

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

We finally touched off our high altitude nuclear shot. What happened?

Witnesses in Honolulu, 750 miles away, said the sky lighted up in a marine green color from horizon to horizon when the blast occurred. After the initial green flash, the sky glowed red, then gradually faded into a sunset pink, which lasted about seven minutes after the blast.

One witness reported: "After the blast I seemed to feel something on my teeth, and there was a SMELL OF OZONE in the air."

What's ozone?

It's a bluish gas. Every flash of lightning converts some of the oxygen in the air into ozone. A thought: Do you reckon Ben Franklin smelled ozone that eventful day a couple of centuries ago when he flew his kite in a storm and brought down electricity from the sky?

Another thought: Ben's kite-flying adventure brought great changes to the world — nearly all of them changes for the better. Let's hope the big shot out in the Pacific will HAVE SIMILAR RESULTS.

Sunday, in Lausanne, Switzerland, Mrs. Oona O'Neill Chaplin presented her husband with their eighth child in 18 years. She is the daughter of the late great playwright, Eugene O'Neill.

Who is her husband?

He is Charley Chaplin. A decade or so ago, nearly every person in the world knew about Charley Chaplin. It just could be that many teen-agers of today never heard of him.

Such is fame.

Eight children in 18 years is quite a record in these days. It was different in older centuries. Back in the 1200's, Queen Eleanor presented her husband, Edward I, known in English history as Longshanks, with 17 children, all but four of them daughters. The 17 came along in a period of about two decades.

Edward I is rather generally known as England's greatest king. His grandfather John, who was forced by the barons to sign the Magna Charta, is universally known as England's worst king. His father, Henry III, wasn't much better. His son, Henry IV, was ONE of England's worst kings. Our mother country had plenty of good-for-nothing rulers, along with a reasonable quota of greats.

ELECTING rulers, you see, is no more dangerous than getting rulers by hereditary succession.

Speaking of rulers, tragic Algeria has had her share of the evil ones and the incompetents. She's still playing in hard luck. There are the feuding Bens at this moment in history, for example.

Youssef Ben Khedda is premier — at least, he is premier at the hour this is written. Mohammed Ben Bella is vice-premier and wants to be premier. At this distance, it looks like Algeria has had trouble enough in the past without adding a dynastic struggle now that she is a sovereign state.

What of the Bens?

"Ben" is an Arabic word, of Hebrew origin, meaning "son of."

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, July 10, the 191st day of 1962 with 174 to follow.

The moon is in its first quarter. The morning stars are Jupiter, Mars and Saturn.

The evening star is Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1850, Vice President Millard Fillmore became the 13th president with the death of President Zachary Taylor.

In 1890, Wyoming was admitted to the Union as the 44th state.

In 1908, William Jennings Bryan was nominated by the Democrats as their presidential candidate for the third time.

In 1960, Russia shot down a U.S. plane in the Soviet Arctic.

A thought for the day: President Abraham Lincoln said: "Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored."

The Almanac

Published by News-Review Publishing Co.

545 S. E. Main St., Roseburg, Oregon

CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor

GEORGE CASTILLO
Managing Editor

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association and the Audit Bureau of Circulation

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EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Tues., July 10, 1962

POLITICAL CHANGE COMING

By Charles V. Stanton

Bruce Blossat, editorial commentator, recently discussed in his column on this page the relative crime rate between city and rural districts. He quoted statistics to show that the crime rate is higher in cities than in rural areas. He indicated, however, that this situation may result partly from the fact that there is a larger opportunity for crime in the cities than in the country.

He prefaced his discussion with the statement that "politicians, social scientists and others are giving a lot of thought to ways of preserving the best of rural America in an age increasingly dominated by an urbanized society."

"There is a feeling among many political figures that the rural grip on many state legislatures is sure to be broken," he said, "even though the change probably will come far more slowly than suggested by the early reactions to the Supreme Court's Tennessee decision on this matter." (The court decision required the state to contrive an apportionment giving fairer representation of population.)

Here is a political question that has greatly disturbed Oregon.

Our State Constitution presently provides that both houses of our legislature must be apportioned according to population.

Rural Control Losing

A reapportionment plan made by the legislature was rejected by the Supreme Court which accepted a formula submitted by Secretary of State Howell Appling. Appling indicated he didn't care for the strict population base of reapportionment, but he had no choice other than to obey instructions.

A petition now has been filed assuring a vote on a new proposal. It would base the upper house of the legislature entirely on population, but would include some consideration of area in the lower house. But it is a question whether the rural areas will be able to retain any part of the control enjoyed over the legislature at this time.

Oregon was strictly an agricultural state until comparatively few years ago. In fact, the whole United States had its beginning in an agricultural economy. The country was run from its "grass roots."

Then the country began to industrialize. The northeastern part of the country became quite heavily industrialized. When the southern states tried to compete they found hostility from northern financial institutions. Financial barons of the time were blocking the South's every effort to break away from its one-crop economy. The North, through control over transportation and monopoly of manufacture, reaped the greater share of the profit from the South's cotton crop, while the South's riches were confined to relatively few plantation owners. Poverty and slavery were rampant throughout the area.

That situation, rather than the matter of slavery alone, was the real origin of the War Between the States, our Civil War.

Then our great Midwest became a political battleground, with our parties fighting for the farm vote. And politicians are still fighting for the farm vote, even though today's situation is changed vastly from that of a few years ago.

Common Sense Needed

Where the population of the country and of the states once was spread over a large territory, today's population is centered in cities and in suburban areas tributary to cities. The rural vote is of only minor importance and influence.

Just what change will this make in the politics of the future?

One of my very good friends is very much concerned. He holds the opinion that the rural districts are much longer on "common sense" than the cities. The city vote, including many labor unions controlled by politically-minded labor leaders, are more apt to be influenced into radical proposals, it is contended.

"Pie-in-the-Sky," "Ham on Thursday," and other frank promotions had their start and found their support in big cities, says this observer friend. He firmly believes that the country needs the brake of common sense which he believes is far stronger in the rural districts — the "cow counties" — than in the cities.

But the cities have the strength. The urban vote can swamp the rural vote at any time it realizes its power. When it does come to a full realization that there no longer is need to woo the farm vote, we'll see a tremendous change in our political practices, I predict. Whether the change will be good or bad remains to be seen.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

WANTED: A "BASIC" RELIGION

DEAR ABBY: I love to go to church but am having a terrible time deciding which one to join. I've attended the Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Reformed Jewish and Presbyterian churches. They are all after me to join, but I can't make up my mind. Maybe I'm wrong, but the man in the pulpit is more important to me than the religion itself. I just sit through the service so I can hear him talk. The Baptist Church has the best talker, but the Catholic services are more beautiful. Do you think I'm crazy? How can I decide?

LOVES CHURCH

DEAR ABBY: There is nothing "crazy" about attending church regularly, but you probably would feel better if you could embrace the doctrine and ritual of one church. One does not attend church to be "entertained" — but for spiritual guidance and tranquility. Talk to a few clergymen. This is something which they all agree.

DEAR ABBY: My husband says that when he comes home from work I should meet him at the door and kiss him HELLO. I say that he is the one who has been away all day, and he should come in, find me and kiss ME hello. Who is right?

SMALL QUARREL

DEAR ABBY: (Small is right!) If that's all you two have to quarrel about, you are very fortunate. Why don't you two kids just meet each other halfway?

DEAR ABBY: Some friends gave me a bridal shower last December. I never got around to sending them thank-you notes for their gifts, but I thanked them all at the shower. Do you think it's too late to send written thank-you notes now?

BUSY

DEAR ABBY: Better late than never.

DEAR ABBY: Please tell "STUCK" (with her husband's mother) this for me: I, too, was "stuck" with my mother-in-law. She was also penniless, demanding, self-centered and irritable. I realized that a mother and son relationship is so unbreakable. A man is his mother's boy until he dies. Just grin and bear it. You will reap your reward eventually. No woman ever had a better husband than I. The eleven years I cared for his mother now seem like eleven days. She has gone to a better life.

NO LONGER STUCK

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3665, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3665, Beverly Hills,

Peter Edson

Spell Grips Politicians — This Is Election Year

Bruce Blossat

Tomorrow's Citizens

There was a flurry of talk some time back about the need for teaching the facts about communism in our schools. While a number of systems have instituted or are planning such courses, the idea seems to have lost some of its momentum.

Another educational reform idea, being pushed by at least one group, hasn't caught the public's enthusiasm as yet, but this one bids fair to result in a much-needed overhaul of high school social studies.

The group is the Civil Liberties Educational Foundation of New York, formed to improve education in the field of civil liberties.

It may surprise many to hear that thousands of boys and girls are being graduated sadly deficient in their knowledge of the meaning of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Yet surveys show they are.

An important one by Purdue University in 1960 queried the opinions of 10,000 high school students. Over a third said that the right to circulate petitions should be abolished. Thirty-seven per cent felt third-degree police methods were all right and 43 per cent favored curbs on free speech or had no strong feelings about it.

Another teen-age poll revealed that almost half of those asked favored wire tapping against criminals and "radicals" — the latter being a vague group which presumably included anybody with unpopular opinions.

Still another survey found that more than half the students questioned advocated censorship. Though not asked, it can be assumed that they meant censorship of "the other fellow."

While college students have traditionally been noted for their liberalism, it would seem that high school students are even more conservative than their parents. Possibly it is merely a phase of growing up, a sign of the group security so important to teen-agers.

Yet, since as many as 30 per cent of high school students drop out before graduation, huge numbers of young men and women are entering society each year with no understanding of the fundamental rights which are the real strength of America. Where are they going to learn if they missed it in high school?

In a few years they will be helping to make the decisions as to the course this country takes. Where will they get the necessary wisdom? And even for those who stay in school, the subject is often boring and unimaginatively presented.

The New York foundation has budgeted \$150,000 for a two-year action plan. In cooperation with school officials, it includes compiling a bibliography of reading matter, a survey of the teaching practices in the social studies and the holding of summer workshops for teachers who will inspire educators around the country. Even better, perhaps they will win the support of the parents of tomorrow's citizens.

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — If you have any doubts about this being an election year, all you have to do is look at the way the politicians are acting. Several months before the big day, something gets into the bloodstream of candidates, regardless of party, causing behavior not unlike that of cattle under the influence of loco weed.

How else can you explain why the two venerable Democratic Appropriations Committee chairmen, Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, with 35 years service, and Rep. Claren Cannon of Missouri, with 29 years of service, should be in such a lizzy over where their conferees should meet and who should preside when they do meet?

While they wrangled over this protocol, government operations were tied in knots by delays in passing money bills to run the government in the fiscal year that began July 1. And the Republicans on the sidelines laughed at Democratic embarrassment.

Democrats investigate the stockpile scandal to show up mistakes in the last Republican administration, while the Republicans are forcing the Democratic majorities to investigate the Billie Sol Estes case in the hope that it will show up Democratic mistakes. That's politics.

At the other end of the country, two eminent Republicans, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and State Assemblyman Joseph C. Shell, battled each other for the gubernatorial nomination on issues of high principle.

When the primary was all over, however, Shell the loser demanded one-third of the delegates in the California delegation to the 1964 GOP convention as the price of his support for Nixon in the coming November election.

Both stuck to their guns for two weeks, then reached an agreement without either admitting he had backed down — while Democrats asked, "Who knuckled under to whom?"

President Kennedy at a recent press conference bemoaned that people are not concerning themselves with the real problems of the country — which are economic — but are considering every issue a political matter.

As every old political pro knows, there is nothing unusual about that in an election year. Paradoxes of this kind make things awfully tough for whoever is in the White House trying to do a job. But the more inconsistent a criticism is the more political sense it seems to make.

In the President's case, he is being chastised one minute for seeking too much power and the next for lack of leadership.

Republicans criticize this year's budget deficit without mentioning they had a bigger one in 1959.

Much of the agitation being whipped up for an immediate tax cut is of political inspiration. President Kennedy himself started it with his statement that a cut was being considered for presentation to Congress next year.

Congressmen want to go home to campaign. Nobody dares to go with all that unfinished business. Tempers are short. Talk is long and boring. And there is no relief in sight before the killing frosts of Nov. 6.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The National Association of Home Builders has told President Kennedy that an executive order barring racial discrimination in housing could cause a 75 per cent drop in new home construction.

Association President Leonard L. Frank said Sunday a survey showed 51 per cent of the builders replying to a questionnaire believed the anti-discrimination order would force cutbacks if it applied to Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veterans Administration (VA), and privately financed housing. Forty-two per cent predicted a decline if the order applied only to FHA and VA financing, he said.

Of the builders expecting a cutback, Frank reported, one third predicted it could be as deep as 75 per cent.

A total of 5,905 of the 15,335 members of the association replied to the survey.

Frank offered Kennedy a plan designed to help lessen the impact of the proposed federal order.

He suggested that the White House organize "a major, nationwide education campaign to lessen tensions over housing discrimination."

Kennedy told his news conference Thursday he would sign a non-discrimination order at a "useful and appropriate time."

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Reader Opinions

Proportioning Petition Workers Draw Praise

To The Editor:

Through the cooperation of determined citizens throughout Oregon, the constitutional amendment on legislative apportionment, sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Representative Government, will be on the November ballot.

I would like to take this opportunity to credit the outstanding performance by George Luoma, Sidney Leiken and James Richmond. Still, to do so would imply that they did all the work and that the contribution by dozens of volunteer individuals and firms was meaningless.

So to each of those for understanding and donation of time and effort goes the sincere thanks of the committee.

We hope this spirit continues through until we have cleared the final hurdle — voter approval this fall.

George J. Annala, Sec., Citizens Committee for Representative Government, 1024 S.W. 6th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Editorial Comment

BILLBOARD BANISHMENT
Coos Bay World

We applaud the action of the Gardiner-Reedsport Lions Club in petitioning the State Scenic Area Commission for protection of the Umpqua River Highway 38 scenic route from billboard advertising. Thus far, except for what we believe is an unfortunate defacing of the terrain itself by the scaling or logging off of young timber stands along the embankment, the Umpqua River scene has remained pretty much unspoiled.

The Highway Department has routed Highway 38 in such a manner as to maintain the scenic values of the route. The green timber moves close to the water's edge on the north bank and is reflected in the green depths of the river. The passing motorist, tourist from afar or beauty-seeking local resident driving home from a tense day of work can find a certain refreshment of spirit in the setting.

Billboards extolling the doubtful virtues of somebody's real or unreal bread, somebody else's carelessness, filtered cigarettes, or someone else's beer would add little to that spiritual repose. And really, now, we doubt if such advertising, viewed by motorists at 50, 60 or 70 mph, sells much bread, many smokes or much beer.

Any citizen, group, or public agency can petition for the scenic area designation of any area, and call for public hearings on such needs and recommendations. It is a new law on Oregon's books. We are happy to see citizens, in Lions Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, or alone, making use of the legal provision — Dawn Peseau.

RICHES IN THE EARTH
Coos Bay World

While the economy of the Bay Area and all of the Southwestern Oregon region is tied firmly and irrevocably to forest products, many people of late have been expressing the opinion that the mineral resources of the region will someday provide us with industry of major, although not equal, importance.

And we believe this to be the case. Coal, nickel and chromite are plentiful in the region with scatterings of other ores as well — notably copper and gold.

The question is, however, has the time come when these minerals can be mined and processed economically enough to make their recovery a going proposition?

We doubt it. Not yet. Except for a few scattered spots, most of the mineral resources of the region are spread out in rather extensive low grade deposits. These low grade deposits, for the most part, are not now economically feasible when it comes to the question of recovery and processing.

But times are changing rapidly. With an expanding population and greater stress being placed on plastics and their increasing utilization, our coal resources may achieve importance within a relatively short time — for chemical processing, not for fuel.

Our metallic mineral resources, too, are generally too low grade by present standards to qualify as being economically expedient. However, here again, market growth and the development of new recovery and processing methods may bring the day nearer when the region will be an important mining center.

And since trees grow in the same ground which contains mineral deposits, we may well some day find ourselves in a "multiple-use" controversy that will be a real humdinger. — Bill Kregar.

News Analysis:

Internal Stresses Come To Forefront In Algeria's Struggle For Freedom

Foreign News Commentary
By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

In the dusty Casbah and in the tree-lined streets of European Algiers, celebrating Moslem Arabs still were beating out on their automobile horns the rhythmic beat, "Algeria is free," when the first signs of dissent appeared.

The common goal which for more than seven years of war had held the Arab leadership together had been achieved. Now the internal stresses were coming to the surface.

On the one side was tough, sullen Mohammed Ben Bella, who had held the Arab leadership together for 22 of his 43 years and in nearly six years of imprisonment by the French had become a symbol of martyrdom in Algeria's fight for independence.

On the other was slight, bespectacled, 42-year-old Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, premier of the provisional government designated to run newly independent Algeria until elections can be held.

While other Algerian leaders sought to minimize the differences between the two, these differences actually were basic to the future of Algeria.

Ben Khedda held that independence permitted "cooperation not only between France and Algeria but also between France, North Africa, the Arab world, and Africa."

The embittered, radical Ben Bella would sever all ties with France.

"Economic colonialism must go with political colonialism," he said.

To the former rebel forces he said:

"The revolution must go on... Be ready to take over your country with your rifles in your left hand and your picks and shovels in your right hand."

In the background stood Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser who had helped the rebels obtain their Soviet and Red Chinese weapons and who had not abandoned his ambitions to lead the Arab world.

To him in Cairo Ben Bella pledged that Algeria would become a Socialist state dedicated to the same revolutionary reforms as advocated by Nasser.

On Ben Khedda's side was possession of Algiers, the capital, and the apparent loyalty of the Algerian forces in the Algiers military prefecture. But in four of Algeria's six military zones, sympathy seemed to be swinging to Ben Bella.

Ben Bella's devotion to Algerian independence scarcely could be doubted were the benefits he offered; close association with Egypt in an Arab world dominated by Nasser and an economy based on the barter system of Russia.

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Builders See Housing Start Cuts If Race Discrimination Is Barred

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FHA Inspector Begins Alaskan Housing Probe

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — A team of Federal Housing Administration engineers and inspectors was scheduled to begin an investigation today of allegedly unsatisfactorily built homes which were approved by FHA officials here.

The five-man team was ordered to Alaska by the Washington, D.C. FHA office following complaints to Alaska congressmen from buyers of the prefabricated homes.

The complaints resulted in introduction of a bill in the Senate recently by Sen. Ernest Gruening, D-Alaska. The bill would empower the FHA to reimburse homeowners for repairs due to faulty construction of FHA - approved buildings. Gruening has accused the local FHA office of being remiss in its duties.

A top FHA official, Thomas A. Gray, zone commissioner of operations for the western states, arrived here last weekend to take charge of the investigation.

About 30 buyers of 30 homes sold here last fall are suing the distributors. Modern Homes Inc., a subsidiary of Centex Corp. The homes are manufactured by Midwest Home Manufacturing Corp. and Indiana Co.

PAY LESS SAVE AT PAY LESS SAVE AT PAY LESS SAVE AT PAY LESS SAVE AT PAY LESS

NOTICE

MEMBERSHIP NOW OPEN IN PAY LESS PRESCRIPTION CLUB

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