

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926.

THIS AGE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

It seems to be essential for the development of the character of an individual or a nation, that there shall constantly be some achievement. If a country continues to rest on the things done in the past, and seek no finer development, it must decline. The same is true of a man or woman. As we look back on American history, it is perfectly marvellous what has been accomplished in 150 years. Most of the country was then a practically unbroken wilderness, tenanted only by wild beasts and red Indians. In these 150 years, the American people have turned that wilderness into a highly developed civilization. Nothing like it has ever occurred in the history of mankind. But what are we in this age doing that is an any way comparable? Are we just going to lie down content with what these people did in past generations? And what will happen if we just accept what is handed on to us, and if there is but little of struggle and achievement in our own experience? Where are the wildernesses for us to conquer? There are wild portions of the earth still undeveloped, but it is not necessary for people to start off to try to tame them. There is plenty for all of us to do around home, which will call for energy and self devotion. It is not the hard physical labor of cutting down forests and building roads and tilling virgin soil. Rather it is the often thankless task of doing useful things in our home towns, which often takes more courage and persistence in the face of scoffing and knocking, than is called for by those who choose the lot of pioneers. But we need to reflect that people all need to conquer something and to overcome obstacles as did their ancestors, and when they fail to do that, they become soft and degenerate.

Changes in women's styles of clothing have made a marked change in certain industries. When the women wear fewer and shorter clothes, the result inevitably is to make less demand for such fabrics, and to throw many people out of work. Such changes are inevitable in industry. When automobiles became common, many people who had been making carriages were thrown out of work, but many of them began to work on automobiles, and made more money than before. It may work the same on women's clothes. But if the styles swing back and forth so that one year the women are wearing short dresses and the next year long ones, the people in those industries will get upset and not know what to expect. But if changes in style prove permanent, then the industries will have to consider how to change their products to things that the women want.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on a recent trip through Oregon, declined to allow newspaper photographs to be taken of his sons, believing that such publicity would encourage them to have false notions of their own importance. If all people of wealth were equally sensible, many disappointing careers would be saved. The rich man's sons and daughters have temptations peculiar to their lot. So much attention is shown them, that some of them get the idea that anything they may do is all right. That leads some of them into undisciplined ways, and such ones may not come out as well as children whose parents have very small means. Many sensible people of wealth have their children learn to work and they keep them out of public view as much as they can, with beneficial results.

Many of the folks who are forced to spend the summer in crowded cities, will admire the choice which President Coolidge has made of a summer resort, in a woodland camp in the Adirondacks. There is something wonderfully refreshing about such a forest retreat. The world with its conflict and fierceness of competition seems remote there, and one wonders whether the so-called triumphs of civilization are so wonderful after all. The sweetness of nature seems more satisfying there, and tired people begin to see their work in a clarified light, and obtain a new power with which to meet their difficulties.

Caterers, hotel and restaurant people, complain of the folks who carry off small articles of silverware as souvenirs of their pleasures and travels. This loose idea adds to the cost of running such enterprises, and the conscientious people who would not care for property obtained in that way have to pay for the stuff thus carried off. It may be considered a very trifling fault to commit these acts of petty stealing. But young people whose elders perpetrate such tricks may sometime get the idea that they can take possession of more valuable property if they think they can get away with it.

Speaking about the sum of money to be received by Douglas county from the government it might be well to take into consideration the fact that every cent applied on our bonded indebtedness will reflect a saving to every taxpayer in the county. The best way in the world to reduce taxes is to economize and true economy is exemplified only when good business judgment is used in disbursing surplus funds. Let's dole out this big sum in a way that the results will be most telling and effective to reduce taxation. Then everybody will receive a like benefit and should be perfectly satisfied.

Some people giggle through life—others merely wiggle through.

WEARING OLD CLOTHES.

The correspondents who are following President Coolidge on his vacation, note that when he goes fishing or walking, he wears a rough suit, while on rainy days he wears a worn black slicker, and when the sun is specially warm, he puts on an old Leghorn hat. No doubt he, like most people, finds a certain comfort in wearing old clothes. There is a place for new clothes and a place for old ones. The folks who rarely have any bright and cheerful new ones suffer a kind of let down in confidence, they look inferior and they often feel that way. And if they feel so, they are. But there are times when one is off duty, and wants to do plain work or just loaf and rest, when it is an enormous comfort to be able to wear your old clothes. There are many who are repelled from certain summer resorts and swell hotels, just because of the everlasting necessity of dressing up. They are willing to do so at home, but when they get off on a rest, they hate to have to go down on the hotel porch where everyone is fixed up in swell togs, and to feel that they are under inspection, and that the least deficiencies in their attire are being commented upon. One reason why little shacks and bungalows are so popular, is that many of us like to go where we shall be free to do just as we please, and wear old clothes as much as we like. A young lady once remarked to an ardent suitor, "I will not promise to marry you until you have seen me in my old blue dress." She had a true instinct. There are many fellows who are very much enamored of a girl as long as she is set off by the attractions of smart clothes. The real test of love comes when the object of one's affection is seen in her plainest garb. If affection passes that test, it is probably the real thing.

At a meeting in New York a few nights ago Judge Review. There were in this country last year, he said, more than 10,000 criminal homicides as compared with 8000 in England. Judge Cavanaugh went to the extent of saying that the lawlessness in this country today was unparalleled in the history of civilization.

"There is no mystery as to why we have so much crime," he said. "Evil-minded men in the United States have no respect for the law, because their experience has been that they need have little fear of its penalties."

"The time has arrived when precedents, forms of practice, pleading and procedure must no longer be allowed to shield the criminal."

John Coolidge, the president's son, is taking a summer school course at the University of Vermont, and specializing in economics. It is a fine study, and if more people would take it, they would not go out on so many financial wild goose chases. The study of economics demonstrates that it is impossible in the long run for groups of people or individuals to get something for nothing. People frequently get the idea that by some combination or strategy they can obtain advantages that they do not merit, but in the long run they get about what they pay for by personal effort and service.



THE WITNESS.

I was standing on the parking and I saw the cars collide, and I went my way remarking it was strange that no one died; Johnson's dray hit Jimpson's flivver, and the two, their nerves a-quiver, turned out language like a river, language far from dignified. Jimpson sued the Johnson party, sued him for two thousand bones, and a bailiff, hale and hearty, summoned me, despite my groans; with him to the court I wended, and the trial I attended, while the lawyers ripped and rended laws apart in tragic tones. In the witness chair I wondered, as I mildly testified, why the lawyers stormed and thundered, hinting plainly that I lied; hinting, from across their table, that I never had been able to distinguish truth from fable, that I'd really never tried. They insisted, with much fury, that I had a moron's mind, pointing out to judge and jury I was deaf and color blind; and they argued with precision that, since I had clouded vision what I said of the collision wasn't worth a bacon rind. What I said could not be trusted, I had served a term in jail, I was always badly busted, spite inspired my scurvy tale; I was guilty of offenses in the past and present tenses which would shock the jury's senses, if they chose to raise the veil. I was badgered, I was roasted, like a criminal at bay; afterwards the lawyers boasted of the splash they made that day; and I left the courtroom shaking, all my works within me quaking, and my heart distressed and breaking, and my whiskers turning gray. This we get for just beholding something that involves the law; we must stand for fishwife scolding and for slander coarse and raw; and the judge looks on admiring while the lawyer, never tiring, keeps the witnesses perspiring, as he swats them with his jaw.

MOTORCYCLE WILL ATTEMPT TO SET ECONOMY RECORD

Starting promptly at 6:00 a. m., August 2, from Vancouver, B. C., a new single cylinder strictly stock motorcycle will traverse the well known "Three Ring" route to Tijuana, Mexico, in an attempt to establish a record for gasoline and oil economy. Many records for speed have been established over this 1600 mile course, but never has an attempt been made to determine how little gasoline and oil can be used on such a trip. Co-operating with the Harley-Davidson factory in making this unusual run are 29 Harley-Davidson dealers who will ride the machine in relays, and a number of newspaper men in the towns through which the machine will pass, who will act as observers and checkers. The manufacturer of this machine claims very high mileage per gallon of gasoline and it is to prove the efficiency of this single cylinder motor that this run is being made. No attempt will be

made to establish a time record as each rider is under instructions to ride no faster than an average of 28 miles per hour. If the present schedule is adhered to this machine should arrive at the office of the News-Review at 8:15 a. m. on August 2, where gasoline and oil will be replenished and a new rider started on the next lap of the trip. According to Daniel Carter, who will ride the lap from this city to the next checking point, this motorcycle should average better than 80 miles per gallon of gasoline and considerably better than 80 miles per gallon of oil. New specially prepared fuel oil is being used, the Union oil company of California supplying their Union Non-detonating gasoline and Aristo oil for the entire trip.

Hats off! To the News-Review classified ads. They get results. If you want to buy or sell use the News-Review Classified Ads. It is within the reach of all. For results use News-Review classified ads.

TON LITERS FORM EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

Contests Started in Oregon Have Beneficial Results.

WEIGHT INCREASED

Such Interest Created That Fair Board Has Authorized Increase in Premiums.

SALEM, Ore., July 31.—(Special.) Among all the many interesting exhibits at the Oregon State Fair this fall none will have more to draw the attention of visitors as well as breeders of livestock than the "ton liters" pig contest. Can a sow raise a litter that will weigh a ton in six months is a question which was asked some years ago because of the claim of a Midwest breeder of having a litter which weighed more than a ton when they were little less than six months old.

As usual in such cases the Agricultural college took hold of the subject in a scientific manner. Claims made by farmers who had given no notice of when pigs were born gave place to checks being made of actual dates of birth and of ear markings, so pigs could be identified at any time afterwards. From this grew up the custom of having county agriculturists come to the fair and mark the pigs within a few days of birth, keep a watch on them as they grew and finally weigh them at the pen when six months old. Not only was it found that many litters would weigh the ton in six months, but soon litters had gone to 3000 pounds, and the record now stands at over 4300 pounds, with sixteen pigs in the litter. They succeeded in raising a litter of fifteen which weighed over 4200 pounds.

Today the number of farmers in the Midwest who weigh in for ton litter contests in their respective counties is large. But it remained for the Oregon state fair management to arrange a ton litter contest so that the contestants would be exhibited at the fair and awarded fairly with a range of two weeks for the time of birth, keeping a watch on them as they grew. As is well known, spring pigs are mostly born within a month of the first of March. So, with the help of Prof. Potter, head of the animal husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural College, and Prof. Oliver, who has hogs as his specialty in that department, a handicap was worked out which is considered a fair one for the breeders. Either sooner or later than the date mentioned, within forty-eight hours of the time of birth. The owners notify Mr. Oliver when the pigs are born, he either car notches them or it is done by the county agriculturists, within seven days of birth and they are then officially entered for the contest.

In July all pigs in the contest are viewed again. It is not expected that anyone will take unfair advantage, but a close check will preclude any chance for complaint. Last year seven litters were shown at the fair and five qualified for the prizes by weighing over a ton. There was quite a bit of breed rivalry and most of the breeders gave special prizes for pigs of their breed. If winners, Chester Whites last year won both first and second prize. Five prizes were given, for a total of \$150.00. So much interest was created that the fair management decided to this year increase the premium money to \$350.00. In addition to that the Portland Union Stock Yards have offered \$100.00 and the Swift Packing Company, \$20.00 more. This last money has been divided into prizes of \$12.00 and \$8.00 and is offered to boys and girls club members only for the first and second largest litters. Half of the money offered by the stock yards is offered by the board of the largest and second largest number of pigs in any litter, whether winning for weight or not. The prizes for heaviest litter, with headquarters at Ketchikan, Secretary Wilbur went at the invitation of Admiral C. F. Hughes, commander of the battle fleet on the Decatur. They were midshipman class mates at Annapolis. The Decatur was accompanied by the destroyer Deyon.

SECRETARY WILBUR ON ALASKAN INSPECTION.

SEATTLE, July 31.—(Special.) Secretary of the United States navy left Seattle today on the destroyer Decatur of the battle fleet for south eastern Alaska to inspect activities of a naval aerial mapping expedition, with headquarters at Ketchikan. Secretary Wilbur went at the invitation of Admiral C. F. Hughes, commander of the battle fleet on the Decatur. They were midshipman class mates at Annapolis. The Decatur was accompanied by the destroyer Deyon.

REPAIRING GRANTED ROAD BODY IN AUTO TRUCK CASE.

SALEM, Ore., July 31.—(Special.) The supreme court yesterday, in an oral order, granted a petition of the Oregon public service commission for a reargument in the case of the Purple Truck Garage company and others against the commission. The court in a recent opinion granted the petition of the plaintiffs, restraining the commission from enforcing the automotive transportation act as far as automotive carriers engaged in private contracts were concerned. It was estimated by the commission that the opinion would cut down the state's revenues more than \$10,000 a year.

Geo. Hessler, Dayton, Duroc Jersey, 12; W. L. Creech, Salem, Poland China, 8; Ohling Bros., Albany, Chester White, 10; C. F. Sargent, Scio, Chester White, 10; Pence Bros., Rickreall, Duroc Jersey, 12; R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Poland China (two litters) 9 each; Melvin Stewart, Oregon City, Duroc Jersey, 8; D. C. Hanna, Aurora, Chester White, 11; J. L. Lathrop, Central Point, Berkshires.

UPSET'S OFFSPRING RECALLS ONE DEFEAT OF MAN O'WAR

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—(Special.) Two great racing sires recently registered notable victories on the same afternoon, and their feats recalled a bit of turf history which had to do with the only defeat of the "horse of a century," Man O'War.

Comrade, sired by the former Harry Payne Whitney flyer, upset, accounted for the Valley stakes, last important state event of the spring meeting at the Fairmount course. Crusader, son of Man O'War, at the same time clipped 5 2-5 seconds off the track record for the mile and a half, winning the Dwyer stakes, at Aqueduct, in 2:29 3-5.

It was upset that took Man O'War's measure on a New York track in 1920. Johnny Loftus, then America's premier jockey, was up. Man O'War seemingly had the race won, when the flying upset crashed his nose in front to take the decision. Loftus was afterwards suspended, charged by the stewards with making an indifferent ride, and has not ridden since.

EARTH NEWS

Necessary as spraying is for protection of garden crops in Oregon from insects and diseases. It will not, says the experiment station, remedy all the trouble caused by neglect and abuse. Sound seed in a good seed bed with care to keep the plants healthy from the start are given as the first step in combating enemies. Good crop rotation, spring fall and winter plowing, use of fertilizers and trap crops and right planting time, are valuable supplementary measures.

Factors determining the income from a herd of cattle in Oregon are listed in a recent experiment station bulletin on cost of producing beef as follows: Calf crop; quality, weight and market price of animals sold; losses. Each of these is said to be of great importance to receive special consideration.

Nicotine sulfate as sold in Oregon would form will keep indefinitely without loss of strength, says the experiment station. The highest grade is a solution of nearly 50 per cent nicotine sulfate in water containing 40 per cent nicotine. The only forms in which it is available are black leaf 40, Hall's 40 per cent nicotine, N. P. C. nicotine, and Ortho nicotine sulfate. Nicotine dusts may be either staple or unstable.

The chick door of the O. A. C. colony brooder house is placed in one of the front corners, since it is easier to drive the chicks out through a corner door. The shutter hangs on a top slide and extends to the floor level. There is no clogging as in many sliding door operations.

The common "millers" flying about lights in the evening are parents of the destructive cutworms that often strike down portions of Oregon garden and field crops. The experiment station points out that the female lays 200 to 500 eggs singly or in masses on or near the food plants of the larvae, which are hatched from the eggs in a few days. This brood grows up feeding on the mid-summer plants and develops into moths later in the fall. It is this generation that lays the batch of eggs from which the cutworms that winter over as half grown larvae under the surface of the soil are hatched. They are easily controlled by a poison bran mash.

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\$1000.00
in cash
for just a
NAME

watch the
papers on
Monday

LITTLE HOPE HELD OUT FOR FIVE MEN TRAPPED IN MINE

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—Picked crews of hard rock miners labored through the night to release five men who were buried yesterday beneath tons of rock which dropped from the top of the Moffatt Tunnel, which is being bored through the continental divide 50 miles from here. Little hope was held that any of the men would be found alive.

H. T. Thompson, 23, who was rescued a short time after the accident, died last night from the injuries suffered when the tons of rock dropped.

The men were working 12,000 feet from the west portal in enlarging the bore when the huge mass of rocks dropped on them. Thompson was some distance away from his fellow workers and he was brought out in a short time. Attempts to rescue the others were started immediately and many shifts labored valiantly hour after hour in removing the boulders and twisted timbers that enveloped the five workmen.

GRAIN FIRE AT DAYS CREEK DOES MINOR DAMAGE

(Special to the News-Review.)

DAYS CREEK, July 31.—Fire of unknown origin started in the straw stack at the Henry Kacher place, near Days Creek, late Wednesday, and rapidly spread to the four grain stacks and separator. The threshing crew was able to move the separator, which was the property of Mr. De Wald, and also moved Mr. Snyder's truck, which was used to haul the grain, and saved both of these pieces of machinery, although the separator was on fire. Efforts to save the fire from spreading to nearby fields and buildings. In a very few minutes neighbors arrived and, after drenching the grain stacks with water, men were able to climb on top and throw off the burning bundles. It was found that only the outside of the grain stacks were on fire and by tearing down the stacks and extinguishing any burning bundles most of the grain was saved.

By 7:30 at night, two hours after the fire started the stacks were torn down and the fire halted, although several men remained to watch all night. The wooden and canvas parts of the separator were damaged, but will be replaced so that work can continue about the first of the week.

About 75 men and women responded to the call for help, ably assisting in carrying water from the creek, which fortunately was close and had plenty of water in it at that spot.

LARGEST SWIMMING POOL IN DRY INLAND SECTION.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., July 29.—In this town of 8,000 population almost centrally located from all large bodies of water, is among the largest swimming pools in the country.

The pool, 345 feet long and 210 feet wide, will accommodate a thousand bathers at a time. It is a drawing card for scores of miles around.

It was built in 1923 by the city and civic organizations.

In the winter the pool is used as a skating rink.

GRAPE CROPS MOVES TO EASTERN MARKETS

California's annual crop of table grapes for eastern markets is moving two weeks earlier than last season and already over three hundred cars of the fruit have reached their destination, according to C. J. McDonald, superintendent of the Fresno territory for Southern Pacific company.

The first table grapes of the year came from the Fresno district, according to McDonald. About fifty cars of grapes are moving eastward from that territory daily. At the peak of the season, it is expected that 500 cars a day will be needed to handle the shipments which will continue until the latter part of November.

The Fresno territory which opened the grape shipping season includes Fowler, Melvin, Clovis, La Palma, Visalia, Greylock, Dinuba and Delano.

State Press Comment

Welcome Here

Anti-American feeling on the continent is rising, say news dispatches. It isn't enough that a demonstration should have been held by French ex-service men. It wasn't enough that sight-seeing buses were stopped and Americans jeered. It wasn't enough that near riots have been threatened. It isn't enough that Americans abroad have been insulted and jeered. Matters may grow worse, they say.

Naturally, Americans hate to see a France gone mad. They dislike to view the troublesome times abroad. They dislike to be misunderstood in Europe. They dislike to have friendly relations severed. In fact, Americans as a whole sympathize with France and the continent in their difficult times.

But, if France dislikes Americans so, and Europe doesn't care to have them visit, the state would still have sufficient money to keep up its repairs and retire its maturing bonds. This plan would permit the state to get rid of nearly all its bonded indebtedness. Regardless of the fact that the about 40 billions of our bonded indebtedness is for road bonds which will be paid off without addition to the regular property tax, eastern investors do not understand this.

They will be welcomed here.—Portland Journal.

Our Country Roads

Judge Sawyer of Deuel county wants the highway commission to release the state highway bonds as fast as they become due and give the money back to the counties in proportion to what they have paid into the fund to be used for road purposes. Judge Burnard, of Lane county has a better plan, namely, increase the proportion the counties now get from one fourth to one half. With the increased revenue the state would still have sufficient money to keep up its repairs and retire its maturing bonds. This plan would permit the state to get rid of nearly all its bonded indebtedness. Regardless of the fact that the about 40 billions of our bonded indebtedness is for road bonds which will be paid off without addition to the regular property tax, eastern investors do not understand this.

In any comparative table of state bonded indebtedness, Oregon shows up at the head of the list, whereas it should be nearly at the bottom. The road tax bonds were voted with the understanding that they would be paid off when matured and the implication that they would not be reissued. The state cannot afford to reissue them. If Judge Burnard's plan were adopted, the counties would get twice the auto license money they are getting now which would put most of them in excellent shape to build good connecting roads into the rural districts. The back districts of Oregon ought to be given good graveled roads for winter driving. We have now the best system of paved highways in America. The state has a plan to make them available to the rural communities back in the hills.—Corvallis Times.

BETTER METHODS NEEDED IN BUTTER QUOTATIONS

Lack of confidence by various Portland butter leaders in the means now used in establishing butter quotations on the Portland market, makes necessary the use of a method that would in fact reflect more accurately the real supply and demand conditions, says a recent report by the United States bureau of agriculture economics and the Oregon experiment station. The report was prepared by D. L. James, federal marketing specialist, and N. C. Jamison, extension dairy specialist whose services were lent to the station.

"This is extremely unfortunate for the Portland market and the large volume of daily business transactions based on it," says the report, which has been published as experiment station circular 74. "Need for exact information is very urgent because of the wide influence these quotations exert throughout the state."

It is the custom of many creameries to quote a price for butter-fat that is named for print butter in the Portland market. This leads to considerable uniformity in the prices paid to farmers for butter-fat, a general use of the butter price information carried in a Portland newspaper being made by many creamery men. Some of the creameries pay a cent or more above the base price while others pay below the base price for less. Considerable difficulty has been encountered with the use of various quotations on the Portland market.

Published butter prices by wholesalers and jobbers are supposed to represent jobbing prices obtained in actual sales of print butter. Sales prices are also quoted from the Portland dairy exchange, supposed to quote an actual sale price indicative of the condition of the market, but there is no real certainty as to the quality of the butter on which the quotation was made.

The terms used to designate the grade of butter—extras, firsts, seconds—do not indicate the same qualities to different dealers. The quotations are made orally to the newspapers, and owing to the wide variation of opinion of various dealers on what constitutes the different grades, too much reliance cannot be placed on the daily newspaper quotations since they do not accurately represent prices obtained for butter of the quality corresponding to the grades named. Many Portland dealers also declare they have but little confidence in prices obtained on the exchange.

Sealed bids will be received from July 27th to Aug. 10 for contract to build school house Dist. 108. Cost not to exceed \$1200. See plans and specifications at home of Clerk, Alta S. Conley. Certified check to the amount of 5% of bid must accompany same. Board reserves right to reject any or all bids.

Alta S. Conley,
Clerk of School Dist. 108, Myrtle Creek, Ore.