the best and most work should receive the most pay; he doesn't believe in putting a limit on any man's ability to earn. He doesn't believe, with the treasury department, for instance, that "no man is worth more than \$5,000 a year who works with his hands."

In ten years the average income per man at Lincoln Electric has increased from \$1,300 to \$5,400 a year. Employees increased from 220 to 1,000. No man has ever been let out for lack of work. The cost of production is 40 per cent less than 10 years ago. Dividends have increased from \$2 to \$6 a share and a dividend has never been skipped. Eight hundred men have entered military service; new and unskilled workers have continued the ration of production.

Lincoln says the treasury department contends Lincoln Electric is the only company in its line making money, so says, "We'll take it away from you" adding the statement about the worth of men working with their hands alone. It says in effect, "we are going to take \$1,600,000 away from you for doing a good job by means of incentive pay," Lincoln maintains.

"If we had employed 3,500 men instead of 1,000 men, would you penalize us for producing the same amount?" asks Lincoln. The answer was "No". So Lincoln retorts, "All right then, we have released 2,500 men for service in the army or in the factories of our competitors and you want to take away \$1,600,000. Come and get it!" The courts now have this delicate case to decide.

Speaking further about his methods for making the plant, which manufactures generators and welding machinery, a success, Lincoln says of the labor situation:

"Labor has believed that the less workmen do the more there will be to do and the longer they will have to work. In other words, hard work, full production will destroy the job. We have demonstrated that the more they produce the longer they will work and the more pay they will receive."