

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday)
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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

STATE POWER FUND BONDS—NO!

DRIVING toward their objective of public ownership and operation of power in Oregon, the same people who put forward the Grange power amendment last fall have put through the legislature a bill for the immediate issuance of \$103,779.45 in 5 percent state bonds for the purpose of setting up the power commission created by the Grange amendment and financing various initial project surveys.

(The bill governing the power commission itself has been kept off the ballot by court actions challenging referendum petitions, so that no election of power commissioners can be held prior to 1934 in any event.)

But the financing measure goes on the ballot and here it is:

STATE POWER FUND BONDS—Shall the general obligation 5 percent bonds of the state of Oregon be issued and sold in the total sum of \$103,779.45, which equals one one-hundredth of 1 percent of the total assessed valuation of property in the state, for the purpose of providing money for the state power fund?

310 Yes. I vote for said bonds.

311 No. I vote against said bonds.

State Senator Peter Zimmerman, of Yamhill, and Representatives John H. Lewis, of Portland, and John E. Cooter, of Toledo, sign the affirmative argument in the Voters' Pamphlet. No negative is offered. The affirmative argument talks in glowing phrases about the prospects of cheap power under the Grange plan and of the need of public power to fight grasping power companies.

Nevertheless this bonding bill is THOROUGHLY BAD. This paper which was friendly to the original Grange amendment and which is opposing that other measure in this election which seeks to hostile municipalities and districts makes no reservations in denouncing this bonding scheme. It is BAD from start to finish.

This is a proposal to borrow money at a high rate of interest to pay the operating expenses of an administrative body. It is as unsound as it would be to borrow money to rent a farm and rent tools to start farming. It is even worse than the practice of issuing warrants in anticipation of tax receipts (which has plunged Oregon cities and counties and school districts by the score into hopeless debt) because this is a proposal to borrow for operating purposes without any receipts of any kind in sight to retire the debt.

This is the worst piece of financial legislation that has ever come to our attention in this state. Unless and until the state power commission can be financed out of current revenues like other operating departments, its operations must wait.

There is another powerful reason for opposing this scheme. Except for the Columbia river project which will be handled entirely at federal expense, there is no field for the proposed surveys, no unoccupied market for the suggested plants. The measure amounts to bonding the state to finance the operations of a purely political setup. The vote against this bill should be overwhelming.

VOTE 311 NO—against the state power fund bonds, because whatever the purposes, these bonds are not right.

SILVER AND WORLD TRADE.

THE American delegation's proposal at London for an international plan to rehabilitate silver may yet turn out to be one of the best ideas advanced at the world economic conference.

The warm support given the plan by such nations as India, China and Mexico—to say nothing of that which comes from European countries like Germany and Italy—indicates the important position that silver still holds in many parts of the world as a monetary base. Raise silver's value, and you automatically increase the purchasing power of vast sections of the world's population.

With that accomplished, a very substantial increase in international trade could be expected to follow. And since a revival of international trade is one of the prime aims of the conference, the possibilities, inherent in the silver rehabilitation scheme are easy to comprehend.

AN EXAMPLE FOR EUROPE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S comment on his ar rival at Campobello Island, just across the Canadian border—that Norman Davis should tell the disarmament delegates at Geneva just what an unfortified international border looks like—is one which all citizens of the United States and Canada can endorse.

That long border, when you stop to think about it, is one of the most remarkable things in all the world. Not a fort, not a warship, not a cavalry patrol from one end of it to the other; not one citizen in either land who feels the slightest need for such things; was there ever, in all history, an example of international neighborliness like this?

To be sure, the United States and Canada have had their differences. They have even, in the dim past, gone to war with one another. But they have learned how to settle everything peacefully, and their example is a shining light that other nations might very profitably try to copy.

"Early to bed, and early to rise"—and you get up in time to play nine holes of golf before going down to the office.

Everything should be all right in Washington if the brain trust doesn't fall victim to the brain trust.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By ROBERT DUTCHER
 Register-Guard Washington Correspondent.
 WASHINGTON, July 17.—Roosevelt believed the French bluff could be called at the London economic conference. And he proved to be right.

The president's serene confidence that the conference would go on—manifested at a moment when the whole world seemed to believe it was as good as adjourned—amazed most of us.

But he was betting on the belief that France wouldn't dare force a breakup. A rather prevalent private attitude among our officials is that the French can be depended on to agree to anything which gives them the big end of the deal and to disagree with us on almost anything else.

France, leader and keystone of the gold bloc, wanted the dollar pegged in order to avoid inflation of the franc, expansion of American commerce at the expense of gold countries and loss of French prestige through possible failure to stay on the gold basis.

World Sympathy With U. S.

Obviously, the French position after Roosevelt declared against their demand of stabilization was either a bluff or meant they would quit. Roosevelt and his advisers decided it was a bluff, after asking themselves what France could gain by walking out arm in arm with the rest of the gold bloc.

She would be lining up economically with the small nations of Europe—probably plus Germany and Italy, her two political enemies. The British empire—with England unready to stabilize the pound and unwilling to lose her large American trade, as well as dominion sympathy with the American policy—would be with us. So would most of the rest of the world outside continental Europe.

That may yet happen; the conference may yet collapse. But the fact remains that Roosevelt has taken her first licking from us at a post-war international conference. No wonder M. Andre Tardieu refers to us, in effect, as "impudent upstarts."

Saw U. S. Being "Jobbed."

The most logical explanation of Roosevelt's so-called about-face against currency stabilization to come from any informed source is that the president came to the conclusion that this country was about to be "jobbed."

He had realized the possibility of conflict between his domestic program and international co-operation all along. But he felt that agreements might be reached which would be fair all around.

Then came a concerted European attempt to make us consider the war debts at London—which we had refused to do. That didn't encourage Roosevelt's hopes, but he still looked toward an agreement based on current price levels and domestic purchasing powers of nations plus other economic agreements.

When he realized that France and other nations were insisting on a type of stabilization sure to react against our own rising prices he quickly called the turn.

Import Quota Fight Due

If the conference gets that far, you can expect a hot and extremely complicated fight over import quotas.

When a country erects that type of a trade barrier it theoretically limits imports from each exporting country to an identical percentage of previous import volume.

But there are innumerable tricks used to discriminate against an individual exporting nation—often the United States—and we want to end those practices.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

The Bend Bulletin INDIAN WRITINGS

THERE was a time, and it was not so many moons ago, when we believed that those strange writings painted or carved on faces of basalt cliffs were a sort of shorthand used by hurried historians of old in recording great battles, in describing remarkable hunts and in leaving information for others who might travel lonely trails to areas where deer and antelope were abundant, or where fowls stalked. But, if we interpret Dr. L. S. Cressman, University of Oregon ethnologist, correctly, such is not the case. Pictographs and petroglyphs, so it appears, except in isolated cases are hardly more than random marks, made by tribesmen who had leisure time on their hands.

Consider the Indian writings in the Dry river gorge near Millican. Six or more years ago, Bend had as a visitor a distinguished Indian scholar, a chief in his own right who readily interpreted for a member of The Bulletin staff the story told by those pictographs. A mighty chief, we are told, traced with mineral paints on rocky walls a story of his conquest of nomadic Snakes of the interior country. For days, the interpreter said, this great chief followed the enemy, battled their leader to death and took a goodly number of his warriors prisoners. That, it appears to us, was a corks good story—a bit of history, probably older than the records of the Columbia tribes which told of the visit of white men, guided by Sacajawea, to the Oregon country in 1805.

True, the distinguished Indian scholar who interpreted the story from the Dry river gorge pictographs did not visit the region—he based his interpretation on photographs of the writings. Then came Dr. Cressman, who knows much about the peoples of ancient times, and announced that the gorge writings of the Millican area are of little value, except as they throw light on routes used by the aborigines and serve to identify the tribe which made the pictographs. The Babylonians and the Egyptians, so it appears, wrote with a purpose, but the nomads of interior Oregon, using iron pigment, merely used the rock faces as places on which to inscribe characters which might be called coats of arms. Included in these characters were rough drawings of lizards, pictures of scorpions, concentric circles, and, among other things, marks or dots which must have served as some sort of record.

Down in the isolated Warner valley country, where Dr. Cressman recently studied picture writings superimposed on carvings, there are a series of significant marks which indicate that the aborigines noted the moon phases—that is, they numbered the days it took the moon to pass from its new phase through full moon and back to new moon again and in this way established a lunar month. Indian writings, it appears, tell few connected stories, but they do provide valuable data for students who like to delve into the ancient past and fix dates. For instance, the image of a horse among the writings near Millican dates those pictographs as being more recent than the conquest of the southwest by the Spaniards, when horses broke away from camps and in a short time spread into the north-west.

Dr. Cressman and his aides appear to enjoy greatly the work of studying pictures traced by ancient tribesmen, but we wish that aborigines had paid more attention to history and less to bookkeeping and sign post marking.

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
 Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

AMONG the most serious of emergencies that demand first-aid is resuscitation after asphyxiation which may result from drowning, from electric shock or from exhaust gas poison. Occasionally, there may be asphyxiation from other sources, such as gas escaping.

It has been estimated that 25 per cent of men and boys past 12 years of age do not know how to swim, and there are few women who would be capable of swimming long enough or far enough to save themselves in an emergency.

When a person has been under water long enough to become unconscious—about four or five minutes—first-aid measures are of greatest importance to save life. Resuscitation by the manual method is important because it is the quickest and most readily available. There are numerous devices for artificial resuscitation but usually it is not well to wait until these come.

Lay the patient on his stomach. Extend one arm directly over his head. Bend the other arm at the elbow and rest the patient's cheek on his hand, to keep the nose and mouth off the ground and free for breathing.

Kneel facing forward, straddling the patient's legs above the knees. Place the palms of the hands on each side of his back, just above the belt line and about four inches apart. Thumbs and fingers together, the little fingers over and following the line of the ribs and the tips of fingers just out of sight.

With arms straight, lean gradually forward, pressing downward and forward and counting slowly one, two, three. Snap your hands sideways off the patient's back. Sing your body back, counting slowly four, five, six. Swing your body back, counting slowly four, five, six.

To assist in timing the three movements of the straight-arm pressure, quickly release a swing back (about 12 per minute), repeat during the period of pressure. "Out goes the bad air," snap off your hands and repeat during the period of release. "In comes the good."

Keep working steadily until breathing begins and continues naturally.

SIDE GLANCES



"I'm not trying to hurry you, dear, but I hope you finish your poem before the delatessen closes."

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD ARTS

By SISTER MARY

THERE is probably no one in the world who doesn't like a picnic. If you want to make your family happy, plan plenty of meals al fresco this summer.

If you can't go on regular old-fashioned picnics in the country, at least try to eat out-of-doors occasionally. A table on the porch, in the back yard or on the front lawn will suffice.

Eating out-of-doors seems to whet lagging appetites. Children, who otherwise wouldn't eat a thing, will often be tempted by the food served at a picnic. The fresh air, combined with the feeling of excitement which always surrounds a picnic, does the trick!

Heated Foods Appreciated

There is a long list of foods which are synonymous with picnics. Salads, sandwiches, cookies and cakes are four of them. But, if you intend to serve many meals in the open air, your menus should vary. A whole summer of cold salads, meats and sandwiches just won't do for a family with growing children. Thermos bottles, casseroles which are air-tight and stay hot, and fireless cookers will be valuable investments if you take picnicking seriously.

Of course, if you are packing a picnic basket and actually intend going into the country, cold dishes, sandwiches and things easy to pack are your best bet.

It is well to have adequate equipment. A supply of paper plates, tin cups, silverware which won't tarnish and large sheets of oiled paper are a few things you need. If you broil steaks on your picnics, get a wire broiler which sets up over the open fire.

Prepare as many things as you can the day before you plan to go. Potatoes for salad can be boiled the day before. Then a couple hours before you are ready to leave, all you'll have to do is dice them, add the other ingredients, wrap the bowl in oiled paper and pack in the basket.

Mixed Vegetable Salad
 A mixed vegetable salad is a deviation from the traditional potato salad always found at picnics. Here's the way to make it:

To one cup each of cooked green peas, carrots and string beans, add three tablespoonsful each of chopped

TEXAS CLUB HAS

Many Out To Picnic

One hundred and fifty attended the annual summer picnic of the Texas club held Sunday in the park back of the butte. Special entertainment for the day was given by the Oregon Loggers.

Prizes were given as follows: To the latest arrival from Texas, O. P. Conoway, who came at nine o'clock Sunday morning; to the oldest native born man from Texas, W. S. Roberts; to the oldest native born woman from Texas, Clara West; to the one who came the farthest for the picnic, Ella Roberts of Horton; to the youngest native born from Texas, Helen Marie Player; to the youngest child present, Baby Daugherty.

The club planned for its next annual picnic to be held the third Sunday in July of 1934. The club has discontinued its regular meetings until the fall.

MEETINGS AND PICNICS PLANNED

Other News For Week-end Is Listed

By MARIAN LOWRY

A VARIETY of meetings is scheduled for the early week.

The Young Married Women's Home Missionary circle of the Methodist Episcopal church is to meet Tuesday evening for a picnic in the park back of the butte, the event to be for members and their families.

Monday club members are giving a picnic for their husbands on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nombalais.

The Rebekah Degree staff has a meeting planned for Monday evening. The Degree of Honor is to meet Monday evening at the Moose hall.

The Fairmount Presbyterian Missionary society is to meet Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. T. H. Garrett. Mrs. F. B. Cook is to talk on her experiences in Mexico.

The alumnae of Phi Mu sorority are to meet Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Leonard Maxwell.

UNIVERSITY EVENTS

Several events are planned at the university summer session this week.

On Tuesday evening will be held the weekly discussion meeting sponsored by Phi Lambda Theta, women's education honorary. The meeting will be at Geffinger hall, Dr. Eugene Steinbock will be in to speak. All persons interested are invited to attend.

Thursday evening brings the picnic to be given jointly by Phi Lambda Theta and Phi Delta Kappa, men's education group.

On Friday evening will be given the comedy by the drama division, "Suppressed Desires," at eight-fifteen o'clock in Guild hall.

GO TO SALEM

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Spicer and family, were in Salem Sunday. Mr. Spicer's niece, Miss Helen Spicer, who has been visiting from Astoria, accompanied them, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spicer, meeting the party at Salem.

Josephine and Georgia Jean Spicer, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Spicer, returned to Astoria with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spicer for a visit.

COMING FROM JAPAN

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Genn have received word that their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Vernon Genn, and her three sons, will sail from Kobe, Japan, the coming Wednesday, planning to come to Eugene. They have been in the Orient for the past five years. Mr. Genn will come in December.

RETURNS HOME

Miss Grace Taylor returned Sunday from a week at Reedville.

BACK FROM TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. Norval Armes, Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Husband, and Edwin Johnson returned this week-end from a trip to Everett, Wash., where the men attended the Active club's international convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Boswick of Eugene also attended the convention but remained in Tacoma for a week longer.

NEWS OF FORMER STUDENTS

Miss Jean Macdonald and Joseph Walden Marshall, the former a graduate of the University of Oregon, were married in Portland Friday. The bride is a member of Alpha Phi sor-

Calendar

Monday

6:30 p. m.—Young Married Women's Home Missionary society of Methodist Episcopal church meeting and picnic in park back of butte.

6:30 p. m.—Monday club picnic at home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nombalais.

8 p. m.—Rebekah Degree staff meeting, L.O.O.F. hall.

8 p. m.—Degree of Honor lodge meeting, Moose hall.

Tuesday

2:30 p. m.—Fairmount Presbyterian Missionary society meeting at the home of Mrs. T. H. Garrett.

8 p. m.—Phi Mu alumnae meeting at home of Mrs. Leonard Maxwell.

Iowa Club

About one hundred enjoyed picnic given by the Iowa club in park back of the butte Sunday. The group was made up of old members who were invited by Oregon Loggers. The club is planning for a potluck luncheon at home of Mrs. York Moore on Monday and Wednesday of August.

The origin of what is known as the "Iowa Club" is obscure, but under its old name, it was well known as 1520 when Bishop Lathrop and a Christmas version at the time and based the allegories on the

Engagement Told In Roseburg

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Ness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ness of Roseburg, to La Verne Hawn of Eugene and son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hawn of Roseburg, was made in Roseburg Sunday evening at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Ness at their home.

The announcement was made in Eugene last Wednesday. The wedding will be an event of the late fall.

Miss Ness is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ness. She graduated from the Roseburg high school and later from the Eugene Walker business college in Portland. She is a talented pianist and organist and is widely known in the Roseburg and Medford vicinities.

Mr. Hawn formerly resided in Roseburg but is now in business in Eugene. He was named recently as district governor of the Lions club, including Eugene, Roseburg, Cottage Grove, Springfield, and other cities.

P. E. O. Group Has Picnic Sunday

Members of Chapter AM of the P. E. O. Sisterhood entertained with a picnic for members and their families at Lowell bridge, Sunday, more than fifty attending.

Among the guests at the event were Rev. and Mrs. Fred J. Clark and daughter, Miss Claribel Clark, and son Joseph Clark, all of Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Clark and son and daughter from Lebanon, Mr. Bruce of Salem, Mrs. Odell and son, Miss Janice McKinnon, Mrs. Gertrude Baker, and Mrs. L. H. Sullivan, who is visiting from Seattle as guest of her niece, Mrs. T. L. Greenwood.

The chapter has discontinued regular meetings until the fourth Wednesday in September.

He just loves his Toasties . . . and he eats it every day! (His mother knows it's good for him)

How often youngsters scorn foods you know are good for them! But here's one they love to eat—Post Toasties! And no wonder! How they taste—these honey-crisp flakes so crisp and crunchy so delicious, whether you eat them plain, with milk or cream, and sugar, or topped with luscious fruits or berries.

Post Toasties is made of tender toasted hearts of corn turn to energy—quick! Try them tomorrow for breakfast! Post Toasties is a product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Post Toasties Cut-Outs now in package. Soldiers, clowns, animals . . . what fun for boys! Tell your mother about it!

Post Toasties

Corn Flakes

THE WAKE UP FOOD