

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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The College Fee Problem

UNLESS the voters pay some serious attention to the election to be held the last of this month, the results to the state will probably be unfortunate. By unfortunate, we mean, they will be contrary to the best interests of the people of Oregon. Take this question of making the fees at the university and state college compulsory, for example.

UNLESS that question is studied and thoroughly understood, the average person will promptly vote "no."

In the first place, why make anything concerning expense in public education, COMPULSORY. In the second place, this is no time to spend any money that can be saved, and a negative vote would be in the interest of economy. In other words voting "no" would make a college or university education, less expensive for the average student in Oregon, instead of more. "All to the good." Vote "no."

AS A matter of fact the exact reverse is true. Defeating this measure will make education for the average student,—that is for a MAJORITY of the students at Eugene and Corvallis,—more expensive. For if only those who wish to pay the fees are compelled to pay them, obviously the cost to each student will be relatively greater, for unless the service is abandoned entirely, those who do PAY, will have to carry those who DON'T.

Now it is not likely the extra curricular activities, for the maintenance of which these fees would be collected, will be abandoned. A majority of the students in both institutions want them, and not only from a recreational but a broadening cultural standpoint, they should have them.

Regardless of how this vote comes out, they will have them, at least a vast majority of them. So the net result will be, the cost to the individual student, will be far greater, under the voluntary than under the compulsory system.

WHICH is neither desirable nor just. In this matter, as in practically all others in a democracy like ours, the determining factor should be the GREATEST GOOD FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER.

The question is not what a few students may wish,—nor even what, because of some peculiar circumstances, might be more desirable for a small minority, but what a MAJORITY wish, and what would be best for the undergraduate bodies AS A WHOLE.

A VAST majority of the students wish these extra curricular activities maintained, and from the standpoint of their getting the most out of their college life and its collateral activities, they should be maintained. The lower the cost per student for such services the better for all concerned, and the only way the minimum expense can be enjoyed, is by having the expense of services open to all, SHARED by all.

SO a little study of this question, a clear understanding of just what it means and what it involves, will make it clear, we believe, to any fair minded person that a vote against compulsory fees, instead of reducing expense of a higher education for the average student in this state, will increase it.

Voting to sustain the fees will not only give the students at O. S. C. and the University, broader and better educational advantages but at less expense.

BUT we repeat, unless the voters of the state, take the trouble to study the question, and understand it,—merely go to the polls and read over the question as it is presented on the ballot, the effort to accomplish this end, will in all likelihood, be beaten.

The same may be said concerning the sales tax and old age pension issue, but discussion concerning that question will have to be postponed for another time.

Notes From a Medford Traveler

To the Editor: It has occurred to me there may be many of my home-town people who have not left their fireplaces this winter who may be interested in a few "here and there's" I have noticed since leaving my southern Oregon home for southern California.

Leaving Medford on a tourist sleeper, for old times sake, I felt quite at home, as the car was surely the same I had ridden over the rails in eighteen to twenty-three years ago—felt the same, looked quite the same.

I understand a loan has been made the S. P. for new equipment, so it may be I enjoyed the last of the old-timers.

The porter whom we "waited on," being of some nationality of those who made up our berth so long ago, intrigued me greatly by his perfect resemblance to "Step an' fetchit."

The cab I engaged at the station in Berkeley, ran up 85 cents on me in a couple of miles—Cabby, on being asked how much more he would like to include the cab, gibbered "Fifty cents," which offer I turned down, as I felt it was not a bargain.

The bay cities have changed little in general appearance in all these years—just in spots where new blocks have taken place of old business houses. A new county court house under way in Oakland, fine looking, but too small, according to the architect.

The two bridges are of course an outstanding change, will help solve the traffic problem for a while. Personally, I hope not to see the bay ferries stop operating, as there is nothing I enjoy more than the crossing of the bay on a ferry, with time to really look about at the many shipping vessels and gulls wheeling about, alongside and overhead, uttering their almost constant peevish cries.

The street car systems of Berkeley, Oakland and suburbs have been tied together so one may travel anywhere on a transfer without designating the line you wish—10 cents or seven-tenths for 30 cents, which is a decided increase over the old rates. But the cars are the same identical ones in use 20 years ago, not at all improved by passing time. I think the operators are the same, also I saw none but gray heads.

Many bus lines give added transportation facilities in all directions—also many electric interurbans.

Edwin B. Hoffmann, Editor of the Medford Mail Tribune, writes that the volume of mail received during the first half of November showed a 50 per cent increase. Private enterprise, which has attained the largest volume in four years, accounts for more than half of the current construction.

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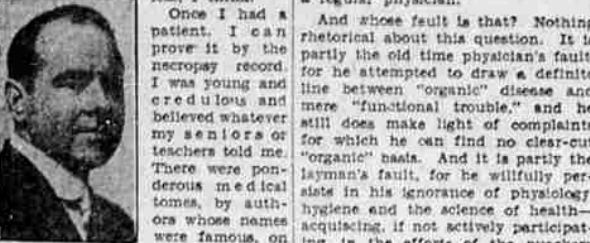
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Personal Health Service

By William Brady, M. D. Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene not to disease diagnosis or treatment will be answered by Dr. Brady of a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received only a few can be answered. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Cal.

WHEN THE DOCTOR IS A BIT BATTLED When I was young and in my prime I used to study all the time. But now I am a wiser gink and so I study less, I think.



Since I had a patient, I can prove it by the necropsy record. I was young and believed whatever my seniors or teachers told me. There were ponderous medical tomes, by authors whose names were famous, on that great American diagnostic fallacy, neuroasthenia. Moreover, my patient came ready-ticked as a neuroasthenic; he had been under the care of several prominent physicians and a specialist or two; he presented all the symptoms which classic neuroasthenia is supposed to present. So I plied the poor fellow with glycyero-phosphate or whatever nerve nostrum was in vogue that season. At autopsy I was barely—well, quite early in the examination we came bang up against a whole of s—on a sober second thought we had better not mention what we found, but it was sufficient, as I have had occasion to remember thousands of times since, to justify every symptom that unfortunate man had ever shown. And that's why, for weeks, "nerve" patients into class A neurotics who are that way for want of a real diagnosis, and class B neurotics who find it the easiest way to live. (More details in booklet "Chronic Nervous Impostition," but unfortunately the booklet sets you back ten cents coin and a three-cent stamped envelope bearing your address, so you Yankee and Scotchmen had better get on being what-ever class you are now.)

It is fair to assume that most patients who have such disabilities as chronic arthritis, chronic myocarditis, arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular depression, chronic Bright's disease, diabetes, nutritional or symptoms of health impairment for weeks or months before the character of the trouble becomes clearly established so that the diagnosis may be unequivocally made. During these weeks or months of incipient or "threatening" disability or impairment of health, who prescribes the individual's regime? Who advises remedies or treatment? Who elects to try any? Who appears him of harmful or dangerous factors which he should avoid or eradicate? Who teaches him how to live? Who instructs him in hygiene? Who counsels him how best to deal with specific problems or handicaps which in-

terfere with health conservation? The answer to these rhetorical questions is: Anyone and everyone but a regular physician.

And whose fault is that? Nothing rhetorical about this question. It is partly the old time physician's fault, for he attempted to draw a definite line between "organic" disease and mere "functional trouble," and he still does make light of complaints for which he can find no clear-cut "organic" basis. And it is partly the layman's fault, for he willfully persevere in his ignorance of physiology, hygiene and the science of health-acquiring, if not actively participating in the efforts of the quackery and nostrum interests to keep these subjects out of the common and high school curriculum, or to make the "health course" taught in the public schools as ineffectual as possible.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Lard and Other Shortening. Our health class is taught that (a vegetable oil mixture) is preferable to lard for cooking... (Mrs. W. W. A.)

Answer—I'd as soon lard were used for cooking my food. However, if the vegetable oil mixture is satisfactory for the purpose, there is no objection to it, that I know of.

Someone Is Wrong. You stated that it is nonsense to imagine 50 per cent of the nutritive value of vegetables is lost when they are cooked in water... But Dr. — also wrote in his book, "The Nutritive Value of Minerals," that 75 to 90 per cent of the mineral salts are lost when vegetables are boiled in water... Now are these authorities wrong? (Mrs. O. V.)

Answer—Which authorities? Let's concede that half or more than half of the mineral salts are dissolved out of the vegetables by the water. The vegetables still retain practically all of their nutritive value. Then let us suppose we use the cooking water, as we should, for gravy or in making soup. That gives us all the mineral salts. If we don't like gravy or soup, or if we are too lazy and inept to make these things, then we must get our mineral salts by eating plenty of greens and such vegetables as may be obtained raw—celery, carrots, onions, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, and a fair amount of one or another kind of cheese daily. More cheese, and less trick physiology, would be a good thing for public health and public welfare. (Copyright, 1935, John F. Dille Co.)

Ed. Note: Persons wishing to communicate with Dr. Brady should send letter direct to Dr. William Brady, M. D., 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McIntyre NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The metropolis, believed to be almost entirely a city of cigarette, pipe and cigar smokers, has many devotees of what Albee Martin calls "crazy tobacco." Every tobacconist in the Fifth and Park avenue areas keeps numerous brands of plug and scrap tobacco on hand.

It is never displayed, and its users are even more secretive. Some of the most immaculate dandies have been cheerers of the weed. Chauncey Depew was wont to slip a nip of fine cut in his jaw when preparing some of his famous speeches. Even Harry Lehr liked a bite of raw Burley twist now and then.

Among the old time theatrical men, Tom Heath, of McIntyre and Health, Jack Norworth and Hap Ward are unashamed chewers. And Fred Allen, of a later generation, often goes on long, lone walks just to enjoy the soothing effects of a reflective cud.

Winnie Sheehan, the film executive, takes a chew on the sly now and then when he drives his Rolls through country roads, a thruway to the city days when he was a hard-boiled police reporter. Julian King, foremost of the female impersonators, is also a devotee.

Remembered cries: Charles Wininger's "Happy New Year," Ed Wyatt's "Good-bye," Al Johnson's "You ain't heard nothing," Fred Stone's "Very good Eddie," Jack Benny's "Play Frank," Major Bowes' "All right, all right," Ben Bernie's "Yow-sah," Bert Lahr's "Some fun, eh, kid!," Texas Guinan's "Hello Sucker," Mae West's "You must come up to see me sometime!" and Beatrice Lillie's "Pul-leeze!"

Herb Williams recently revived his knock-down-and-drag-out piano skit at a gambol at the Waldorf. For the evening he borrowed Tommy Lamb, the venerable house cat at the Lamb's. Tommy's waking hours are spent largely at the end of the bar in contemplative staring at celebrity customers. So when the explosion erupted him out of the piano at the finale of the act, he indulged in a bewildered bound over the footlights and down the aisle. Two hours later, drenched by rain, he was at the entrance of the clubhouse, meowing to get in.

Once to every man comes the Big Moment. And that moment—on either hour—came to Frank Fay in Hollywood recently. Admittedly the suave master of ceremony of his day—no one ever topped his run at the Palace—was somehow landed in the "big house" in cinema land. The break has been against him, but the studio gnomes closing and even, for a few players being coldy. At his discontent.

A national survey conducted by the New York Times indicates there will be a larger volume of modernization in 1936 than there has been this year. It is estimated that building repairs and modernization generated by the Better Housing Program have reached a volume of more than a billion dollars since the first of the present year.

An analysis of Portland building permits, covering a period of twenty years, indicates that greatest volume of construction occurs in March. The month of November is eleventh on the list and December is credited with least activity of the twelve months. January is given tenth position.

A man prominent in business in Washington, D. C., and described as a "cautious observer" of business trends, is quoted as stating that a veritable boom may strike next spring—one that will almost overnight change the whole picture of the American business and social scene.

The heart-rending thing about it is that the advertising for Mrs. B's column has completely snowed under the fact that Alice Roosevelt Longworth is also starting one January 5.

Some well informed authorities have doubted that the securities end of the Morgan business could be as bare as hinted in a recent column. A further check at the registry office here indicates that the name of the Morgan Stanley company (which is handling the security end of the old business) has appeared oftener than most firms on recent registration applications. But those highest inside the trade know that these refunding issues are old bones bearing little meat. The only juicy morsel lately, 'tis said, was that of a certain railroad which appears to have been grabbed by Mr. Jesse Jones' RFC. The truth still is that no one is making any real money in that business.

To keep the record straight, however, the J. P. Morgan bank is so bare because most of the clerks and some of the partners have departed with the securities end of the business.

Mors than one returning congressman has been grumbling about writing letters to regional resettlement administrators and failing to get response until weeks later. Then along come very nice replies and offers of co-operation.

One congressman decided to investigate. He was informed that Prof. Tugwell had ordered all regional administrators to send letters from senators and congressmen to him here in Washington, before replying.

Whether Tugwell wanted to satisfy them or check up on their political pressure, the congressmen do not know. However, they are satisfied, which is more than they were a year ago with anything Prof. Tugwell did. It is additional proof that he is learning the ways of the Washington world.

Comment on the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS ANOTHER old year has ended, and a new one is beginning. BEING AMERICANS, we are all quite certain that the new year will be much better, in every way, than the old one.

AFTER all, that is a fine way to be. You remember, of course, the myth of Pandora's box. The box was very beautiful and very alluring, and the fact that she had been forbidden to open it made Pandora all the more curious about its contents.

Finally she yielded to temptation and OPENED IT, and out flew every conceivable variety of plagues in insect and stung her terribly so that she cried and moaned and covered her face with her hands.

Then, from the very bottom of the box, flew HOPE and by a touch of caressing fingers cured the pain of the stings.

PANDORA was an exceedingly handsome young woman, and we're ALL a lot like her—especially we Americans.

We get dissatisfied with what we have and want something better but don't want to WORK TOO HARD for it, so we tamper with allying boxes and release a long series of evils which sting us grievously, and we cry and moan and wall that it is more than we can bear, but in the end OUT FLIES HOPE and soothes our hurts and calms our fears and restores our courage.

Hope is the great consolator. Without her, this would be a dark world.

AT THE beginning of the new year, we're inclined to make resolutions—to say to ourselves that in the future we'll do better than we've done in the past; that we'll PROFIT BY EXPERIENCE.

Then, being human, we forget these good resolutions and go on more or less in the old way.

Pandora, probably, was like that.

THE myth, unfortunately, stops before it gets clear to the end. It doesn't tell us, for instance, whether or not Pandora, releasing the horrible cloud of stinging insects, profited by her experience and NEVER AGAIN opened strange boxes just to see what was in them.

But it doesn't need to. Pandora, you see, was HUMAN, and so we may safely take it for granted that while the insects were stinging her and she was in terrible distress she cried piteously that she would never, never do such a thing again—and then, as soon as Hope had cured the pain of her stings, she probably opened the very next alluring box she came upon.

We're all like that.

BUT—very, very fortunately indeed for all of us—hope nestles at the bottom of every Pandora's box, and after the cruel insects have flown out and stung us almost beyond endurance she comes forth and soothes our hurts.

The New Year is especially the season of hope for something better than the past held, and for that reason it is a PRECIOUS season.

We couldn't possibly get along without it.



(Continued From Page One)

thing like this: Let congress make it mandatory that the president apply embargoes against warring nations, but permit him full discretion as to when. Under the present neutrality act, he is compelled to impose arms embargoes against both sides when the war breaks out. Under the proposed compromise, he could hold off for a while.

For example, in case of war between Britain and Italy, we could then refrain from imposing an embargo. This would leave Britain free to buy here. The British fleet would receive whatever he bought, Mussolini would know that it is the executive theory that therefore he would hesitate to start a war. Also that our diplomatic offices could thus be better used to promote world peace.

You can bank on it that the ultimate compromise will be something along this line.

Nary a ripple of excitement was created in Washington when the first lady turned columnist. Three years ago it would have been a social sensation. There are two reasons it was not. Mrs. R. has broken precedent so often that it is news only when she does it. Also the inner understanding is that she undertook the work in hopes of promoting projects and ideals in which she is interested.

At the best bridge tables, even money is being wagered that Mrs. Roosevelt will tire of the daily press before long.

The heart-rending thing about it is that the advertising for Mrs. B's

Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of the Mail Tribune 10 and 20 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY January 2, 1926 (It was Friday) Medford starts off New Year with parties, ball meetings, and social gatherings. Nineteen twenty-six promises to be the best in the history of the city and county.

George Wilson, all-American half-back of the University of Washington, may join professional football ranks.

Work to start on new normal school at Ashland February 1.

Icy glaze covers streets of city, slowing down autos and pedestrians. Cold foggy weather continues.

Local a. mail service expected to start about April 1.

Alabama defeats Washington 20 to 19 in the annual Rose Bowl game.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY January 2, 1916 (It was Saturday) Henry Ford "peace party" given right to cross Germany; heavy fight resumed on Western and Eastern fronts; British liner "Perata" sunk with loss of 300 lives in Mediterranean.

Heavy snow blankets Portland. Rainfall during December totaled 2.24 inches.

Jackson county is third in state in number of University of Oregon graduates.

City welcomes New Year with gay parties in years. There was "a wet greeting," to the start of the new dry regime in Oregon, and all saloons of the state are closed today.

City election takes on interest with two tickets in the field. Dr. J. Mr. Keene is being urged to run for the council from the second ward.

SCIENTIST SEES 'HEAVY WATER' AS ELIXIR OF YOUTH

MORAGA, Cal.—(UP)—Ponce de Leon, who wore himself out in a search for a fountain of eternal youth, may have had the right idea after all, according to Dr. Stephen J. Tomer, dean of the school of science at St. Mary's college.

A recent discovery of science, "heavy water," Dr. Tomer believes, may hold the key to the elixir of youth and also to that other elusive object of science, a cure for cancer.

Deuterium oxide, which is the over-weight name for "heavy water," differs from the ordinary variety of the fluid in its greater density, caused by the extra weight of hydrogen. There are said to be 10 different types of "heavy water."

"All available evidence," says Dr. Tomer, "points to the fact that 'heavy water' slows down the normal chemical life processes. I am inclined to believe that as our frontiers of knowledge in this respect are pushed back, we will find that the accumulation of 'heavy water' in the tissues may tend to prolong youth rather than to induce premature old age."

With regard to the possibilities of the newly-discovered liquid in the treatment of cancer, Dr. Tomer said:

"If cancer is nothing more than a wild and uncontrollable growth of cells, developing out of proportion to their normal cells, then I sincerely believe that 'heavy water' in concentrated form may be just the thing to inhibit this growth."

Chief handicaps to adequate research in "heavy water," is its high cost. Dr. Tomer revealed. It costs \$20 to manufacture a single gram of 99 per cent pure "heavy water."

HAWAIIAN ORIGIN WILL BE TRACED BY FRENCH PAIR

HONOLULU (UP)—A double-outigger canoe, the same kind of lean, skeleton-like craft in which Polynesian navigators sailed the South seas hundreds of years ago, probably will carry two intrepid French scientists through the same waters in effort to solve the problem whence the Hawaiian people came.

No sooner were Capt. Eric de Bisschop and Joseph Tailboret, of the French Geographical society, reached after their Chinese junk had broken up on the island of Molokai than they began a search for new means of transportation to continue their research journey.

Studies of Bishop museum records convinced de Bisschop that a double-outigger was the thing. "If the Polynesians of old could sail the seas in an outigger canoe, I'm sure we can," he said. "We will build one here."

The captain is a former officer in the French navy and a marine architect. He said sails for the outigger will be patterned after those used on the ill-fated junk. These he found extremely practical and easy to handle.

The two have spent two years studying the peoples and island countries of the south Pacific. De Bisschop is intensely interested in the origin of the Hawaiian race. Supposedly the islands were first populated by daring Polynesians who outrigger canoes were driven to Hawaii from farther south.

De Bisschop contends the Polynesians came from a country other than the Orient, as is one popular theory. He believes they came from either North or South America and hopes to prove it.

From Honolulu the pair will head for the Marquesas and Society islands, eventually visiting Paipai whence they will sail for the Panama canal.

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SOVIET DEVELOPS RAILWAY SYSTEM; TRAFFIC PICKS UP

MOSCOW—(UP)—Under the driving force of Lamar Kaganovich, recently appointed commissar of transport and the Soviet Union's most dynamic executive, the Russian railroad system, the most backward in the western world, is gradually developing in both size and efficiency.

After nine months in office, Kaganovich has been able to report to the government greater progress in stimulating transportation than could any of the four men who preceded him in Russia's "toughest job." During October car-loadings reached an all-time peak of 74,000 cars a day, marking an increase of 18,000 within four months.

Just what this means may be seen from the fact that in the previous four years—1930 to 1934—car-loadings expanded only by 1,000, or from 46,000 to 47,000 a day. Meanwhile Kaganovich's report shows has been speeding up not only the construction of new railroad lines, but the improvement and modernization, by double-tracking, electrification and installation of block signal systems—of old ones.

The tremendous scope of Russia's job in building a railroad system suitable for a modern industrial nation can be illustrated by the following comparison:

At the end of 1934 the Soviet Union had in operation only 58,100 miles of railroads, 10,500 of which had been constructed during the first and second "five-year plans."

The United States, with half of Russia's land area, finds necessary 248,220 miles, or nearly five times as much, railroad trackage to meet its freight and passenger-carrying needs.

But Kaganovich has attacked that job with vigor. Several thousand miles of railroad is being equipped with automatic block signal systems, which transportation engineers estimate will enable them to carry double their present volume of traffic.

Last month saw the opening of an electrified trunk-line railroad on the Kola Peninsula. It is the northernmost electric railroad in the world.

In Middle Asia a new line is being constructed between Karaganda and Kounrad. Another will connect Substovks with Ust-Kamenogorsk.

Also a new network of lines is under construction in the Far East, the most important of which will parallel the present Trans-Siberian, though running 60 miles north of it, from Lake Baikal to the Pacific. Feeder lines to connect with it will provide transportation to the new industrial towns now being built up in the Far East.

Around large cities like Moscow and Leningrad a network of electric suburban lines to serve commuters is being developed. Many of these roads already are in operation.

Walter E. Schmidt, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, advises home-minded citizens to build or buy now. He predicts the cost of home ownership will increase 50 per cent in the next few years. One of the reasons for that increase, he says, is the growing shortage of skilled workers in the building trades field, caused by death and the lack of apprentices during the last few years.

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